



# BIENNIAL REPORT

PHASE III OF THE  
eCOURTS PROJECT



**e-COMMITTEE,**  
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA





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eCOURTS PROJECT

**e-COMMITTEE,**  
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

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CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

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**Message for eCourts Phase III Biennial Report**

The publication of this Biennial Report marks an important moment to reflect on the distance travelled under Phase III of the eCourts Project and to reflect on what its advancement truly represents: an institutional commitment to place the citizen, and not the system alone, at the centre of justice.

The e-Committee of the Supreme Court, in partnership with the Department of Justice, is spearheading Phase III of the eCourts Project. In this pursuit, the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India has played a pivotal role, transforming what began as an effort to modernise court functioning into a sustained movement to make justice more efficient, transparent, and genuinely accessible to every citizen, especially those at the margins.

The earlier phases of the eCourts Project laid the essential groundwork, computerising courts across the country, forming the architectural foundation of a modern judiciary. Phase III has built upon that foundation with greater ambition and clarity of purpose.

It understood that a substantial part of the delay in court proceedings arises from procedural and logistical difficulties. Therefore, to deal with this, Phase III ushered in a plethora of tools such as use of video conferencing for the appearance of parties and examination of witnesses, electronic service of processes, and the shift towards paperless courts all of which individually and collectively enhanced the timely dispensation of justice while also reducing the burden on litigants and other stakeholders.

The e-Committee of the Supreme Court and the High Courts have achieved significant milestones in this journey. I congratulate the team associated with the preparation of this Biennial Report. A publication of this nature serves not only as a record of progress but as a valuable reference for future planning.



[Surya Kant]

19, Akbar Road, New Delhi-110011  
+91 11 23793060  
justice.suryakant@sci.nic.in



*Justice Vikram Nath*

*Judge, Supreme Court of India  
& Chairperson, eCommittee*



*11, Moti Lal Nehru Marg,  
New Delhi-110011*

*Phone : 011-23010636*

*Email : justice.vnj@gmail.com*

### ***Message***

The eCourts Project Phase III marks an important and logical milestone in the ongoing effort to modernise our justice delivery system. It goes beyond mere digitisation or the integration of technology into the courtroom. It represents a fundamental shift in judicial operations, aimed at modernising court functions to ensure that justice is faster and more accessible to the common citizen.

The rapid advancement of technology offers an exciting opportunity for every institution to evolve. By embracing these technological advancements, the judiciary can enhance its efficiency and expand access to justice for everyone.

The eCourts Project has fundamentally modernised the Indian judiciary by replacing manual workflows with a high-tech digital framework across the country. The move towards hybrid hearings, the transition to paperless courts, through electronic filing, and the digital service of processes have fundamentally changed the daily functioning of our courts. The eCourts Project has introduced several transformative changes that go beyond simple technical upgrades. These practical initiatives aim to reduce case delays by streamlining judicial processes, making the legal system significantly more efficient, thereby benefitting the litigant.

Technology serves as a genuine instrument for empowerment only when its design and implementation are fundamentally inclusive.

This Biennial Report is therefore not only a reflection of the achievements made under Phase III of the eCourts Project, but also an opportunity for achieving excellence.

I extend my appreciation to the dedicated team whose hard work has brought this vision to life and to everyone involved in preparing this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vikram Nath'.

(Justice Vikram Nath)



अर्जुन राम मेघवाल  
Arjun Ram Meghwal



विधि एवं न्याय राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

व

संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री

भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली-110001

MINISTER OF STATE (I/C) FOR LAW & JUSTICE  
AND

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI-110001

### Message

As our nation advances toward the vision of building Viksit Bharat, ensuring that timely and accessible justice remains a fundamental pillar of our development story. The e-Courts Project Phase III is far more than just another government project. It is a transformative leap aimed at modernizing the Indian Judiciary and fundamentally changing how justice is delivered. Driven by a profound commitment under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Union Government has approved Rs. 7,210 crores for this initiative. This investment goes beyond the mere procurement of hardware, connectivity, or digital platforms; it is a dedicated effort to build a transparent, speedier justice system that truly works for the people, ensuring that courts never feel distant or difficult for the common citizen to navigate.

Technology, when harnessed with clear purpose, bridges divides and creates a system that is inherently citizen-oriented. The progress made under the e-Courts initiative is already both meaningful and encouraging. Innovations such as the successful implementation of hybrid hearings and online witness examinations in appropriate cases have empowered litigants and advocates to participate remotely, effectively dismantling the traditional barriers of distance and cost. To sustain this momentum, the Department of Justice is working in close coordination with the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India. Together, they are laying the foundation for a stronger, future-ready justice delivery system, creating a clear roadmap to ensure that this national investment yields real, tangible improvements across all High Courts and District Courts.

This Biennial Report serves as a vital reflection of our ongoing journey toward a fully technology-enabled judiciary. It comprehensively captures the sweeping reforms currently underway and the substantial progress we have achieved thus far. I extend my heartiest commendations and best wishes to all those associated with this important publication, and I applaud their dedicated efforts in chronicling this pivotal phase of transformation in the Indian Judiciary.

(Arjun Ram Meghwal)



### Message

Phase III of the eCourts Project marks an important step in the journey of digital transformation in the Indian Judiciary. The vision of this phase is to make every court in the District Judiciary an e-enabled court, equipped with facilities for video conferencing, hybrid functioning and paperless courts with robust internet connectivity. The objective of this phase is not confined merely providing hardware or basic digital infrastructure. Rather, it seeks to build, end-to-end digital solutions for judicial officers, court staff, advocates, litigants and other stakeholders.

An equally important focus under this phase is the integration of courts with all key stakeholders connected with the justice delivery process, such as the police, jails, prosecution, forensic laboratories and hospitals. The purpose of such integration is to ensure the timely and seamless exchange of information in order to reduce delays by minimising dependence on manual processes. The emphasis is on eliminating human intervention in the transfer of records, information and procedural steps, which greatly slow down justice delivery.

At the same time, experience has shown that the mere introduction of technology, by itself, is not sufficient. For technology to achieve its intended purpose, there must also be a corresponding process of judicial process re-engineering. The rules, procedures and practices that were originally framed for a physical and paper-based system must now be revisited, rationalised, and suitably adapted to the digital environment.

The real task before the Judiciary, therefore, is not merely to adopt technology, but to shape its integration with prudence and vision, so that the justice delivery system is not only modernised and strengthened, kept aligned with the law, but also made robust enough to withstand the cyber threats of the digital age.

I convey my best wishes to the eCommittee for the publication of the Biennial Report, which reflects the progress and important achievements made in the last two years. I am confident that this report will serve as a valuable record of the work undertaken and will continue to encourage the meaningful advancement of technology in the Indian Judiciary.

Akechra  
(Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra)



नीरज वर्मा, भा.प्र.से.  
NIRAJ VERMA, IAS  
सचिव  
SECRETARY



भारत सरकार  
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय  
न्याय विभाग  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## MESSAGE

The administration of justice is a cornerstone of democracy, closely linked to accessibility, efficiency, and transparency. In recent years, the Indian judiciary has undergone a transformative shift through the adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), particularly under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project. This Biennial Report presents an overview of the progress, innovations, and impact of this transformation during the reporting period.

Implemented in phases, the e-Courts Project has evolved from basic computerisation to a robust, citizen-centric digital ecosystem. With Phase III, the vision now focuses on fully digital, paperless courts supported by technologies such as artificial intelligence, cloud infrastructure, and interoperable platforms. These initiatives represent not just technological upgrades but a systemic reimagining of judicial processes to enhance access to justice.

This report highlights key developments across judicial processes—from e-filing and electronic service of summons to virtual hearings and AI-assisted legal research. The expansion of video conferencing, integration through the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), and growth of citizen services via mobile applications and e-Sewa Kendras have reduced delays and improved user experience. Large-scale digitisation and real-time data platforms like the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) further reinforce transparency and data-driven decision-making.

A strong emphasis on inclusivity and accessibility is evident through multilingual services, mobile platforms, and online portals, bringing the justice system closer to citizens. Virtual courts and online adjudication have introduced new approaches to dispute resolution, while AI tools—designed to assist rather than replace judges—reflect a balanced approach to technology adoption. Enhanced financial commitment and accelerated implementation underscore the priority accorded to judicial reforms. Increased budget allocations and efficient utilisation highlight institutional resolve.

This report serves as both a record of progress and a reflection on future pathways. As the judiciary continues to innovate, the focus remains on ensuring that technology enables faster, more accessible, and equitable justice for all.

  
(Niraj Verma)



## **ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP e-COMMITTEE**

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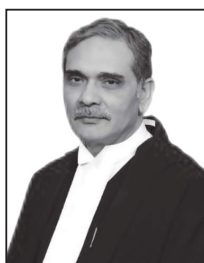
**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant**

The Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath**

Chairperson



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra**

Vice-Chairperson



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Registrar (J) Training Cell and  
Member (J) (Human Resources),  
e-Committee, Supreme Court of India



**Mr. Pushpender Singh**

Member (J) (Processes),  
e-Committee,  
Supreme Court of India



**Mr. Shubham Vashist**

Member (J) (Project Management),  
e-Committee,  
Supreme Court of India



**Mr. Ashish J. Shiradhonkar**

Member (Systems),  
e-Committee,  
Supreme Court of India



**Mr. Alok Kumar Mishra**

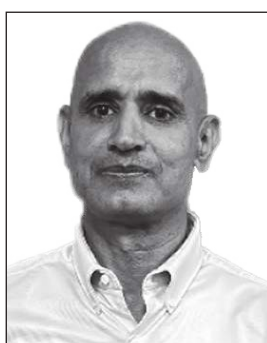
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**MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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**Shri Niraj Verma**  
Secretary  
Department of Justice



**Shri Satya Pratap Singh**  
Joint Secretary (eCourts)



**Shri Prateek Kumar Mishra**  
Director (eCourts)



**Shri Gaurav Kumar Tripathi**  
Under Secretary (eCourts)



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# INTRODUCTION

The technological transformation of the Indian judiciary represents one of the most significant reforms in modernizing access to justice for over a billion people. At the heart of this national endeavour is the **e-Committee**, a body constituted by the Government of India under the Supreme Court to formulate and implement a national policy on the computerization of courts.



The document serves as a comprehensive blueprint for Phase III of the eCourts Project. Unlike the preceding phases, which primarily focused on the procurement of hardware and basic computerization, Phase III represents a paradigm shift towards creating a “digital court” ecosystem where justice is viewed not merely as a sovereign function but as a service that is accessible, transparent and efficient. The text outlines a vision rooted in Gandhian philosophy, prioritizing inclusion and equity to ensure that the administration of justice reaches every citizen, regardless of their geographical or economic status. With a substantial financial outlay of over ₹7,210 crores, the project aims to move beyond simple digitization to establishing a natively digital infrastructure that supports the entire lifecycle of a case.

To convey this vast scope effectively, the report is meticulously divided into sections that guide the reader from abstract policy goals to concrete on-the-ground execution. It begins with the **Vision and Objectives**, establishing the “why” behind the project.

This is followed by the section, **Initiatives Under Phase III**, which focuses on the massive infrastructure required to support this vision. Here, the document details critical components like the digitization of approximately 3100 crore pages of legacy records, the migration to a 25-petabyte cloud storage system and the

installation of solar power in court complexes to ensure uninterrupted service. By segregating these foundational elements, the document clearly distinguishes the backend “digital bedrock” from the frontend user services.

Following the infrastructure, the document transitions to **Other Initiatives**, a section dedicated to citizen-centric tools that directly impact stakeholders. This chapter highlights practical applications such as the eCourts Mobile App, Virtual Courts for petty offenses and e-Sewa Kendras, which are designed to bridge the digital divide for those without access to technology.

The narrative then looks to the future in **The Way Forward**, discussing cutting-edge advancements like Artificial Intelligence and the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), which aims to seamlessly connect courts with police and prisons. This structure is pivotal as it allows the reader to understand the project’s evolution from building infrastructure to deploying user services and finally to adopting futuristic technologies.

Finally, the document concludes with a vital section on Initiatives by High Courts, which catalogues the specific digital achievements of individual states. This division is particularly important in the context of India’s federal structure, as it highlights decentralized innovation, showcasing how different High Courts, from Allahabad to Uttarakhand, are tailoring national policies to meet local needs through unique solutions like mobile e-Sewa Kendras or specialized translation software.

Throughout these sections, the inclusion of detailed tables comparing “Physical Targets” against “Achieved Targets” and “Budget Outlay” against “Utilized Budget” provides a layer of financial transparency and accountability, making the document not just a vision statement but a progress report on the modernization of the Indian legal system.

# THE ECOURTS MISSION MODE PROJECT



The **eCourts Mission Mode Project** is a flagship initiative aimed at leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for the modernization and development of the Indian Judiciary and was conceptualized under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) for the Indian Judiciary. The eCourts Project was conceptualized on the basis of the “*National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary – 2005*”.

This transformative project is being implemented by the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India in close collaboration with the Department of Justice, Government of India. The decentralized approach ensures that the project is executed effectively through the respective High Courts, enabling tailored solutions that address the unique needs and challenges of each judicial region.

By integrating cutting-edge technology into the judicial framework, the project seeks to enhance transparency, efficiency and accessibility in the justice delivery system across the nation.

The First Phase (Phase I) focused on foundational computerization and infrastructure deployment, which began in 2007. The Phase II (sanctioned in 2015) expanded connectivity, unified the Case Information Software (CIS) and launched key citizen services like the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and Virtual Courts.

## DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE ECOURTS MISSION MODE PROJECT

### eCourts Project Phase I

| Aspect                | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Project Period</b> | Approved in February 2007, with revised timelines extending until March 31, 2015. Implementation occurred during 2011–2015.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Budget</b>         | The Government of India sanctioned <b>Rs. 935 crores</b> for Phase I, against which an expenditure of Rs. 639.41 crore was incurred.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Key Targets</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Initiate ICT culture and change management across the Indian Judiciary.</li> <li>■ Creating computer rooms and Local Area Networks (LAN).</li> <li>■ Providing laptops/printers to all Judicial Officers and Judges.</li> <li>■ Conducting ICT training.</li> <li>■ Developing the Case Information Software (CIS).</li> <li>■ Creating the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and provisioning video conferencing (VC) at 100 locations.</li> </ul> |

| Aspect       | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Achievements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Laid a solid foundation for modernization.</li> <li>■ Most District and Taluka Courts covered were computerized with hardware and LAN installed.</li> <li>■ The Unified National Core version 1.0 of the Case Information Software (CIS) was developed and rolled out.</li> <li>■ The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) was launched on the eCourts National portal on August 7, 2013.</li> <li>■ Over 14,000 Judicial Officers were trained in the use of the Ubuntu-Linux Operating System.</li> <li>■ Basic services, such as filing, cause-list generation and orders/judgments uploading were provided in most District Courts.</li> </ul> |

### eCourts Project Phase II

| Aspect                | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Project Period</b> | Approved in July 2015, with an overall duration proposed for 3 years. Concluded in 2023.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Budget</b>         | Approved budget totalled <b>Rs. 1,670 crores</b> , of which Rs 1668.43 crores had been utilized.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Key Targets</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Complete pending Phase I objectives.</li> <li>■ Create state-of-the-art technical facilities (including wireless LAN and digital archives) and extend coverage to new courts.</li> <li>■ Implement a unified CIS (Case Information Software) based on a Core-Periphery model and Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity.</li> <li>■ Enhance NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) with Business Intelligence tools.</li> <li>■ Launch mobile-based services and e-Payment gateways.</li> </ul> |

| Aspect       | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Achievements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Computerized 3,452 court complexes and 18,735 courtrooms. Provided WAN connectivity (BSNL-MPLS) to 13,606 courts.</li> <li>■ Rolled out CIS 3.0/3.1 to all District/Taluka Courts, achieving unification under one umbrella CIS.</li> <li>■ NJDG was launched and praised by the World Bank for tracking pendency and summary statistics.</li> <li>■ Virtual Courts were successfully implemented (primarily for traffic challans), significantly reducing court footfalls.</li> <li>■ The National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) was launched.</li> <li>■ The eCourts Services Mobile App and JustIS mobile app were launched.</li> <li>■ The project was ranked No. 1 among Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) in India based on e-Transactions (over 319.70 crore in 2021).</li> </ul> |

# PHASE III OF THE ECOURTS PROJECT



The Phase III follows the conclusion of Phase II, which ended in 2023. It has been approved by the Union Cabinet as a Central Sector Scheme (2023 onwards) with a total financial outlay of Rs. 7210.2 crores. The project period for Phase III is planned for four years (2023-2027), with provisions for additional support for sustenance afterwards.

## The Vision and Core Philosophy

Phase III adopts a radically different approach compared to its predecessors by focusing on a natively digital infrastructure. Instead of merely digitizing existing paper-based processes, Phase III seeks to transform processes for a digital environment. The core philosophy of the project is rooted in Gandhian thought, prioritizing access and inclusion. When combined with the goals of equity and efficiency, this forms the founding vision for Phase III towards “digital courts”. The project fundamentally expands the traditional scope of the justice system. In the 21st century, the administration of justice is viewed not just as a sovereign function but as a service aimed at mitigating, containing and resolving disputes. Therefore, Phase III integrates technology to encompass the complete lifecycle of justice: dispute avoidance, containment and resolution.

The vision for Phase III includes:

- Creating a judicial system that is more affordable, accessible, cost-effective, predictable, reliable and transparent.
- Enabling any litigant or lawyer to file a case from anywhere, at any time.
- Ensuring judges can decide fairly through optimal hearings, whether on a virtual platform, in-person or in a hybrid mode.

## Aims and Objectives

The primary objectives of the Phase III centre are to empower and enable the Indian judicial system through technology:

- **ICT Enablement:** Enhancing judicial productivity, both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- **Paperless Courts:** Moving towards paperless courts through digitization, e-Filing, virtual courts and e-Payments.
- **Digitization:** Digitization of the entire court records, including both legacy records and fresh filings, is a central focal point of Phase III.
- **Cloud Migration:** Migrating to cloud technology and providing adequate cloud storage (25 Petabytes proposed) and other requirements incidental to it.
- **Hardware Modernization:** Replacing obsolete hardware provided in Phases I and II and providing ICT infrastructure in newly set-up courts.

- **Judicial Process Re-engineering (JPR):** Simplifying and streamlining processes to eliminate repetitive and routine tasks inherited from the pre-digital era.
- **ICJS Integration:** Ensuring successful implementation and enhancement of interoperability with the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS).
- **Advanced Technologies:** Integrating modern technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML) and Blockchain, to build a “smart” system.
- **Accessible Facilities:** Providing disability-friendly ICT-enabled facilities and ensuring judicial processes and digital services are accessible to persons with disabilities.
- **Capacity Building:** Training all stakeholders (including judges, court staff, advocates, litigants, public prosecutors and police officials) in ICT awareness and change management.



A large teal hexagon is centered on a white background. Inside the hexagon, the text "INITIATIVES UNDER PHASE III OF THE ECOURTS PROJECT" is written in white, bold, uppercase letters.

**INITIATIVES UNDER  
PHASE III OF  
THE ECOURTS PROJECT**



# E-SEWA KENDRAS

**e-Sewa Kendras** are established as One-Stop Digital Centres intended to bridge the digital divide by providing access to e-Court services for advocates and litigants who lack digital infrastructure or skills. These centers offer comprehensive support, including handling inquiries about case status, facilitating e-Filing and assisting in video conference hearings.



The Phase III targets setting up 4400 e-Sewa Kendras nationwide, funded by a total outlay of ₹394.48 crores. The importance of e-Sewa Kendras lies in guaranteeing access to justice for all by ensuring marginalized sections of society can utilize digital legal services.

| Component Name             | Fully functional e-Sewa Kendras in all court complexes, with the number of such Kendras in each complex depending on the size of the court complex |                 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Physical Target            |                                                                                                                                                    |                 |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                                                                                                                                   |                 |
| 4400                       | 2331                                                                                                                                               |                 |
| Budget Outlay              |                                                                                                                                                    |                 |
| Total Budget               | Sanctioned Budget                                                                                                                                  | Utilized Budget |
| 394.48 Cr.                 | 252.45 Cr.                                                                                                                                         | 169.56 Cr.      |

### Significant Achievements of e-Sewa Kendras

- The Kerala High Court has launched a 'First of Its Kind' Mobile e-Sewa Kendra at Idukki on May 25, 2024, on a Bharat Benz minibuss. It is aimed at eradicating geographical barriers and enabling legal access for advocates and litigants from remote areas.
- As of December 31, 2025, the e-Sewa Kendra initiative has achieved a significant milestone, with 2331 centers rendered fully functional nationwide.
- e-Sewa Kendras have proven to be a vital public resource, attracting high levels of engagement and serving a substantial number of stakeholders across the country.
- Since their inception, the Kendras have proven to be a vital resource for citizens interacting with the judicial system. They have provided direct and tangible assistance in e-Filings and have successfully addressed status inquiries, simplifying these common procedures for the public.
- It has been recorded that queries at traditional court counters for basic information (e.g., "next date") dropped by a large margin.
- It has drastically reduced the non-judicial and administrative burden on registry staff and freeing them for core court duties.



- e-Sewa Kendras have demystified the judicial process and empowered the common citizen. It ensured that access to digital justice should not depend on a person's wealth, tech skills or literacy.

### Status of implementation of e-Sewa Kendras as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No.      | High Court                  | Whether the e-Sewa Kendra is implemented in High Court | Functioning e-Sewa Kendras in High Courts (A) | Whether the e-Sewa Kendra is implemented in District Courts | Functioning e-Sewa Kendras in District Courts (B) | Total (A+B) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1            | Allahabad                   | Yes                                                    | 2                                             | Yes                                                         | 111                                               | 113         |
| 2            | Andhra Pradesh              | Yes                                                    | 4                                             | Yes                                                         | 34                                                | 38          |
| 3            | Bombay                      | Yes                                                    | 3                                             | Yes                                                         | 316                                               | 319         |
| 4            | Calcutta                    | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 41                                                | 42          |
| 5            | Chhattisgarh                | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 23                                                | 24          |
| 6            | Delhi                       | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 13                                                | 14          |
| 7            | Gauhati - Arunachal Pradesh | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 29                                                | 30          |
| 8            | Gauhati - Assam             | Yes                                                    | 2                                             | Yes                                                         | 78                                                | 80          |
| 9            | Gauhati - Mizoram           | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 8                                                 | 9           |
| 10           | Gauhati - Nagaland          | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 11                                                | 12          |
| 11           | Gujarat                     | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 195                                               | 196         |
| 12           | Himachal Pradesh            | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 22                                                | 23          |
| 13           | Jammu and Kashmir           | Yes                                                    | 2                                             | Yes                                                         | 25                                                | 27          |
| 14           | Jharkhand                   | Yes                                                    | 2                                             | Yes                                                         | 62                                                | 64          |
| 15           | Karnataka                   | Yes                                                    | 3                                             | Yes                                                         | 26                                                | 29          |
| 16           | Kerala                      | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 161                                               | 162         |
| 17           | Madhya Pradesh              | Yes                                                    | 3                                             | Yes                                                         | 225                                               | 228         |
| 18           | Madras                      | Yes                                                    | 7                                             | Yes                                                         | 310                                               | 317         |
| 19           | Manipur                     | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 20                                                | 21          |
| 20           | Meghalaya                   | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 16                                                | 17          |
| 21           | Orissa                      | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 183                                               | 184         |
| 22           | Patna                       | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 71                                                | 72          |
| 23           | Punjab and Haryana          | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 123                                               | 124         |
| 24           | Rajasthan                   | Yes                                                    | 2                                             | Yes                                                         | 17                                                | 19          |
| 25           | Sikkim                      | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 10                                                | 11          |
| 26           | Telangana                   | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 98                                                | 99          |
| 27           | Tripura                     | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 16                                                | 17          |
| 28           | Uttarakhand                 | Yes                                                    | 1                                             | Yes                                                         | 39                                                | 40          |
| <b>Total</b> |                             | <b>28</b>                                              | <b>48</b>                                     | <b>28</b>                                                   | <b>2283</b>                                       | <b>2331</b> |

# PAPERLESS COURT

The Paperless Court, as an initiative, focuses on moving the courts beyond merely digitizing documents to adopting a “platform” architecture where all court proceedings fundamentally take place in a digital format. It involves configuring specialized hardware, such as multiple displays, VC units and speech-to-text software, to enable digital case viewing for judicial officers.



**Rajasthan High Court**

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**CASE DETAILS**

| Case Details                                                             | Party Details                              | Advocate Details | Date of Filing | Pages in Main File | Pages in Order Sheet | Action  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| CR/MS/19831/2023 Filing Details<br>CR/MS/19119/2023 Registration Details | SANDEEP SINGH SHYDAL<br>STATE OF RAJASTHAN | PATIRAMA DESLA   | 26/09/2023     | 100                | 18                   | [Icons] |

**Order Sheets**

| Sr No | File Name                           | Action  |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1     | 69-c2202309080000-order-sheet-1.pdf | [Icons] |

**Log**

| Sr No | Action                                                                                     | Add By        | Add On            |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1     | Main File Uploaded                                                                         | Enkhra Jaisur | 30-Oct-2023 09:11 |
| 2     | Order sheet Uploaded                                                                       | Enkhra Jaisur | 30-Oct-2023 09:12 |
| 3     | Order Sheet & Same Case Order/Judgement (69-HC00034-0901000-order-sheet-1.pdf) is uploaded | Enkhra Jaisur | 28-Nov-2023 09:37 |

The physical target of Phase III is setting up infrastructure for 1000 Paperless Courts, with commercial courts prioritized in the first instance, supported by a ₹359.2 crore outlay. The shift to paperless courts improves time and cost efficiencies, provides instant access to documents and significantly reduces the environmental carbon footprint by minimizing paper usage.

| Component Name             | Setting up the infrastructure for paperless courts, phase-wise with all commercial courts becoming paperless in the first instance. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Physical Target            |                                                                                                                                     |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                                                                                                                    |
| 1000                       | 247                                                                                                                                 |

## Significant Achievements of Paperless Court

- This project implemented a system where the entire life cycle of a case is digital. New cases are filed, verified, assigned to judges and finalized with digital signatures, completely eliminating the need to create or move physical files.
- This initiative significantly reduced the judiciary's environmental footprint by saving trees and water previously consumed by paper usage.
- Furthermore, it will reclaim large areas of court complexes that were previously occupied by storage rooms for physical records.
- The paperless court project reduced the file retrieval time from hours (for physical files) to under 10 seconds.
- Revolutionized case handling, eliminating the chronic problem of "lost" or "damaged" files. It enabled remote access to case files and allowed judges to work securely from any location.



- It also massively accelerated the speed of justice, especially in business disputes, significantly boosting the country's **“Ease of Doing Business”** ranking.
- The project has successfully operationalized 247 paperless courts to date.
- With the help of the paperless courts, the Courts have reduced the case disposal time and also disposed of a lot of cases which would have otherwise clogged the regular court system.

### Total number of Paperless Courts set up as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No.      | High Court                          | Total Number of Paperless Courts set up from the funds received in Phase III |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1            | Allahabad High Court                | 0                                                                            |
| 2            | Andhra Pradesh High Court           | 2                                                                            |
| 3            | Bombay High Court                   | 15                                                                           |
| 4            | Calcutta High Court                 | 0                                                                            |
| 5            | Chhattisgarh High Court             | 1                                                                            |
| 6            | Gauhati High Court                  | 0                                                                            |
| 7            | Gauhati High Court - Aizawl Bench   | 2                                                                            |
| 8            | Gauhati High Court - Itanagar Bench | 0                                                                            |
| 9            | Gauhati High Court - Kohima Bench   | 1                                                                            |
| 10           | High Court for State of Telangana   | 3                                                                            |
| 11           | High Court of Manipur               | 9                                                                            |
| 12           | High Court of Orissa                | 4                                                                            |
| 13           | High Court of Rajasthan             | 0                                                                            |
| 14           | High Court of Delhi                 | 0                                                                            |
| 15           | High Court of Gujarat               | 5                                                                            |
| 16           | Himachal Pradesh High Court         | 0                                                                            |
| 17           | Jammu and Kashmir High Court        | 0                                                                            |
| 18           | Jharkhand High Court                | 32                                                                           |
| 19           | Karnataka High Court                | 11                                                                           |
| 20           | Kerala High Court                   | 48                                                                           |
| 21           | Madhya Pradesh High Court           | 10                                                                           |
| 22           | Madras High Court                   | 5                                                                            |
| 23           | Meghalaya High Court                | 1                                                                            |
| 24           | Patna High Court                    | 82                                                                           |
| 25           | Punjab and Haryana High Court       | 0                                                                            |
| 26           | Sikkim High Court                   | 12                                                                           |
| 27           | Tripura High Court                  | 0                                                                            |
| 28           | Uttarakhand High Court              | 4                                                                            |
| <b>Total</b> |                                     | <b>247</b>                                                                   |

# VIRTUAL COURTS



Virtual Courts introduce a transformative concept for managing petty offences, aiming to reduce court footfalls by eliminating the need for the physical presence of advocates or violators. These courts can be managed 24x7 by a judge whose jurisdiction may extend across the entire state. They are integrated directly with state traffic police and municipal databases. When a traffic challan is issued, it is automatically sent to the virtual court's digital dashboard. The violator receives an SMS with a link. They can then pay the fine online or click a button to “contest” the challan, which then sends it to a regular court.



Phase III proposes creating 1150 Online Courts/Virtual Courts, budgeted at a total outlay of ₹413.08 crores. The expansion saves precious judicial time and enables effective deployment of human resources while simultaneously increasing convenience for citizens.

| Component Name             | Expansion of the Virtual Courts for the hearing of court cases by creating a robust digital infrastructure. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Physical Target]           |                                                                                                             |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                                                                                            |
| 1150                       | 538                                                                                                         |

### Significant Achievements of Virtual Courts

- As of 31.12.2025, a total of 538 online courts were established using Phase III funding.
- Virtual Courts are integrated directly with state traffic police and municipal databases. When a traffic challan is issued, it is automatically sent to the virtual court's digital dashboard. The violator receives an SMS with a link. They can then pay the fine online or click a button to "contest" the challan, which then sends it to a regular court.
- 29 different virtual courts have been established across India.

- Across these establishments, a total of 9,81,17,870 challans were received. Virtual court judges completed proceedings for 8,74,80,377 of these cases. Below is a list of the states where virtual courts for traffic challans have been implemented, along with the number of cases that have been settled.
- A total of 8,31,369 challans were contested and a total of 94,55,288 challans were paid, resulting in a total challan amount of 9,73,25,50,414.
- Additionally, 7,87,159 e-challans were disposed of.
- This is a game-changer. It freed up a ton of judicial hours, allowing magistrates and judges to focus on more complex criminal and civil matters.
- It has provided immense convenience to citizens, who could resolve challans from their homes or phones. It eliminated corruption and harassment associated with in-person fine payments.

### Statistics of Virtual Courts as on 31.12.2025

| S. No. | Establishment Name                    | Received Challans | Proceeding Done by a virtual Court Judge | Con-tested Challans | Paid Challans | Challan Amount | Echallan disposed |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1      | Assam (Assam Traffic Department)      | 252352            | 251155                                   | 655                 | 49939         | 31025201       | 1189              |
| 2      | Chandigarh (Virtual Court Chandigarh) | 1814186           | 1800268                                  | 3286                | 249211        | 244908810      | 10137             |
| 3      | Chhattisgarh (Traffic Department)     | 129303            | 121362                                   | 130                 | 7837          | 8260701        | 5683              |
| 4      | Chhattisgarh (Transport Department)   | 49572             | 31086                                    | 11                  | 62            | 330500         | 0                 |
| 5      | Delhi (Notice Department)             | 26211142          | 26147354                                 | 134699              | 3024501       | 2182023706     | 0                 |
| 6      | Delhi (Traffic Department)            | 11092663          | 10915756                                 | 204228              | 2239899       | 2154613153     | 6                 |
| 7      | Gujarat (Traffic Department)          | 7486237           | 7049100                                  | 8738                | 550861        | 411695656      | 258424            |
| 8      | Gujarat (Transport Department)        | 810340            | 718671                                   | 2532                | 88275         | 330510865      | 57991             |

| S. No. | Establishment Name                               | Received Challans | Proceeding Done by a virtual Court Judge | Con-tested Challans | Paid Challans | Challan Amount | Echallan disposed |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 9      | Haryana (Traffic Department)                     | 5163782           | 4966296                                  | 27398               | 271354        | 269579801      | 84474             |
| 10     | Himachal Pradesh (Traffic Department)            | 889304            | 673261                                   | 2135                | 31908         | 53329353       | 11648             |
| 11     | Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu Traffic Department)     | 1459411           | 1001590                                  | 36360               | 189568        | 121200646      | 46910             |
| 12     | Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir Traffic Department)   | 1420148           | 1408529                                  | 214847              | 304635        | 149872014      | 11616             |
| 13     | Karnataka (Traffic Department)                   | 127657            | 127621                                   | 314                 | 111921        | 1101614350     | 0                 |
| 14     | Kerala (Police Department)                       | 5016507           | 4860303                                  | 5593                | 278063        | 176355442      | 152842            |
| 15     | Kerala (Transport Department)                    | 1524588           | 1503564                                  | 6509                | 191828        | 280968711      | 14531             |
| 16     | Madhya Pradesh (Traffic Department)              | 2109341           | 1553999                                  | 2111                | 62591         | 57554610       | 22498             |
| 17     | Maharashtra (Maharashtra Transport Department)   | 56569             | 54723                                    | 30                  | 2642          | 3149705        | 388               |
| 18     | Maharashtra (Nashik Traffic Department)          | 22                | 6                                        | 1                   | 2             | 2              | 0                 |
| 19     | Manipur (Manipur Virtual Court (Traffic))        | 19671             | 18496                                    | 4                   | 565           | 796000         | 401               |
| 20     | Manipur (Manipur Virtual Court (Transport))      | 6436              | 4259                                     | 6                   | 145           | 434500         | 83                |
| 21     | Meghalaya (Meghalaya Traffic Department)         | 6472              | 3941                                     | 0                   | 83            | 100501         | 75                |
| 22     | Odisha (Odisha Traffic CTC-BBSR Commissionerate) | 880783            | 839105                                   | 1756                | 81755         | 76359501       | 0                 |
| 23     | Rajasthan (Rajasthan Traffic Department)         | 317077            | 222129                                   | 7814                | 23380         | 21607070       | 11271             |

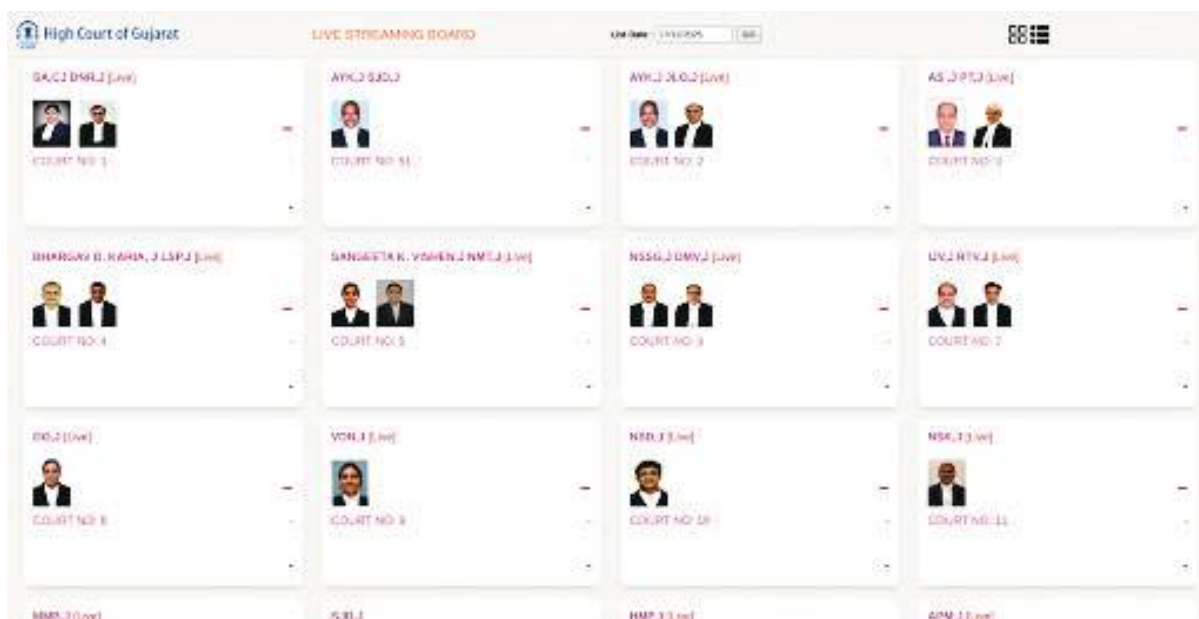
| S. No.       | Establishment Name                 | Received Challans | Proceeding Done by a virtual Court Judge | Con-tested Challans | Paid Challans  | Challan Amount    | Echallan disposed |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 24           | Tamil Nadu (Traffic Department)    | 253972            | 204186                                   | 1697                | 125115         | 1175441050        | 48                |
| 25           | Tripura (Traffic Department)       | 269894            | 261686                                   | 563                 | 12671          | 4248726           | 615               |
| 26           | Uttar Pradesh (Traffic Department) | 29956401          | 22025759                                 | 164982              | 1514883        | 827227444         | 81566             |
| 27           | Uttarakhand (Traffic Department)   | 166141            | 148978                                   | 853                 | 13846          | 18593902          | 8126              |
| 28           | Uttarakhand (Transport Department) | 143967            | 105675                                   | 378                 | 12405          | 23060042          | 4555              |
| 29           | West Bengal(Traffic Department)    | 483932            | 461519                                   | 3739                | 15343          | 7688452           | 2082              |
| <b>Total</b> |                                    | <b>98117870</b>   | <b>87480377</b>                          | <b>831369</b>       | <b>9455288</b> | <b>9732550414</b> | <b>787159</b>     |

## Total Number of Online Courts set up as on 31.10.2025

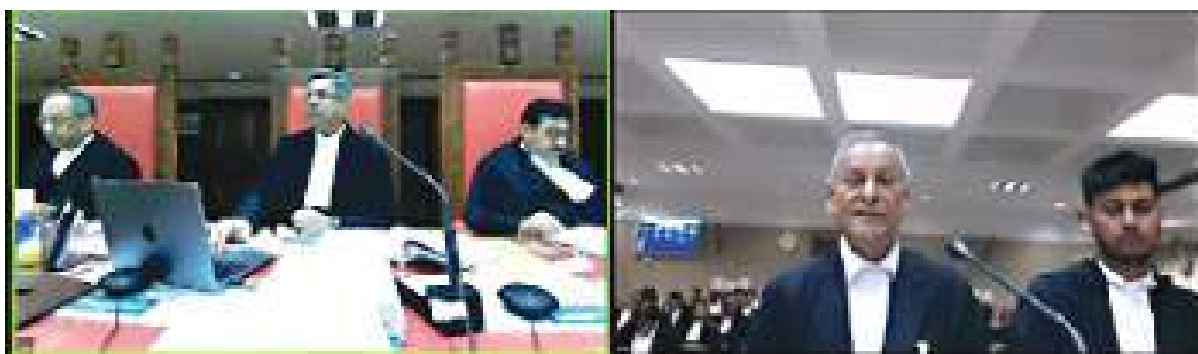
| Sr. No. | High Court                          | Total Number of Online Courts set up from the funds received in Phase III |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Allahabad High Court                | 0                                                                         |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh High Court           | 5                                                                         |
| 3       | Bombay High Court                   | 72                                                                        |
| 4       | Calcutta High Court                 | 0                                                                         |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh High Court             | 0                                                                         |
| 6       | Gauhati High Court                  | 0                                                                         |
| 7       | Gauhati High Court – Aizawl Bench   | 0                                                                         |
| 8       | Gauhati High Court – Itanagar Bench | 0                                                                         |
| 9       | Gauhati High Court – Kohima Bench   | 0                                                                         |
| 10      | High Court for State of Telangana   | 31                                                                        |
| 11      | High Court of Manipur               | 2                                                                         |
| 12      | High Court of Orissa                | 46                                                                        |

| Sr. No.      | High Court                    | Total Number of Online Courts set up from the funds received in Phase III |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13           | High Court of Rajasthan       | 0                                                                         |
| 14           | High Court of Delhi           | 0                                                                         |
| 15           | High Court of Gujarat         | 39                                                                        |
| 16           | Himachal Pradesh High Court   | 0                                                                         |
| 17           | Jammu and Kashmir High Court  | 0                                                                         |
| 18           | Jharkhand High Court          | 27                                                                        |
| 19           | Karnataka High Court          | 60                                                                        |
| 20           | Kerala High Court             | 28                                                                        |
| 21           | Madhya Pradesh High Court     | 98                                                                        |
| 22           | Madras High Court             | 69                                                                        |
| 23           | Meghalaya High Court          | 4                                                                         |
| 24           | Patna High Court              | 38                                                                        |
| 25           | Punjab and Haryana High Court | 0                                                                         |
| 26           | Sikkim High Court             | 1                                                                         |
| 27           | Tripura High Court            | 0                                                                         |
| 28           | Uttarakhand High Court        | 18                                                                        |
| <b>Total</b> |                               | <b>538</b>                                                                |

# LIVE STREAMING



The Courtroom Live Audio-visual Streaming System (CLASS) is a key goal for Phase III aimed at transitioning toward an open court system to improve transparency, accessibility and accountability. This initiative allows the media and the public to join proceedings remotely, a need that was particularly highlighted during the pandemic when physical access was restricted. Under



the guidance of the e-Committee, model rules for live streaming have been framed and forwarded to High Courts for adoption.

The system requires specialized infrastructure, including PTZ cameras, microphones and ATEM Television Studio equipment. The project has set a physical target of 300 units with a total financial outlay of ₹112.26 crore over four years. Beyond its judicial utility, live streaming is envisioned to provide immense value to legal education. This initiative is aimed at directly addressing the Phase III objective to improve transparency, accessibility and accountability through digital means.

| Component Name             |  | Live Streaming of Court proceedings |  |                 |  |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Physical Target            |  |                                     |  |                 |  |
| Physical Target as per DPR |  | Achieved Targets                    |  |                 |  |
| 300                        |  | 202                                 |  |                 |  |
| Budget Outlay              |  |                                     |  |                 |  |
| Total Budget               |  | Sanctioned Budget                   |  | Utilized Budget |  |
| 112.26 Cr.                 |  | 66.21 Cr.                           |  | 27.09 Cr.       |  |

### Significant Achievements of Live Streaming:

- Live streaming of court proceedings has been introduced in several High Courts, including those in Gujarat, Gauhati, Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Patna, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Calcutta, allowing media and other interested parties to participate in the proceedings.
- Live streaming has become an invaluable and first-hand educational resource for law students.
- Live streaming also allowed journalists to report on court proceedings with greater accuracy and provided citizens with a direct window into the functioning of the courts.
- This component has helped in implementing the “open court” principle in the digital age, enhancing judicial accountability and transparency.
- The e-Committee has also framed Model Rules for Live Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings, which are accessible via the e-Committee’s website at: [“https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/](https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/)

s388ef51f0bf911e452e8dbb1d807a81ab/uploads/2021/06/2022091599.pdf”.

- It drastically improved the safety and security of court proceedings by eliminating the need to transport high-risk prisoners. It allowed vulnerable witnesses to testify from a safe, non-intimidating location.

## Total Number of Live Streaming Courts as on 31.10.2025

| Sr. No.      | High Court                          | Total Number of Live Streaming Courts set up from the funds received in Phase III |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1            | Allahabad High Court                | 0                                                                                 |
| 2            | Andhra Pradesh High Court           | 11                                                                                |
| 3            | Bombay High Court                   | 10                                                                                |
| 4            | Calcutta High Court                 | 0                                                                                 |
| 5            | Chhattisgarh High Court             | 11                                                                                |
| 6            | Gauhati High Court                  | 4                                                                                 |
| 7            | Gauhati High Court - Aizawl Bench   | 2                                                                                 |
| 8            | Gauhati High Court - Itanagar Bench | 02                                                                                |
| 9            | Gauhati High Court - Kohima Bench   | 2                                                                                 |
| 10           | High Court for State of Telangana   | 4                                                                                 |
| 11           | High Court of Manipur               | 4                                                                                 |
| 12           | High Court of Orissa                | 4                                                                                 |
| 13           | High Court of Rajasthan             | 0                                                                                 |
| 14           | High Court of Delhi                 | 0                                                                                 |
| 15           | High Court of Gujarat               | 73                                                                                |
| 16           | Himachal Pradesh High Court         | 0                                                                                 |
| 17           | Jammu and Kashmir High Court        | 6                                                                                 |
| 18           | Jharkhand High Court                | 4                                                                                 |
| 19           | Karnataka High Court                | 8                                                                                 |
| 20           | Kerala High Court                   | 4                                                                                 |
| 21           | Madhya Pradesh High Court           | 15                                                                                |
| 22           | Madras High Court                   | 6                                                                                 |
| 23           | Meghalaya High Court                | 10                                                                                |
| 24           | Patna High Court                    | 11                                                                                |
| 25           | Punjab and Haryana High Court       | 0                                                                                 |
| 26           | Sikkim High Court                   | 4                                                                                 |
| 27           | Tripura High Court                  | 0                                                                                 |
| 28           | Uttarakhand High Court              | 9                                                                                 |
| <b>Total</b> |                                     | <b>202</b>                                                                        |

# **DIGITIZATION**



The digitization is the central focal point of Phase III, involving the scanning, storage and digital preservation of approximately 3100 crore pages, encompassing both legacy and current court records. This requires establishing robust digital preservation standards (SOPs) to cover both digitized and born-digital records. The digitization has a total outlay of ₹2038.4 crores. This component is the “digital bedrock” of Phase III. Without it, paperless courts, remote hearings and AI-driven search would be impossible. The availability of records in digitized form is imperative for the effective functioning of virtual and paperless courts, offering advantages in secure storage, disaster recovery and reducing environmental impact.

| Component Name             |                   | Digitisation of the entire court record – both legacy records and fresh filing of cases |                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Physical Target            |                   |                                                                                         |                 |
| Physical Target as per DPR |                   | Achieved Targets                                                                        |                 |
| 3108 Crore                 |                   | 579.53 Crore pages                                                                      |                 |
| Budget Outlay              |                   |                                                                                         |                 |
| Total Budget               | Sanctioned Budget |                                                                                         | Utilized Budget |
| 2038.36 Cr.                | 534.06 Cr.        |                                                                                         | 273.36 Cr.      |

## Significant Achievements

- A total of 2,36,96,50,903 pages of legacy and pending cases of High Courts records are successfully scanned, digitized and made text-searchable.
- A total of 4,00,89,15,374 pages have been digitized in the District Courts.
- A standardized process for digitization and metadata tagging is also implemented across the country to ensure uniformity in the process and record-keeping.
- Digital Management System (DMS), a dedicated application under the e-Committee, used in High Courts and subordinate courts to store, search and retrieve digitised case records, particularly disposed of files, thus supporting paper-light courts and faster access to judicial documents.



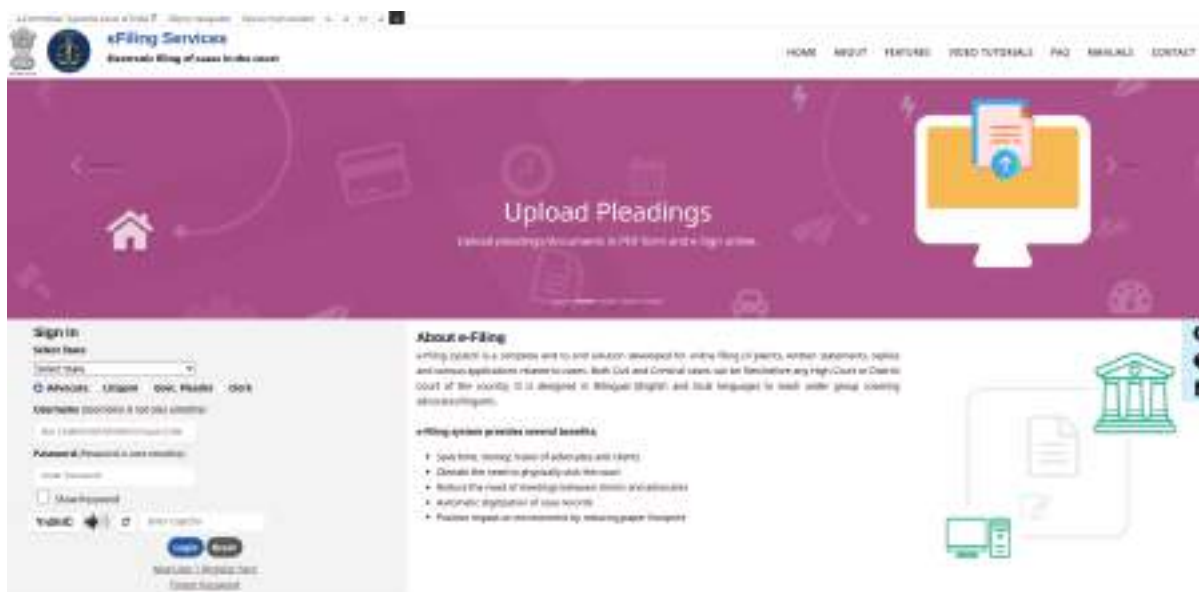
- It has also ensured that no citizen's case would ever be delayed or dismissed due to a "missing file." It created a permanent and indestructible record of legal rights and transactions.
- The e-Committee has also drafted and circulated '*DIGITAL PRESERVATION: Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)*' for uniform digitization, which is accessible via the e-Committee's website at: <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s388ef51f0bf911e452e8dbb1d807a81ab/uploads/2022/11/2022112949.pdf>.

### Information regarding the digitization of Court records as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | Name of High Court          | Number of pages digitized in the High Court in the current month | Total number of pages digitized in the High Court up to the current month | District Courts(including Taluka Courts) under the concerned High Court |                                                                            |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                             |                                                                  |                                                                           | Number of pages digitized in District Courts in the current month       | Total number of pages digitized in District Courts up to the current month |
| 1       | Allahabad                   | 33,66,338                                                        | 57,74,41,007                                                              | 7,34,64,620                                                             | 1,68,69,63,743                                                             |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh              | 27,09,513                                                        | 3,41,11,865                                                               | 51,64,194                                                               | 17,28,50,732                                                               |
| 3       | Bombay                      | 67,70,997                                                        | 8,90,63,956                                                               | 2,41,354                                                                | 22,07,485                                                                  |
| 4       | Calcutta                    | 11,97,850                                                        | 5,95,17,135                                                               | 0                                                                       | 0                                                                          |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh                | 3,69,299                                                         | 24,26,800                                                                 | 43,05,030                                                               | 1,91,84,603                                                                |
| 6       | Delhi                       | 4,94,933                                                         | 23,46,18,073                                                              | 31,94,951                                                               | 10,48,83,922                                                               |
| 7       | Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh | 0                                                                | 5,06,407                                                                  | 0                                                                       | 1,26,322                                                                   |
| 8       | Gauhati – Assam             | 0                                                                | 2,97,53,593                                                               | 0                                                                       | 15,58,31,203                                                               |
| 9       | Gauhati – Mizoram           | 33,234                                                           | 12,31,287                                                                 | 68,954                                                                  | 20,97,820                                                                  |
| 10      | Gauhati – Nagaland          | 0                                                                | 0                                                                         | 0                                                                       | 0                                                                          |
| 11      | Gujarat                     | 1,97,825                                                         | 16,98,629                                                                 | 36,984                                                                  | 11,64,409                                                                  |
| 12      | Himachal Pradesh*           | 2,58,898                                                         | 79,15,775                                                                 | 2,95,297                                                                | 11,81,757                                                                  |

| Sr. No.      | Name of High Court | Number of pages digitized in the High Court in the current month | Total number of pages digitized in the High Court up to the current month | District Courts(including Taluka Courts) under the concerned High Court |                                                                            |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              |                    |                                                                  |                                                                           | Number of pages digitized in District Courts in the current month       | Total number of pages digitized in District Courts up to the current month |
| 13           | Jammu & Kashmir    | 2,28,462                                                         | 4,11,76,756                                                               | 21,98,495                                                               | 2,50,11,814                                                                |
| 14           | Jharkhand          | 34,47,212                                                        | 3,01,84,408                                                               | 1,16,256                                                                | 96,24,854                                                                  |
| 15           | Karnataka          | 26,86,853                                                        | 5,14,20,668                                                               | 15,24,191                                                               | 4,63,47,270                                                                |
| 16           | Kerala             | 17,66,730                                                        | 8,17,95,531                                                               | 13,08,688                                                               | 1,71,13,720                                                                |
| 17           | Madhya Pradesh     | 26,42,988                                                        | 24,62,88,505                                                              | 1,40,00,000                                                             | 66,68,95,995                                                               |
| 18           | Madras             | 43,85,229                                                        | 20,76,93,848                                                              | 56,48,016                                                               | 13,16,62,142                                                               |
| 19           | Manipur            | 35,254                                                           | 58,56,075                                                                 | 64,851                                                                  | 57,36,785                                                                  |
| 20           | Meghalaya          | 62,406                                                           | 11,56,596                                                                 | 14,424                                                                  | 38,20,961                                                                  |
| 21           | Orissa             | 0                                                                | 5,33,13,761                                                               | 28,76,639                                                               | 17,36,02,357                                                               |
| 22           | Patna              | 2,02,019                                                         | 2,40,49,339                                                               | 29,26,316                                                               | 2,39,56,123                                                                |
| 23           | Punjab & Haryana   | 20,80,877                                                        | 29,46,04,020                                                              | 2,59,23,345                                                             | 62,82,06,241                                                               |
| 24           | Rajasthan          | 37,35,276                                                        | 13,44,36,567                                                              | 55,70,921                                                               | 3,50,10,815                                                                |
| 25           | Sikkim             | 183                                                              | 11,73,135                                                                 | 1,816                                                                   | 54,15,378                                                                  |
| 26           | Telangana          | 24,96,006                                                        | 12,85,86,477                                                              | 43,45,265                                                               | 7,61,42,250                                                                |
| 27           | Tripura*           | 66,507                                                           | 54,39,454                                                                 | 5,487                                                                   | 5,62,558                                                                   |
| 28           | Uttarakhand        | 10,29,894                                                        | 2,41,91,236                                                               | 13,72,870                                                               | 1,33,14,115                                                                |
| <b>Total</b> |                    | <b>4,02,64,783</b>                                               | <b>2,36,96,50,903</b>                                                     | <b>15,46,68,964</b>                                                     | <b>4,00,89,15,374</b>                                                      |

# E-FILING



**Electronic Filing (e-Filing)** is an end-to-end solution designed for the online submission of all legal documents, including plaints, written statements and applications, for both civil and criminal cases. The latest version (e-Filing 3.0) allows advocates and litigants to record their oath via in-system video recording. The system offers features like 24x7 access from anywhere, the ability to record oaths via in-system video recording, online payment integration and ready-made templates for drafting. Phase III targets enabling e-Filing across 18000 establishments, with a total outlay of ₹215.97 crores. e-Filing is crucial for transitioning to paperless courts and provides 24x7 access from anywhere, saving time and costs associated with physical visits while automating scrutiny processes for registry efficiency.



## Significant Achievements of Electronic Filing:

- A total of 5187 court establishments are enabled on the e-Filing portal.
- 25 High Courts have implemented e-Filing rules in both High Courts and District Courts.
- The total number of cases submitted through e-Filing across High Courts and District Courts is 1,03,96,720. Out of the above, 17,40,149 cases were filed in High Courts and 86,56,571 cases were filed in District Courts.
- The platform has seen widespread adoption among legal professionals, with 2,44,937 advocates currently onboarded to the system. Additionally, the initiative has extended its reach to the general public, specifically 40,309 litigants (party-in-person) who are now registered and capable of managing their legal matters directly through this portal.
- The scale of digital documentation is substantial, with 3,80,78,818 total documents uploaded to the platform to date. This high volume reflects the shift toward paperless records.
- The project established a centralized web portal that allows lawyers and citizens to file cases and documents from their homes or offices. This development eliminated the constraint of “court hours,” enabling filings to occur at any time of day or night.
- This component served as the critical entry point for the broader paperless court initiative.
- It drastically reduced human errors during scrutiny and ensured that case data is “born digital,” making it cleaner and faster to process than scanned physical files.

- The e-Committee has also framed Model Rules for e-Filing, which are accessible via the e-Committee's website at: <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s388ef51f0bf911e452e8dbb1d807a81ab/uploads/2020/08/2020082629-1.pdf>.

### Status of Implementation of Rules of e-Filing as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | High Court                  | Whether the Rules of e-Filing are implemented in the High Court | Whether the Rules of e-Filing are implemented in the District Courts |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Allahabad                   | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh              | Yes                                                             | No                                                                   |
| 3       | Bombay                      | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 4       | Calcutta                    | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh                | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 6       | Delhi                       | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 7       | Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh | No                                                              | No                                                                   |
| 8       | Gauhati – Assam             | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 9       | Gauhati – Mizoram           | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 10      | Gauhati – Nagaland          | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 11      | Gujarat                     | No                                                              | Yes                                                                  |
| 12      | Himachal Pradesh            | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 13      | Jammu & Kashmir             | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 14      | Jharkhand                   | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 15      | Karnataka                   | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 16      | Kerala                      | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 17      | Madhya Pradesh              | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 18      | Madras                      | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 19      | Manipur                     | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 20      | Meghalaya                   | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |

| Sr. No. | High Court       | Whether the Rules of e-Filing are implemented in the High Court | Whether the Rules of e-Filing are implemented in the District Courts |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21      | Orissa           | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 22      | Patna            | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 23      | Punjab & Haryana | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 24      | Rajasthan        | No                                                              | No                                                                   |
| 25      | Sikkim           | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 26      | Telangana        | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 27      | Tripura          | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
| 28      | Uttarakhand      | Yes                                                             | Yes                                                                  |
|         | Implemented      | 25                                                              | 25                                                                   |
|         | Not Implemented  | 3                                                               | 3                                                                    |

### e-Filing total count as on 31.12.2025

| S.No. | State Name                  | High Court/ District Court | Total Cases Submitted |         |         |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
|       |                             |                            | HC                    | DC      | Total   |
| 1     | Allahabad*                  | District Court             | 0                     | 12255   | 12255   |
| 2     | Andhra Pradesh              | High Court                 | 22909                 | 27      | 22936   |
| 3     | Bombay                      | Both Court                 | 398448                | 2492723 | 2891171 |
| 4     | Calcutta                    | High Court                 | 11847                 | 2453    | 14300   |
| 5     | Chhattisgarh                | Both Court                 | 853                   | 3018    | 3871    |
| 6     | Delhi*                      | District Court             | 0                     | 1606202 | 1606202 |
| 7     | Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh | Both Court                 | 0                     | 0       | 0       |
| 8     | Gauhati – Assam             | Both Court                 | 38890                 | 47601   | 86491   |
| 9     | Gauhati – Mizoram           | Both Court                 | 0                     | 0       | 0       |
| 10    | Gauhati – Nagaland          | Both Court                 | 0                     | 0       | 0       |

| S.No.        | State Name       | High Court/ District Court | Total Cases Submitted |                |                 |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
|              |                  |                            | HC                    | DC             | Total           |
| 11           | Gujarat          | High Court                 | 64582                 | 10043          | 74625           |
| 12           | Himachal Pradesh | Both Court                 | 3584                  | 107244         | 110828          |
| 13           | Jammu & Kashmir  | Both Court                 | 29823                 | 203856         | 233679          |
| 14           | Jharkhand        | Both Court                 | 57                    | 1316           | 1373            |
| 15           | Karnataka        | Both Court                 | 9908                  | 390352         | 400260          |
| 16           | Kerala*          | District Court             | 0                     | 1092893        | 1092893         |
| 17           | Madhya Pradesh*  | District Court             | 0                     | 15470          | 15470           |
| 18           | Madras           | Both Court                 | 140187                | 2196967        | 2337154         |
| 19           | Manipur          | High Court                 | 7287                  | 28204          | 35491           |
| 20           | Meghalaya        | Both Court                 | 39                    | 1              | 40              |
| 21           | Odisha           | Both Court                 | 33464                 | 76584          | 110048          |
| 22           | Patna            | Both Court                 | 720738                | 49417          | 770155          |
| 23           | Punjab & Haryana | Both Court                 | 116033                | 125647         | 241680          |
| 24           | Rajasthan        | Both Court                 | 122607                | 6997           | 129604          |
| 25           | Sikkim           | Both Court                 | 3887                  | 6724           | 10611           |
| 26           | Telangana        | Both Court                 | 10269                 | 47694          | 57963           |
| 27           | Tripura          | Both Court                 | 4425                  | 34356          | 38781           |
| 28           | Uttarakhand      | Both Court                 | 312                   | 98527          | 98839           |
| <b>Total</b> |                  |                            | <b>1740149</b>        | <b>8656571</b> | <b>10396720</b> |

Note: \* Allahabad, Delhi, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh are using their own e-Filing application for the High Court.

## e-Filing 3.0 Total Count Up To 31-12-2025

| Sr. No.      | State Name         | High Court/<br>District Court | Total<br>Cases Final<br>Submitted<br>to CIS | Total<br>Cases<br>Verified in<br>CIS | Total<br>Document<br>Uploaded | Total Oath<br>recorded |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1            | Maharashtra        | Both Court                    | 25,95,422                                   | 13,32,880                            | 73,39,709                     | 12,58,121              |
| 2            | Kerala/Lakshadweep | District Court                | 10,92,893                                   | 5,10,810                             | 1,09,34,716                   | 5,060                  |
| 3            | Odisha             | Both Court                    | 1,10,048                                    | 43,381                               | 2,17,205                      | 3,798                  |
| 4            | Tripura            | Both Court                    | 35,190                                      | 7,483                                | 55,531                        | 869                    |
| 5            | Uttar Pradesh      | District Court                | 12,255                                      | 2,334                                | 13,050                        | 2,846                  |
| 6            | Uttarakhand        | Both Court                    | 98,839                                      | 24,059                               | 1,18,178                      | 1,275                  |
| 7            | Bihar              | Both Court                    | 3,41,967                                    | 76,950                               | 6,18,580                      | 452                    |
| 8            | Jharkhand          | Both Court                    | 1,373                                       | 1,236                                | 1,704                         | 128                    |
| 9            | Chattisgarh        | Both Court                    | 3,871                                       | 3,480                                | 4,466                         | 192                    |
| 10           | Manipur            | Both Court                    | 35,491                                      | 23,254                               | 57,202                        | 2                      |
| 11           | Madhya Pradesh     | District Court                | 15,470                                      | 1,432                                | 25,288                        | 1,217                  |
| 12           | Karnatak           | Both Court                    | 4,00,260                                    | 2,51,314                             | 5,20,594                      | 3,193                  |
| 13           | Telangana          | Both Court                    | 53,811                                      | 9,074                                | 1,14,249                      | 1,014                  |
| 14           | Tamilnadu          | Both Court                    | 22,15,272                                   | 19,48,196                            | 1,67,31,740                   | 26,909                 |
| 15           | Rajasthan          | Both Court                    | 1,27,165                                    | 50,170                               | 2,79,905                      | 313                    |
| 16           | Andhra Pradesh     | Both Court                    | 6,850                                       | 416                                  | 18,717                        | 12                     |
| 17           | Gujarat            | Both Court                    | 10,709                                      | 9,239                                | 18,243                        | 52                     |
| 18           | Assam              | Both Court                    | 80,597                                      | 41,133                               | 90,752                        | 1,367                  |
| 19           | Punjab & Haryana   | Both Court                    | 2,04,771                                    | 1,40,008                             | 2,30,093                      | 830                    |
| 20           | Meghalaya          | Both Court                    | 40                                          | 12                                   | 37                            | 2                      |
| 21           | West Bengal        | Both Court                    | 7,387                                       | 2,554                                | 21,230                        | 182                    |
| 22           | Himachal Pradesh   | Both Court                    | 36,237                                      | 30,123                               | 42,040                        | 330                    |
| 23           | Sikkim             | Both Court                    | 2,520                                       | 2,137                                | 6,114                         | 11                     |
| 24           | Delhi              | District Court                | 10,40,247                                   | 8,78,726                             | 21,97,746                     | 8,103                  |
| 25           | Jammu & Kashmir    | Both Court                    | 1,06,418                                    | 60,444                               | 1,80,151                      | 2,795                  |
| <b>Total</b> |                    |                               | <b>86,35,103</b>                            | <b>54,50,845</b>                     | <b>3,98,37,240</b>            | <b>13,19,073</b>       |

## e-Filing 3.0 Total Count up to 31.12.2025 (HC + DC)

| Sr.No. | State Name             | High Court/<br>District Court | Total<br>Cases Final<br>Submitted<br>to CIS | Total Cases<br>Verified in<br>CIS | Total<br>Document<br>Uploaded      | Total Oath<br>recorded          |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1      | Maharashtra            | Both Court                    | 2595422 =<br>102699 +<br>2492723            | 1332880<br>= 77474 +<br>1255406   | 7339709 =<br>285793 +<br>7053916   | 1258121 =<br>20638 +<br>1237483 |
| 2      | Kerala/<br>Lakshadweep | District Court                | 1092893 = 0<br>+ 1092893                    | 510810 = 0<br>+ 510810            | 10934716 = 0<br>+ 10934716         | 5060 = 0 +<br>5060              |
| 3      | Odisha                 | Both Court                    | 110048 =<br>33464 +<br>76584                | 43381 =<br>23473 +<br>19908       | 217205 =<br>118916 +<br>98289      | 3798 =<br>1756 +<br>2042        |
| 4      | Tripura                | Both Court                    | 35190 = 834<br>+ 34356                      | 7483 = 405<br>+ 7078              | 55531 = 3165<br>+ 52366            | 869 = 3 +<br>866                |
| 5      | Uttar Pradesh          | District Court                | 12255 = 0 +<br>12255                        | 2334 = 0 +<br>2334                | 13050 = 0 +<br>13050               | 2846 = 0 +<br>2846              |
| 6      | Uttarakhand            | Both Court                    | 98839 = 312<br>+ 98527                      | 24059<br>= 233 +<br>23826         | 118178 = 712<br>+ 117466           | 1275 = 218<br>+ 1057            |
| 7      | Bihar                  | Both Court                    | 341967 =<br>292550 +<br>49417               | 76950 =<br>43137 +<br>33813       | 618580 =<br>563970 +<br>54610      | 452 = 46 +<br>406               |
| 8      | Jharkhand              | Both Court                    | 1373 = 57 +<br>1316                         | 1236 = 50 +<br>1186               | 1704 = 93 +<br>1611                | 128 = 45<br>+ 83                |
| 9      | Chattisgarh            | Both Court                    | 3871 = 853 +<br>3018                        | 3480 = 748<br>+ 2732              | 4466 = 1004<br>+ 3462              | 192 = 159<br>+ 33               |
| 10     | Manipur                | Both Court                    | 35491 =<br>7287 +<br>28204                  | 23254 =<br>1435 +<br>21819        | 57202 =<br>14676 +<br>42526        | 2 = 2 + 0                       |
| 11     | Madhya Pradesh         | District Court                | 15470 = 0 +<br>15470                        | 1432 = 0 +<br>1432                | 25288 = 0 +<br>25288               | 1217 = 0 +<br>1217              |
| 12     | Karnatak               | Both Court                    | 400260<br>= 9908 +<br>390352                | 251314 =<br>9348 +<br>241966      | 520594 =<br>27478 +<br>493116      | 3193 = 115<br>+ 3078            |
| 13     | Telangana              | Both Court                    | 53811 = 6117<br>+ 47694                     | 9074 =<br>1778 + 7296             | 114249 =<br>13684 +<br>100565      | 1014 = 31 +<br>983              |
| 14     | Tamilnadu              | Both Court                    | 2215272<br>= 111880 +<br>2103392            | 1948196 =<br>76242 +<br>1871954   | 16731740<br>= 349311 +<br>16382429 | 26909<br>= 1889 +<br>25020      |

| Sr.No.       | State Name       | High Court/<br>District Court | Total<br>Cases Final<br>Submitted<br>to CIS | Total Cases<br>Verified in<br>CIS | Total<br>Document<br>Uploaded  | Total Oath<br>recorded |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 15           | Rajasthan        | Both Court                    | 127165 =<br>122607 +<br>4558                | 50170 =<br>48879 +<br>1291        | 279905 =<br>272892 +<br>7013   | 313 = 196<br>+ 117     |
| 16           | Andhra Pradesh   | Both Court                    | 6850 = 6823<br>+ 27                         | 416 = 412<br>+ 4                  | 18717 =<br>12922 +<br>5795     | 12 = 7 + 5             |
| 17           | Gujarat          | Both Court                    | 10709 = 666<br>+ 10043                      | 9239 = 472<br>+ 8767              | 18243 = 1041<br>+ 17202        | 52 = 15 +<br>37        |
| 18           | Assam            | Both Court                    | 80597 =<br>37233 +<br>43364                 | 41133 =<br>3017 +<br>38116        | 90752 =<br>38816 +<br>51936    | 1367 = 47<br>+ 1320    |
| 19           | Punjab & Haryana | Both Court                    | 204771 =<br>96682 +<br>108089               | 140008 =<br>81709 +<br>58299      | 230093 =<br>101889 +<br>128204 | 830 = 416<br>+ 414     |
| 20           | Meghalaya        | Both Court                    | 40 = 39 + 1                                 | 12 = 12 + 0                       | 37 = 34 + 3                    | 2 = 1 + 1              |
| 21           | West Bengal      | Both Court                    | 7387 = 6240<br>+ 1147                       | 2554 =<br>2148 + 406              | 21230 =<br>11830 + 9400        | 182 = 23 +<br>159      |
| 22           | Himachal Pradesh | Both Court                    | 36237 = 1731<br>+ 34506                     | 30123<br>= 920 +<br>29203         | 42040 =<br>3404 +<br>38636     | 330 = 4 +<br>326       |
| 23           | Sikkim           | Both Court                    | 2520 = 382<br>+ 2138                        | 2137 = 320<br>+ 1817              | 6114 = 2441 +<br>3673          | 11 = 2 + 9             |
| 24           | Delhi            | District Court                | 1040247 = 0<br>+ 1040247                    | 878726 = 0<br>+ 878726            | 2197746 = 0<br>+ 2197746       | 8103 = 0 +<br>8103     |
| 25           | Jammu & Kashmir  | Both Court                    | 106418<br>= 1640 +<br>104778                | 60444<br>= 1129 +<br>59315        | 180151 =<br>11572 +<br>168579  | 2795 = 3 +<br>2792     |
| <b>Total</b> |                  |                               | <b>86,35,103</b>                            | <b>54,50,845</b>                  | <b>3,98,37,240</b>             | <b>13,19,073</b>       |

# VIDEO CONFERENCING



**Video conferencing (VC)** served as the mainstay of the Indian judicial system during the COVID-19 pandemic, enabling the hearing of over 2.29 crore cases across the Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts as of September 30, 2022. Under Phase III, the project aims to expand this infrastructure to 10,200 establishments, including district hospitals, jails and District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), with a total financial outlay of ₹228.48 crore. Beyond physical hardware, the e-Committee is actively considering a uniform video conferencing platform for all courts and has already circulated Model VC Rules to High Courts to standardize proceedings. This component is projected to save approximately ₹3,478 crore by eliminating the need for police escorts for undertrials and reducing travel costs for doctors, forensic experts and other government witnesses. This provision is vital for improving cost and time

efficiency, increasing overall security (by avoiding prisoner transport costs) and enabling audio and visual communication between persons at various locations for judicial hearings.

| Component Name             | Provision for enhancing and upgrading the available infrastructure of Video Conferencing in jails including additional facilities based on the size of the establishment |                 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Physical Target            |                                                                                                                                                                          |                 |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                                                                                                                                                         |                 |
| 10200                      | 7201                                                                                                                                                                     |                 |
| Budget Outlay              |                                                                                                                                                                          |                 |
| Total Budget               | Sanctioned Budget                                                                                                                                                        | Utilized Budget |
| 228.48 Cr.                 | 141.07 Cr.                                                                                                                                                               | 104.95 Cr.      |

### Significant Achievements of Video Conferencing

- Video conferencing facilities have been established between 6259 court complexes, 545 Govt. Hospitals and 397 jails (a total 7201) across the country.
- The district and subordinate courts heard 2,95,33,143 cases, while the High Courts heard 97,89,552 cases and District Courts heard 2,95,33,143 (totalling 3.93 crore) using the video conferencing system.
- It has drastically improved the safety and security of court proceedings by eliminating the need to transport high-risk prisoners.
- Enabled examination of witnesses, experts and parties from remote locations (including other districts or states), reducing delays caused by travel or logistical constraints and ensuring evidence is recorded without unnecessary adjournments.
- It has allowed government officers, investigating agencies and prison authorities to join proceedings from their offices or jails via video link, cutting down transit time and security arrangements and thus expediting stages like remand, production and compliance reporting.
- Facilitated participation of vulnerable witnesses, persons with disabilities and those in custody through secure video links, improving access to justice while maintaining safety and convenience.
- The e-Committee has also framed Model Rules for Video Conferencing for Court, which are accessible via the e-Committee's website at: <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s388ef51f0bf911e452e8dbb1d807a81ab/uploads/2020/08/2020082629.pdf>.

## Total Number of Cases Heard Through Video-Conferencing as on 31.12.2025

| S. No.       | High Court                  | High Courts    | District Courts | Grand Total     |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1            | Allahabad                   | 249060         | 6673818         | 6922878         |
| 2            | Andhra Pradesh              | 421307         | 1457401         | 1878708         |
| 3            | Bombay                      | 94493          | 310408          | 404901          |
| 4            | Calcutta                    | 181591         | 185189          | 366780          |
| 5            | Chhattisgarh                | 105175         | 459698          | 564873          |
| 6            | Delhi                       | 322201         | 7503131         | 7825332         |
| 7            | Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh | 3574           | 8779            | 12353           |
| 8            | Gauhati – Assam             | 267767         | 547962          | 815729          |
| 9            | Gauhati – Mizoram           | 4294           | 13268           | 17562           |
| 10           | Gauhati – Nagaland          | 1477           | 1278            | 2755            |
| 11           | Gujarat                     | 420087         | 234667          | 654754          |
| 12           | Himachal Pradesh            | 186350         | 202660          | 389010          |
| 13           | Jammu & Kashmir             | 265337         | 598259          | 863596          |
| 14           | Jharkhand                   | 225235         | 745304          | 970539          |
| 15           | Karnataka                   | 1278460        | 192285          | 1470745         |
| 16           | Kerala                      | 280384         | 693555          | 973939          |
| 17           | Madhya Pradesh              | 697374         | 1172912         | 1870286         |
| 18           | Madras                      | 1531620        | 479195          | 2010815         |
| 19           | Manipur                     | 55160          | 18811           | 73971           |
| 20           | Meghalaya                   | 6930           | 77483           | 84413           |
| 21           | Orissa                      | 359593         | 366450          | 726043          |
| 22           | Patna                       | 278212         | 3275264         | 3553476         |
| 23           | Punjab & Haryana            | 653089         | 3734523         | 4387612         |
| 24           | Rajasthan                   | 254597         | 266506          | 521103          |
| 25           | Sikkim                      | 926            | 17890           | 18816           |
| 26           | Telangana                   | 1531472        | 201818          | 1733290         |
| 27           | Tripura                     | 22535          | 42737           | 65272           |
| 28           | Uttarakhand                 | 91252          | 51892           | 143144          |
| <b>Total</b> |                             | <b>9789552</b> | <b>29533143</b> | <b>39322695</b> |

## Total number of Video Conferencing units set up in Courts, Jails and Govt. Hospitals as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | High Court                          | Total Number of Video Conferencing units set up in Courts from the funds received in Phase III | Total Number of Video Conferencing units set up in Jails from the funds received in Phase III | Total Number of Video Conferencing units set up in Govt. Hospitals from the funds received in Phase III |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Allahabad High Court                | 244                                                                                            | 0                                                                                             | 74                                                                                                      |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh High Court           | 654                                                                                            | 12                                                                                            | 13                                                                                                      |
| 3       | Bombay High Court                   | 984                                                                                            | 41                                                                                            | 40                                                                                                      |
| 4       | Calcutta High Court                 | 9                                                                                              | 3                                                                                             | 6                                                                                                       |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh High Court             | 61                                                                                             | 33                                                                                            | 33                                                                                                      |
| 6       | Gauhati High Court                  | 417                                                                                            | 31                                                                                            | 27                                                                                                      |
| 7       | Gauhati High Court - Aizawl Bench   | 0                                                                                              | 1                                                                                             | 8                                                                                                       |
| 8       | Gauhati High Court - Itanagar Bench | 32                                                                                             | 9                                                                                             | 25                                                                                                      |
| 9       | Gauhati High Court - Kohima Bench   | 11                                                                                             | 0                                                                                             | 11                                                                                                      |
| 10      | High Court for State of Telangana   | 28                                                                                             | 16                                                                                            | 22                                                                                                      |
| 11      | High Court of Manipur               | 2                                                                                              | 2                                                                                             | 7                                                                                                       |
| 12      | High Court of Orissa                | 220                                                                                            | 0                                                                                             | 0                                                                                                       |
| 13      | High Court of Rajasthan             | 45                                                                                             | 10                                                                                            | 36                                                                                                      |
| 14      | High Court of Delhi                 | 0                                                                                              | 0                                                                                             | 0                                                                                                       |
| 15      | High Court of Gujarat               | 321                                                                                            | 33                                                                                            | 0                                                                                                       |
| 16      | Himachal Pradesh High Court         | 63                                                                                             | 0                                                                                             | 22                                                                                                      |
| 17      | Jammu and Kashmir High Court        | 153                                                                                            | 0                                                                                             | 30                                                                                                      |
| 18      | Jharkhand High Court                | 221                                                                                            | 32                                                                                            | 24                                                                                                      |
| 19      | Karnataka High Court                | 0                                                                                              |                                                                                               |                                                                                                         |

| Sr. No.      | High Court                    | Total Number of Video Conferencing units set up in Courts from the funds received in Phase III | Total Number of Video Conferencing units set up in Jails from the funds received in Phase III | Total Number of Video Conferencing units set up in Govt. Hospitals from the funds received in Phase III |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20           | Kerala High Court             | 200                                                                                            | 0                                                                                             | 17                                                                                                      |
| 21           | Madhya Pradesh High Court     | 111                                                                                            | 80                                                                                            | 50                                                                                                      |
| 22           | Madras High Court             | 788                                                                                            | 24                                                                                            | 21                                                                                                      |
| 23           | Meghalaya High Court          | 12                                                                                             | 0                                                                                             | 11                                                                                                      |
| 24           | Patna High Court              | 1293                                                                                           | 59                                                                                            | 21                                                                                                      |
| 25           | Punjab and Haryana High Court | 126                                                                                            | 0                                                                                             | 44                                                                                                      |
| 26           | Sikkim High Court             | 11                                                                                             | 0                                                                                             | 2                                                                                                       |
| 27           | Tripura High Court            | 4                                                                                              | 0                                                                                             | 0                                                                                                       |
| 28           | Uttarakhand High Court        | 249                                                                                            | 11                                                                                            | 1                                                                                                       |
| <b>Total</b> |                               | <b>6259</b>                                                                                    | <b>397</b>                                                                                    | <b>545</b>                                                                                              |

# ADDITIONAL HARDWARE & ICT INFRASTRUCTURE



Phase III of the eCourts project focuses on strengthening existing digital capabilities while expanding infrastructure to newly established judicial bodies. A primary objective is the replacement of obsolete hardware that has reached its end-of-life period, specifically equipment more than five years old from Phase II. To support the 18,735 courts previously computerized, the project will provide additional units such as All-in-One computers, scanners and digital

signature tokens. Furthermore, the plan includes comprehensive ICT enablement for approximately 2,500 new courts and 400 new court complexes established after the December 2019 cut-off date. These new installations will be equipped with essential infrastructure including MFD printers, extra monitors with splitters for courtroom displays, local area network (LAN) nodes and uninterrupted power supply (UPS) systems. For the 18,735 courts covered in Phases I and II, additional hardware is being deployed to replace obsolete equipment, supported by a DPR value of ₹643.66 crores. This initiative targets 2,500 new courtrooms (DPR value ₹209.60 crores) and 400 new court complexes (DPR value ₹48.70 crores).

| Component Name             | Additional hardware to courts (Ph II) |                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Physical Target            |                                       |                 |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                      |                 |
| 18735                      | 18596                                 |                 |
| Budget Outlay              |                                       |                 |
| Total Budget               | Sanctioned Budget                     | Utilized Budget |
| 643.66 Cr.                 | 612.08 Cr.                            | 545.62 Cr.      |

| Component Name | ICT infra in newly set up courts |                 |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Budget Outlay  |                                  |                 |
| Total Budget   | Sanctioned Budget                | Utilized Budget |
| 426.25 Cr.     | 368.17 Cr.                       | 242.13 Cr.      |

### Significant Achievements:

- A total of 18,596 court rooms have been equipped with hardware procured from the funds received in Phase III.
- Across the various High Courts, 5,964 court rooms and 876 court complexes have been equipped with ICT (Information and Communication Technology) infrastructure components using Phase III funds.

## Total number of Courts rooms equipped with the hardware procured from the funds received in Phase III

| Sr. No.      | High Court                          | Total number of Courts rooms equipped with the hardware procured from the funds received in Phase III |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1            | Allahabad High Court                | 2532                                                                                                  |
| 2            | Andhra Pradesh High Court           | 649                                                                                                   |
| 3            | Bombay High Court                   | 2353                                                                                                  |
| 4            | Calcutta High Court                 | 845                                                                                                   |
| 5            | Chhattisgarh High Court             | 434                                                                                                   |
| 6            | Gauhati High Court                  | 408                                                                                                   |
| 7            | Gauhati High Court – Aizawl Bench   | 66                                                                                                    |
| 8            | Gauhati High Court – Itanagar Bench | 32                                                                                                    |
| 9            | Gauhati High Court – Kohima Bench   | 8                                                                                                     |
| 10           | High Court for State of Telangana   | 476                                                                                                   |
| 11           | High Court of Manipur               | 37                                                                                                    |
| 12           | High Court of Orissa                | -                                                                                                     |
| 13           | High Court of Rajasthan             | 1240                                                                                                  |
| 14           | High Court of Delhi                 | 644                                                                                                   |
| 15           | High Court of Gujarat               | 1148                                                                                                  |
| 16           | Himachal Pradesh High Court         | 140                                                                                                   |
| 17           | Jammu and Kashmir High Court        | 218                                                                                                   |
| 18           | Jharkhand High Court                | 447                                                                                                   |
| 19           | Karnataka High Court                | 1122                                                                                                  |
| 20           | Kerala High Court                   | 487                                                                                                   |
| 21           | Madhya Pradesh High Court           | 1365                                                                                                  |
| 22           | Madras High Court                   | 1325                                                                                                  |
| 23           | Meghalaya High Court                | 65                                                                                                    |
| 24           | Patna High Court                    | 1142                                                                                                  |
| 25           | Punjab and Haryana High Court       | 1042                                                                                                  |
| 26           | Sikkim High Court                   | 23                                                                                                    |
| 27           | Tripura High Court                  | 90                                                                                                    |
| 28           | Uttarakhand High Court              | 258                                                                                                   |
| <b>Total</b> |                                     | <b>18596</b>                                                                                          |

## Total number of Court rooms and Courts Complexes equipped with the ICT components procured from the funds received in Phase III

| Sr. No. | High Court                          | Total number of Courts rooms equipped with the ICT infra components procured from the funds received in Phase III | Total number of Courts Complexes equipped with the ICT infra components procured from the funds received in Phase III |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Allahabad High Court                | 47                                                                                                                | 47                                                                                                                    |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh High Court           | 649                                                                                                               | 15                                                                                                                    |
| 3       | Bombay High Court                   | 2405                                                                                                              | 487                                                                                                                   |
| 4       | Calcutta High Court                 |                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                       |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh High Court             | 59                                                                                                                | 3                                                                                                                     |
| 6       | Gauhati High Court                  | 49                                                                                                                | 15                                                                                                                    |
| 7       | Gauhati High Court – Aizawl Bench   | 22                                                                                                                | 1                                                                                                                     |
| 8       | Gauhati High Court – Itanagar Bench | 32                                                                                                                | 32                                                                                                                    |
| 9       | Gauhati High Court – Kohima Bench   | 8                                                                                                                 | 4                                                                                                                     |
| 10      | High Court for State of Telangana   | 56                                                                                                                | 4                                                                                                                     |
| 11      | High Court of Manipur               | 9                                                                                                                 | 5                                                                                                                     |
| 12      | High Court of Orissa                | 142                                                                                                               | 24                                                                                                                    |
| 13      | High Court of Rajasthan             | 181                                                                                                               | 124                                                                                                                   |
| 14      | High Court of Delhi                 | 206                                                                                                               | 0                                                                                                                     |
| 15      | High Court of Gujarat               | 40                                                                                                                | 7                                                                                                                     |
| 16      | Himachal Pradesh High Court         | 7                                                                                                                 | 9                                                                                                                     |
| 17      | Jammu and Kashmir High Court        | 16                                                                                                                | 4                                                                                                                     |
| 18      | Jharkhand High Court                | 63                                                                                                                | 4                                                                                                                     |
| 19      | Karnataka High Court                | 104                                                                                                               | 4                                                                                                                     |

| Sr. No.      | High Court                    | Total number of Courts rooms equipped with the ICT infra components procured from the funds received in Phase III | Total number of Courts Complexes equipped with the ICT infra components procured from the funds received in Phase III |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20           | Kerala High Court             | 68                                                                                                                | 4                                                                                                                     |
| 21           | Madhya Pradesh High Court     | 392                                                                                                               | 27                                                                                                                    |
| 22           | Madras High Court             | 7                                                                                                                 | 28                                                                                                                    |
| 23           | Meghalaya High Court          | 12                                                                                                                | 3                                                                                                                     |
| 24           | Patna High Court              | 331                                                                                                               | 15                                                                                                                    |
| 25           | Punjab and Haryana High Court | 1042                                                                                                              | 0                                                                                                                     |
| 26           | Sikkim High Court             | 9                                                                                                                 | 3                                                                                                                     |
| 27           | Tripura High Court            | 4                                                                                                                 | 2                                                                                                                     |
| 28           | Uttarakhand High Court        | 4                                                                                                                 | 5                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Total</b> |                               | <b>5964</b>                                                                                                       | <b>876</b>                                                                                                            |

# SOLAR FACILITIES

Phase III places a significant emphasis on environmental sustainability by expanding the use of renewable energy within the judicial system. Building on Phase II, which saw solar power implemented in 5% of court complexes, Phase III aims to install solar panels in 50% of court complexes, totalling approximately 1,530 sites. This component is designed to achieve twin benefits: ensuring an uninterrupted power supply for critical ICT infrastructure and creating a positive ecological impact by reducing the carbon footprint of the courts. The total estimated cost for this initiative is approximately 229.5 crore, distributed evenly across the four-year project period.



| Component Name             | Solar facilities for ensuring seamless availability of ICT infrastructure |                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Physical Target            |                                                                           |                 |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                                                          |                 |
| 1530                       | 1551                                                                      |                 |
| Budget Outlay              |                                                                           |                 |
| Total Budget               | Sanctioned Budget                                                         | Utilized Budget |
| 229.5 Cr.                  | 259.13 Cr.                                                                | 196.06 Cr.      |

### Significant Achievements of Solar Facilities:

- The physical target for installing solar power facilities is 1,530 court complexes across the country, out of which 1,551 courts are equipped with solar facilities.
- It also minimizes electricity bills and diesel generator use over time.
- Solar facilities in court complexes deliver uninterrupted power for ICT infrastructure, ensuring seamless digital services like e-filing and video conferencing even in remote areas.
- These installations provide reliable backup power, reducing downtime for judicial operations and supporting 24/7 virtual courts. Environmentally, they cut carbon emissions, air pollution and dependence on fossil fuels, aligning with paperless courts to lower the judiciary's ecological footprint.

### Total Number of Court Complexes covered with the Solar installations as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | High Court                | Total Number of Court Complexes covered with the Solar installations from the funds received in Phase III |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Allahabad High Court      | 0                                                                                                         |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh High Court | 90                                                                                                        |
| 3       | Bombay High Court         | 208                                                                                                       |
| 4       | Calcutta High Court       | 70                                                                                                        |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh High Court   | 49                                                                                                        |

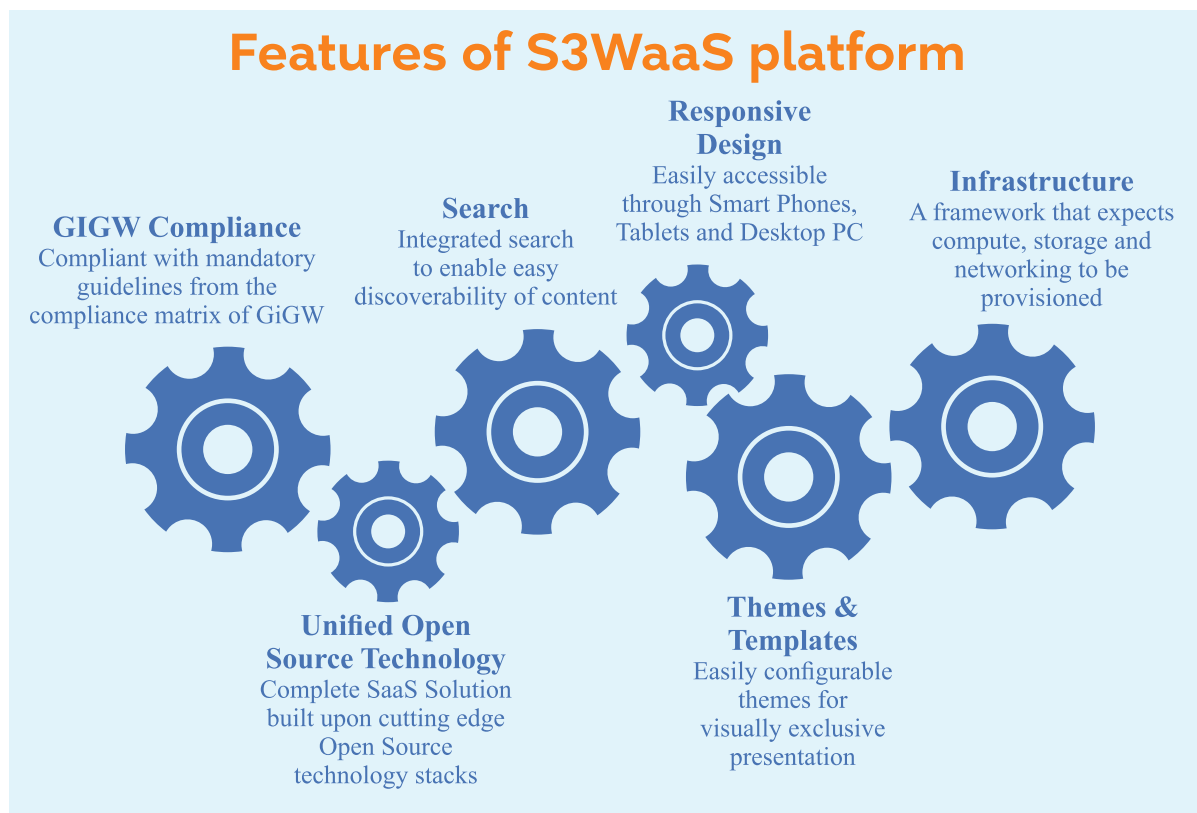
| Sr. No.      | High Court                          | Total Number of Court Complexes covered with the Solar installations from the funds received in Phase III |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6            | Gauhati High Court                  | 85                                                                                                        |
| 7            | Gauhati High Court - Aizawl Bench   | 8                                                                                                         |
| 8            | Gauhati High Court - Itanagar Bench | 11                                                                                                        |
| 9            | Gauhati High Court - Kohima Bench   | 8                                                                                                         |
| 10           | High Court for State of Telangana   | 58                                                                                                        |
| 11           | High Court of Manipur               | 33                                                                                                        |
| 12           | High Court of Orissa                | 91                                                                                                        |
| 13           | High Court of Rajasthan             | 109                                                                                                       |
| 14           | High Court of Delhi                 | 0                                                                                                         |
| 15           | High Court of Gujarat               | 185                                                                                                       |
| 16           | Himachal Pradesh High Court         | 21                                                                                                        |
| 17           | Jammu and Kashmir High Court        | 0                                                                                                         |
| 18           | Jharkhand High Court                | 0                                                                                                         |
| 19           | Karnataka High Court                | 40                                                                                                        |
| 20           | Kerala High Court                   | 48                                                                                                        |
| 21           | Madhya Pradesh High Court           | 134                                                                                                       |
| 22           | Madras High Court                   | 144                                                                                                       |
| 23           | Meghalaya High Court                | 11                                                                                                        |
| 24           | Patna High Court                    | 58                                                                                                        |
| 25           | Punjab and Haryana High Court       | 59                                                                                                        |
| 26           | Sikkim High Court                   | 1                                                                                                         |
| 27           | Tripura High Court                  | 4                                                                                                         |
| 28           | Uttarakhand High Court              | 26                                                                                                        |
| <b>Total</b> |                                     | <b>1551</b>                                                                                               |

# S3WAAS



This component mandates migrating all High Court and District Court websites to the **S3WaaS (Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website as a Service)** platform. This platform adheres to the National Standard Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW), ensuring scalability and accessibility. The physical target involves migrating 752 websites. The migration is critical because S3WaaS ensures that the websites are Divyang-friendly (accessible to persons with disabilities), highly secure and simplifies content management without requiring extensive technical skills. It offers a responsive design easily accessible via smartphones, tablets and PCs, featuring integrated search to ensure easy discoverability of judicial content.

| Component Name             | Migration of all High Court and District Court Websites to S3WaaS Platform |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Physical Target            |                                                                            |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                                                           |
| 752                        | 732                                                                        |



### Significant Achievements:

- S3WaaS framework enables courts to build websites swiftly and securely. The websites are sustainably accessible and can be scaled easily. The entire lifecycle of the websites can be maintained effortlessly using the S3WaaS Framework.
- Websites are live in 13 regional languages, including English and Hindi, to bridge the linguistic divide.
- A total of 732 District Court Websites have already been migrated and are live.
- It has created a single, uniform and professional online “face” for the entire district judiciary.

- The centralized platform ensured 100% security compliance, with zero instances of website defacement or hacking since migration.
- It offers a responsive design easily accessible via smartphones, tablets and PCs, featuring integrated search to ensure easy discoverability of judicial content.

### State-wise Data of S3WaaS migration as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | State                                         | Count - URL |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1       | Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)              | 1           |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh                                | 13          |
| 3       | Arunachal Pradesh                             | 21          |
| 4       | Assam                                         | 34          |
| 5       | Bihar                                         | 37          |
| 6       | Chandigarh (UT)                               | 1           |
| 7       | Chhattisgarh                                  | 23          |
| 8       | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (UT) | 3           |
| 9       | Delhi (NCT)                                   | 11          |
| 10      | Goa                                           | 2           |
| 11      | Gujarat                                       | 35          |
| 12      | Haryana                                       | 22          |
| 13      | Himachal Pradesh                              | 11          |
| 14      | Jammu and Kashmir                             | 20          |
| 15      | Jharkhand                                     | 24          |
| 16      | Karnataka                                     | 30          |
| 17      | Kerala                                        | 15          |

| Sr. No. | State           | Count - URL |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| 18      | Ladakh          | 2           |
| 19      | Madhya Pradesh  | 51          |
| 20      | Maharashtra     | 39          |
| 21      | Manipur         | 8           |
| 22      | Meghalaya       | 11          |
| 23      | Mizoram         | 8           |
| 24      | Nagaland        | 11          |
| 25      | Odisha          | 30          |
| 26      | Puducherry (UT) | 4           |
| 27      | Punjab          | 22          |
| 28      | Rajasthan       | 44          |
| 29      | Sikkim          | 4           |
| 30      | Tamil Nadu      | 38          |
| 31      | Telangana       | 37          |
| 32      | Tripura         | 8           |
| 33      | Uttar Pradesh   | 74          |
| 34      | Uttarakhand     | 13          |
| 35      | West Bengal     | 25          |
| Total   |                 | 732         |

# CHANGE MANAGEMENT

This component establishes a Capacity Building Programme aimed at expanding ICT awareness beyond judicial officers and court staff to include lawyers, litigants, public prosecutors and law students, addressing the 'skill divide'. Training utilizes various methodologies, including e-learning platforms and the Training of Trainers (ToT) model. The total outlay for this requirement is ₹208.52 crores. This training is a sine qua non for the successful adoption of digital platforms, enabling stakeholders to handle e-filing, electronic evidence and virtual court procedures confidently.



Change management is required to tackle hurdles like a lack of awareness, resistance to change and digital exclusion, especially for underprivileged users, hindering full ICT utilization. Without structured change efforts, new systems like e-filing and virtual courts risk low uptake despite infrastructure. Targeted training for judicial officers, advocates, clerks and technical staff via Train-the-Trainer models equips stakeholders for seamless transitions to paperless processes and AI tools. Outreach, feedback loops and regional language materials foster confidence, reducing errors and boosting efficiency in diverse court environments.

| Component Name             | Requirements of training all stakeholders in ICT awareness / Change Management |                 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Physical Target            |                                                                                |                 |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                                                               |                 |
| 272                        | -                                                                              |                 |
| Budget Outlay              |                                                                                |                 |
| Total Budget               | Sanctioned Budget                                                              | Utilized Budget |
| 208.52 Cr.                 | 81.16 Cr.                                                                      | 23.14 Cr.       |

### Significant Achievements:

- The e-Committee has organised 561 training sessions from **January 2025 to December 2025**, benefiting a total of 1,63,607 stakeholders, including judges, litigants, advocates and court staff.
- Between **January and December 2024**, the e-Committee successfully executed a robust series of outreach and training initiatives designed to enhance digital literacy and procedural efficiency. Throughout these twelve months, a total of 392 training sessions were conducted, reaching an impressive milestone of 141,600 participants.
- Between **January and December 2023**, the committee successfully executed a total of 87 comprehensive training sessions. These outreach programmes were high-impact initiatives, ultimately reaching an impressive audience of 78,566 participants, including judicial officers, court staff and legal professionals.
- In 2024, five **ECourts Phase III regional cluster workshops** were held across India, involving 181 participants from High Court implementation teams.

- The e-Committee has also completed the **Pan-India Digital Accessibility ICT training for Visually challenged Judicial Officers and Court staff of District & Taluk Courts**. It covered 558 visually challenged court staff/ Judicial Officers in 28 batches.
- The e-Committee and the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) have organized two batches of the **eCourts International Capacity Building Programme in Singapore** in March and April 2025. A total of 53 technical personnel including CPCs from various High Courts attended to gain insights into Singapore's advanced judicial system and its integration of technology in court processes.



- In April and May 2025, the e-Committee partnered with Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), Gandhinagar, Gujarat to conduct two specialized training programs on cybersecurity. These sessions trained a total of 57 technical personnel from various High Courts and District Courts. The training enhanced cyber hygiene awareness and equipped staff with advanced skills in digital forensics and incident response to combat cyber threats.



### e-Committee Outreach/ Training Programmes Conducted During January 2025 - December 2025

| S. No. | High Court     | Judicial Academy                         | No. of Trainings | No. of participants |
|--------|----------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1      | Allahabad      | Judicial Training and Research Institute | 9                | 3423                |
| 2      | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Judicial Academy          | 9                | 4116                |
| 3      | Bombay         | Maharashtra Judicial Academy             | 21               | 30653               |
| 4      | Calcutta       | West Bengal Judicial Academy             | 48               | 4958                |
| 5      | Chhatishgarh   | Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy      | 94               | 6251                |
| 6      | Delhi          | Delhi Judicial Academy                   | 14               | 1084                |
| 7      | Gauhati- Assam | Judicial Academy, Assam                  | 32               | 7356                |

| S. No. | High Court                 | Judicial Academy                         | No. of Trainings | No. of participants |
|--------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 8      | Gauhati- Arunachal Pradesh |                                          | 5                | 85                  |
| 9      | Gauhati- Mizoram           |                                          | 2                | 34                  |
| 10     | Gauhati- Nagaland          |                                          | 6                | 415                 |
| 11     | Gujarat                    | Gujarat State Judicial Academy           | 18               | 18303               |
| 12     | Himachal Pradesh           | Himachal Pradesh State Judicial Academy  | 17               | 553                 |
| 13     | Jammu & Kashmir            | Jammu & Kashmir State Judicial Academy   | 7                | 298                 |
| 14     | Jharkhand                  | Jharkhand Judicial Academy               | 19               | 6614                |
| 15     | Karnataka                  | Karnataka State Judicial Academy         | 25               | 29938               |
| 16     | Kerala                     | Kerala Judicial Academy                  | 27               | 3782                |
| 17     | Madhya Pradesh             | Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy    | 13               | 5457                |
| 18     | Madras                     | Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy        | 9                | 16607               |
| 19     | Manipur                    | Manipur State Judicial Academy           | 16               | 1177                |
| 20     | Meghalaya                  | Meghalaya State Judicial Academy         | 23               | 484                 |
| 21     | Orrisa                     | Orrisa Judicial Academy                  | 20               | 4435                |
| 22     | Patna                      | Bihar Judicial Academy                   | 16               | 2450                |
| 23     | Punjab & Haryana           | Chandigarh Judicial Academy              | 12               | 3755                |
| 24     | Rajasthan                  | Rajasthan State Judicial Academy         | 10               | 5444                |
| 25     | Sikkim                     | Sikkim Judicial Academy                  | 18               | 515                 |
| 26     | Telangana                  | Telangana State Judicial Academy         | 17               | 3370                |
| 27     | Tripura                    | Tripura- Agartala State Judicial Academy | 23               | 549                 |
| 28     | Uttarakhand                | Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy   | 31               | 1501                |
|        |                            | <b>TOTAL</b>                             | <b>561</b>       | <b>163607</b>       |

# CLOUD SERVICES



This component addresses the massive requirement for cloud computing resources, utilizing the MeitY GI Cloud (Meghraj) initiative, to host software applications and store digital records resulting from nationwide digitization and live streaming. 15 petabytes are designated for in-house infrastructure to preserve data, while 10 petabytes are for hosting services and active data may be either in-house or outsourced to MeitY empanelled Cloud Service Providers (CSPs). The project aims to provide 25 petabytes (PB) of cloud storage to support the digitization of court records, live streaming and paperless court

operations. The total estimated cost for this component over the four-year project period is ₹1,205.2 crore. Cloud services can be procured through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and are categorized into Basic (compute, storage, network), Advanced (analytics, multi-factor authentication) and Managed (disaster recovery and backup) services.

### Significant Achievements of Cloud Services:

- As of 31.12.2025, a total allocated cloud storage across all entities is 820,953.12 GB (approximately 821 TB).
- The eCourts server is the largest single consumer of storage, holding 630,149.12 GB. This accounts for roughly 76.7% of the entire allocation.
- It eliminated the risk and inefficiency of thousands of local, on-premise servers. This is the “vault” that secures the nation’s entire judicial record.
- Guarantees data sovereignty, ensuring that all sensitive legal data of citizens remains within India’s national cloud infrastructure.
- There is a significant increase in the data storage year-on-year.
- This massive, scalable storage foundation securely holds the digitized files, millions of hours of VC and live-stream recordings and the entire e-filing repository.
- MeitY impanelled providers handle complex operations like computing, databases, and security, freeing courts from needing in-house specialists.

### Allocation of Cloud Storage for Server/High Courts as of 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | Server/HC Name                    | Size (GB) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1       | eCourts                           | 630149.12 |
| 2       | Allahabad High Court              | 7700      |
| 3       | Bombay High Court                 | 23900     |
| 4       | Calcutta High Court               | 500       |
| 5       | Gauhati High Court                | 800       |
| 6       | Gauhati High Court - Aizawl Bench | 2400      |

| Sr. No.      | Server/HC Name                             | Size (GB)        |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 7            | Gauhati High Court - Itanagar Bench        | 1900             |
| 8            | Gauhati High Court - Kohima Bench          | 1900             |
| 9            | High Court for the State of Telangana      | 11000            |
| 10           | High Court of Andhra Pradesh               | 2400             |
| 11           | High Court of Chhattisgarh                 | 26680            |
| 12           | High Court of Delhi                        | 11400            |
| 13           | High Court of Gujarat                      | 10800            |
| 14           | High Court of Himachal Pradesh             | 1900             |
| 15           | High Court of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh | 3400             |
| 16           | High Court of Jharkhand                    | 1200             |
| 17           | High Court of Karnataka                    | 11424            |
| 18           | High Court of Kerala                       | 8300             |
| 19           | High Court of Meghalaya                    | 3100             |
| 20           | High Court of Orissa                       | 17540            |
| 21           | High Court of Rajasthan                    | 25060            |
| 22           | High Court of Sikkim                       | 1300             |
| 23           | High Court of Tripura                      | 1300             |
| 24           | Madras High Court                          | 8200             |
| 25           | Patna High Court                           | 3400             |
| 26           | Punjab and Haryana High Court              | 3300             |
| <b>Total</b> |                                            | <b>820953.12</b> |

# NATIONAL SERVICE AND TRACKING OF ELECTRONIC PROCESS

**NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Process)** is a dedicated system for the electronic and efficient serving and tracking of court summons and warrants using GPS-enabled mobile applications provided to bailiffs.



The component targets 8000 NSTEP facilities and the total outlay for NSTEP is ₹25.75 crores. As of now, 8,491 NSTEP facilities have been provided, surpassing the physical target. NSTEP significantly reduces inordinate delays in process serving and enhances transparency and accountability by providing real-time geographical tracking and confirmation of service.

| Component Name             | Providing adequate NSTEP facilities in all States and UTs commensurate with the number of districts, size of court establishments, case filing and pendency |                 |            |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Physical Target            |                                                                                                                                                             |                 |            |
| Physical Target as per DPR | Achieved Targets                                                                                                                                            |                 | Percentage |
| 8000                       | 8491                                                                                                                                                        |                 | 106.13     |
| Budget Outlay              |                                                                                                                                                             |                 |            |
| Total Budget               | Sanctioned Budget                                                                                                                                           | Utilized Budget | Percentage |
| 25.75 Cr.                  | 12.72 Cr.                                                                                                                                                   | 10.60 Cr.       |            |

**NSTEP SERVICE**

NSTEP web application provides better way for process management. Process is consumed & allocated to bailiff through web application.

Bailiff can deliver process by using NSTEP mobile app & update the final status of process.

**Advantages of NSTEP**

- Transparent & Effective**  
Due to tracking of electronic processes the delivery system becomes more transparent and effective.
- Realtime Status**  
Citizens can get realtime status of process service on [accounts.gov.in](http://accounts.gov.in), through SMS or automated mail service.
- Improved Citizen Service**  
NSTEP gave power to litigant by supplying information. Once litigant knows outcome of service, subsequent delays get minimized by immediate corrective actions.
- Improved Bailiff efficiency & Productivity**  
Bailiff can easily manage & deliver process with use of NSTEP app.
- Tracking & Monitoring**  
NSTEP web application is very useful for monitoring processes in respective Court establishments.

**NSTEP**  
National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes

**CONTACT US**

E-Committee, Supreme Court of India  
[ecommittee\[at\]aj\[at\]dot\[go\]v\[dot\]in](mailto:ecommittee[at]aj[at]dot[go]v[dot]in)  
[ecourts.gov.in](http://ecourts.gov.in)

Ministry of LAW  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NSTEP Web & Mobile Application

### Significant Achievements of NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Process):

- A total of 8,491 handsets have been distributed to provide NSTEP facilities.
- As of 31.12.2025, there are 22,907 bailiffs currently onboarded on NSTEP.

- A total of 6,50,56,983 processes have been generated.
- The court now receives real-time digital confirmation of service, down from an average of weeks of waiting for the physical report.
- It has made sure that case adjournments due to “summons not served” (a major cause of delay) are reduced by a huge margin.
- NSTEP accelerates speedy justice by enabling real-time, GPS-tracked summons delivery, reducing traditional delays that often cause case adjournments.

### State-wise Data of NSTEP as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | State Name          | Total Bailiff Onboarded Count | Total Civil Process Consumed | Total Criminal Process Consumed | Total       |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1       | Andaman and Nicobar | -                             | 241                          | 2                               | 243         |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh      | 1,760                         | 4,51,441                     | 18,806                          | 4,70,247    |
| 3       | Arunachal Pradesh   | 14                            | 332                          | 1,781                           | 2,113       |
| 4       | Assam               | 283                           | 55,093                       | 3,79,957                        | 4,35,050    |
| 5       | Bihar               | 306                           | 3,98,355                     | 5,68,272                        | 9,66,627    |
| 6       | Chandigarh          | 57                            | 2,16,395                     | 5,52,153                        | 7,68,548    |
| 7       | Chhattisgarh        | 312                           | 3,23,756                     | 1,20,134                        | 4,43,890    |
| 8       | Delhi               | 486                           | 6,31,690                     | 7,78,801                        | 14,10,491   |
| 9       | Goa                 | 97                            | 5,141                        | 6,470                           | 11,611      |
| 10      | Gujarat             | 1,281                         | 8,28,265                     | 28,12,404                       | 36,40,669   |
| 11      | Haryana             | 1,226                         | 26,66,076                    | 84,27,404                       | 1,10,93,480 |
| 12      | Himachal Pradesh    | 409                           | 1,41,074                     | 2,08,718                        | 3,49,792    |
| 13      | Jammu and Kashmir   | 386                           | 3,53,348                     | 1,42,735                        | 4,96,083    |
| 14      | Jharkhand           | 242                           | 91,840                       | 2,59,289                        | 3,51,129    |
| 15      | Karnataka           | 3,232                         | 88,90,396                    | 76,08,970                       | 1,64,99,366 |
| 16      | Kerala              | 1,133                         | 48,920                       | 2,02,326                        | 2,51,246    |

| Sr. No.      | State Name                                   | Total Bailiff Onboarded Count | Total Civil Process Consumed | Total Criminal Process Consumed | Total              |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 17           | Ladakh                                       | 19                            | 1,327                        | 66                              | 1,393              |
| 18           | Lakshadweep                                  | -                             | 7                            | -                               | 7                  |
| 19           | Madhya Pradesh                               | 775                           | 17,14,711                    | 32,91,675                       | 50,06,386          |
| 20           | Maharashtra                                  | 2,254                         | 39,76,678                    | 12,07,290                       | 51,83,968          |
| 21           | Manipur                                      | 35                            | 3,106                        | 13                              | 3,119              |
| 22           | Meghalaya                                    | 17                            | 668                          | 33,635                          | 34,303             |
| 23           | Mizoram                                      | 4                             | 252                          | 29                              | 281                |
| 24           | Nagaland                                     | 5                             | 473                          | 523                             | 996                |
| 25           | Odisha                                       | 298                           | 12,889                       | 2,06,566                        | 2,19,455           |
| 26           | Puducherry                                   | 16                            | 60,470                       | 16,205                          | 76,675             |
| 27           | Punjab                                       | 1,387                         | 28,27,480                    | 78,19,849                       | 1,06,47,329        |
| 28           | Rajasthan                                    | 509                           | 2,27,673                     | 7,06,359                        | 9,34,032           |
| 29           | Sikkim                                       | 43                            | 15,092                       | 32,899                          | 47,991             |
| 30           | Tamil Nadu                                   | 4,148                         | 20,16,422                    | 3,75,686                        | 23,92,108          |
| 31           | Telangana                                    | 808                           | 9,96,276                     | 39,348                          | 10,35,624          |
| 32           | The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 7                             | 8,103                        | 1,039                           | 9,142              |
| 33           | Tripura                                      | 100                           | 96,794                       | 43,716                          | 1,40,510           |
| 34           | Uttar Pradesh                                | 1,076                         | 16,72,236                    | 3,93,754                        | 20,65,990          |
| 35           | Uttarakhand                                  | 129                           | 31,305                       | 26,627                          | 57,932             |
| 36           | West Bengal                                  | 53                            | 7,997                        | 1,160                           | 9,157              |
| <b>Total</b> |                                              | <b>22,907</b>                 | <b>2,87,72,322</b>           | <b>3,62,84,661</b>              | <b>6,50,56,983</b> |

# CONNECTIVITY



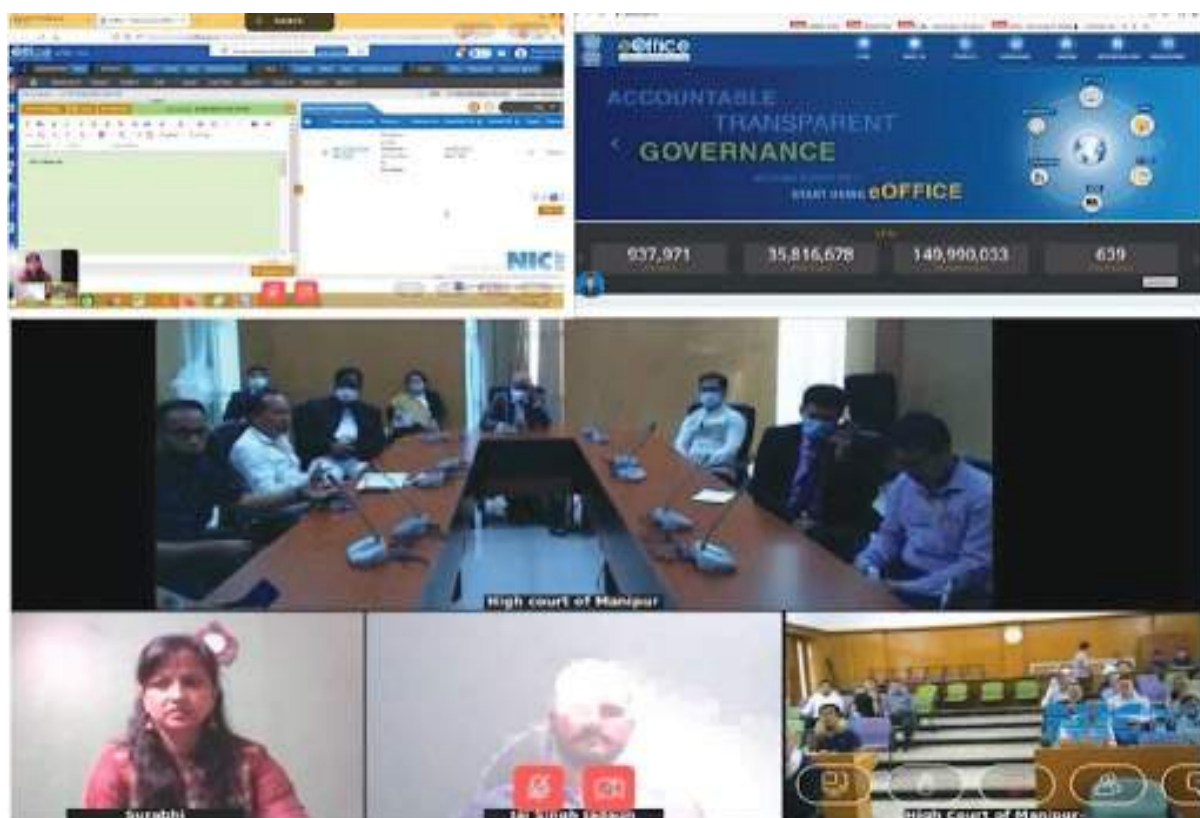
This component focuses on enhancing the Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity and bandwidth, which is essential to support the increasing requirements of digitized files, virtual hearings and live streaming. It includes provision for extending BSNL MPLS connectivity to new court complexes and arranging redundant connections to combat network failure. The component targets 409 sites (primary + redundancy) with a total outlay of ₹208.72 crores. Connectivity is considered the backbone for the eCourts project and ensuring robust and stable bandwidth is a prerequisite for reliable digital service delivery and minimizes delays caused by network unavailability.

| Component Name             |  | Connectivity (Primary + Redundancy) |  |                 |  |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Physical Target            |  |                                     |  |                 |  |
| Physical Target as per DPR |  | Achieved Targets                    |  |                 |  |
| 409                        |  | 209                                 |  |                 |  |
| Budget Outlay              |  |                                     |  |                 |  |
| Total Budget               |  | Sanctioned Budget                   |  | Utilized Budget |  |
| 208.72 Cr.                 |  | 65.30 Cr.                           |  | 54.79 Cr.       |  |

### Significant Achievements of Connectivity:

- Increasing the data bandwidth of all existing courts ensures the system can handle the heavy load of high-definition video conferencing and large file transfers (e-filings) without lag or “freezing.”
- By installing multiple and independent internet sources, courts eliminate “single points of failure.” If one connection goes down, the backup takes over instantly, preventing hearing adjournments due to technical glitches.
- High-speed and reliable infrastructure acts as the backbone for the entire judicial ecosystem. It allows for the real-time synchronization of case data, evidence and orders between different judicial branches, ensuring the system remains updated every second.
- Standardizing technology across all tiers of the judiciary ensures that a citizen in a remote taluka (sub-district) experiences the same video quality and connection stability as those in the Supreme Court. This removes geographical barriers to justice and levels the playing field for rural litigants.

# E-OFFICE



The e-Office suite involves rolling out a web-based workflow automation system developed by NIC, which includes the e-File module that is designed to replace manual processes of file movement, tracking and archival. The system utilizes a standards-aligned, secure and scalable architecture. The total outlay is ₹21.1 crores, targeting 700 units. The implementation of e-Office across various High Courts shows a diverse range of progress. Several courts have already gone Live with the system, including the High Courts of Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Kerala, Sikkim and Tripura, along with the Aizawl, Itanagar and Kohima Benches of the Gauhati High Court. On the other hand, implementation is currently

in progress for a significant number of institutions, such as the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Calcutta, Gauhati (main bench), Telangana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Meghalaya, Patna, Punjab and Haryana and Uttarakhand. Implementation is crucial for enhancing transparency in file tracking and movement, simplifying decision-making and addressing the challenges associated with the storage and retrieval of physical files.

### Significant Achievements of e-Office

- As of 31.12.2025, A total of 8 High Courts have successfully gone live with the e-Office.
- Meanwhile, modernization efforts are actively underway in 13 High Courts, which are currently in the implementation phase.
- It digitised the internal administrative functioning of the, moving beyond just the judicial side.
- The “e-File” module within e-Office replaced the traditional, slow-moving paper files for all administrative approvals.
- Increased administrative transparency and reduced bottlenecks, ensuring that the judiciary is managed as efficiently as a modern corporation.
- Brought the same level of efficiency to the court’s own administration as it did to its judicial side. This “back-end” efficiency is crucial for a well-run front-end.
- It reduced the average time for an administrative file to be approved.

### Status of e-Office implementation as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | State Name                | Total Bailiff Onboarded Count |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1       | Allahabad High Court      | Not demanded                  |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh High Court | Implementation in Progress    |
| 3       | Bombay High Court         | Not demanded                  |
| 4       | Calcutta High Court       | Implementation in Progress    |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh High Court   | Live                          |

| Sr. No. | State Name                          | Total Bailiff Onboarded Count |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6       | Gauhati High Court                  | Implementation in Progress    |
| 7       | Gauhati High Court - Aizawl Bench   | Live                          |
| 8       | Gauhati High Court - Itanagar Bench | Live                          |
| 9       | Gauhati High Court - Kohima Bench   | Live                          |
| 10      | High Court for State of Telangana   | Implementation in Progress    |
| 11      | High Court of Manipur               | Not demanded                  |
| 12      | High Court of Orissa                | Not demanded                  |
| 13      | High Court of Rajasthan             | Implementation in Progress    |
| 14      | High Court of Delhi                 | Live                          |
| 15      | High Court of Gujarat               | Not demanded                  |
| 16      | Himachal Pradesh High Court         | Not demanded                  |
| 17      | Jammu and Kashmir High Court        | Implementation in Progress    |
| 18      | Jharkhand High Court                | Not demanded                  |
| 19      | Karnataka High Court                | Implementation in Progress    |
| 20      | Kerala High Court                   | Live                          |
| 21      | Madhya Pradesh High Court           | Implementation in Progress    |
| 22      | Madras High Court                   | Implementation in Progress    |
| 23      | Meghalaya High Court                | Implementation in Progress    |
| 24      | Patna High Court                    | Implementation in Progress    |
| 25      | Punjab and Haryana High Court       | Implementation in Progress    |
| 26      | Sikkim High Court                   | Live                          |
| 27      | Tripura High Court                  | Live                          |
| 28      | Uttarakhand High Court              | Implementation in Progress    |

# SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT: TECHNICAL MANPOWER



The **software development** component of the eCourts Project Phase III aims to automate the entire judicial process through the Case Information System (CIS) to improve time and cost efficiency. The vision focuses on adopting open technologies to eliminate license costs, with the core CIS being developed centrally using Free and Open-Source Software (FOSS) such as Ubuntu, Apache, PHP and PostgreSQL. To ensure security and data integrity, the central CIS will interact with local periphery applications specifically through Open APIs. High Courts maintain the flexibility to develop their own suit-specific software, provided they share data with the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) via these standard APIs. Furthermore, Phase III integrates advanced features such as

Artificial Intelligence for automated filing and “smart” systems to minimize manual data entry by registries. The total financial outlay for software development over the four years is estimated at ₹243.52 crore. Software development is the foundation for enhancing judicial productivity and the adoption of FOSS solutions prevents vendor lock-in and results in significant savings compared to proprietary software alternatives.

### **Significant Achievements of Software development**

- It set a powerful precedent for other government departments on how to build world-class and large-scale digital public infrastructure using open-source technology.
- Custom applications have been built by various High Courts and state governments using the eCourts Open APIs, fostering innovation.
- It has developed a robust library of Open APIs (Application Programming Interfaces), which are like “digital handshakes” that let other government departments (like police, states) securely connect to the eCourts system.
- This “no vendor lock-in” approach gives the judiciary full control and ownership of its own technology.

# DISABLED FRIENDLY ICT ENABLED FACILITIES

This component involves developing and modifying websites, tools and technologies to ensure that they are accessible to persons with disabilities (PwD), in compliance with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. Features include screen reader access, audio captcha and providing judgments/orders in accessible HTML format. The total outlay for this is ₹27.54 crores. This component ensures that all lawyers and litigants with disabilities can participate in the legal ecosystem on an equal footing with their counterparts.

## Significant Achievements of Disabled Friendly ICT Enabled Facilities

- The e-committee has published SOP for preparing accessible Court documents, which is circulated to all Courts in India. The same is available at “[eCommittesci.gov.in/documents/Standard-operating-procedure](http://eCommittesci.gov.in/documents/Standard-operating-procedure)”.
- The e-committee, in recognition of its efforts at making the digital infrastructure of the Indian Judicial system more accessible to persons with disabilities, was awarded the National Award for institutions engaged in empowering persons with disabilities in 2021 (Sarvshrestha Sugamya Yatayat ke Sadahan/ Sookhana Evam Sanchar Prodyogiki – 2021) by the Hon’ble President of India on 3rd December 2022.
- The most visited websites of the e-committee, “<http://eCourts.gov.in>” and “<http://services.eCourts.gov.in>,” were extensively evaluated by the research group ATBSLC, Department of Education and Extension, Savitribai Phule Pune University and found compliant to the web content accessibility guidelines version 2.0 (WCAG 2.0) level AA of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).

- The e-committee complies with the GIGW guidelines to make its system digitally accessible and inclusive for everyone.
- Further, the e-Committee has also formed an Accessibility Committee for effective planning, monitoring and guidance on accessibility components of the eCourts Phase III. The Director, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Nominee, nominated by the Secretary DEPWD) is one of the members.





**OTHER INITIATIVES**



# CREATION OF EMAIL ACCOUNTS



The e-Committee plays a crucial role in managing the official email infrastructure for the Indian Judiciary. This work involves the creation, administration and migration of secure email accounts for key personnel and court establishments. The e-Committee, through its delegated administrative accounts, has successfully established a robust email system.

## 1. **Original System (Administered via two Delegated Admins):**

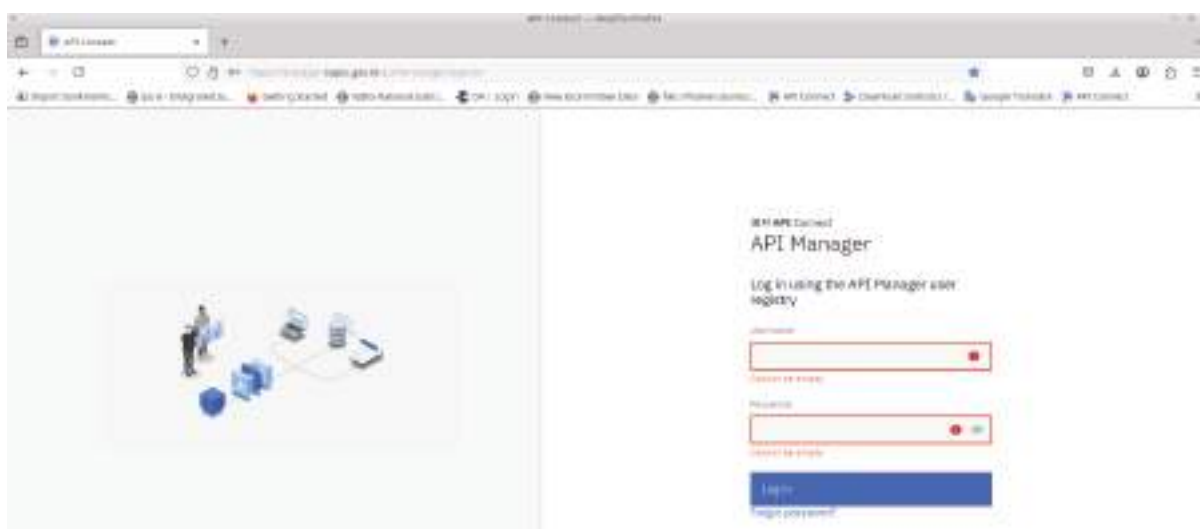
- i. Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers: Using the indianjudiciary.in-admin Delegated Admin (DA), 29,246 email accounts have been created under the @aij.gov.in domain.
- ii. Court Establishments: Using the indiancourts.nic.in-admin DA, 4,066 email accounts have been created under the @indiancourts.nic.in domain.

## 2. **Recent System Migration (Move to Zoho Portal):** The National Informatics Centre (NIC) initiated a migration of all active email accounts to the Zoho portal to enhance security and service. The e-Committee then transitioned

its administration to two new Delegated Admins provided by NIC:

- i. For @aij.gov.in Accounts: The new DA is emailadmin-aij@nic.in. A total of 17,415 active email accounts for Judges and Judicial Officers have been migrated from the old DA.
- ii. For @indiancourts.nic.in Accounts: The new DA is emailadmin-indiancourts@nic.in. A total of 3,735 active email accounts for court establishments have been migrated from the old DA.
- iii. In total, 21,150 active email accounts are currently managed under the two new Delegated Admins on the Zoho platform.

# NIC API EXCHANGE PLATFORM (NAPIX)



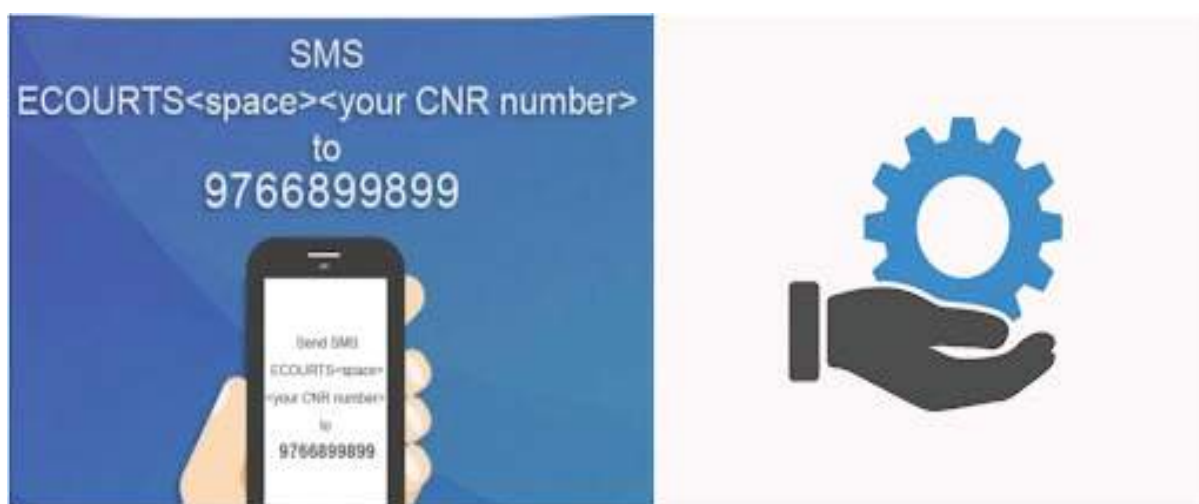
The **NIC API eXchange Platform (NAPIX)** is a critical piece of the digital infrastructure in India, managed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), under the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY). NAPIX is a centralized, secure and unified place for managing and sharing Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) of various e-Governance applications and systems across the country.

The e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, in conjunction with NIC, also creates and manages the NAPIX usernames provisioned to Government Departments/Ministries for accessing eCourts data.

Through the NAPIX Department Master functionality, a total of 96 NAPIX usernames have been provisioned to Government Departments/Ministries to facilitate access to eCourts data.

- Central Government: 26 usernames
- State Governments/Union Territories: 70 usernames

# SMS PUSH AND PULL FACILITY



As a key citizen-centric service under the eCourts Project, the e-Committee has deployed the following dual-mode SMS facility to ensure transparency and accessibility for all stakeholders.

- **SMS Push:** The SMS Push facility automatically sends notifications to court-registered mobile numbers whenever specific case events occur, including filing, registration, scrutiny, listing, adjournment, transfer, disposal or the uploading of orders.
- **SMS Pull:** Alternatively, the SMS Pull facility allows users to proactively obtain the current status of a case by sending its unique 16-character CNR number to 97668-99899.

**Over 4,00,000 (4 Lakh) SMS are sent daily through the SMS Push and Pull facility.**

# AUTOMATED EMAIL



Under the technological framework of the eCourts Project, the Case Information System (CIS) features a robust automated email facility designed to streamline communication with key stakeholders. Once advocates, litigants, law enforcement agencies and government departments register their email addresses within the CIS software, the system proactively disseminates critical case updates. This mechanism is engineered to generate daily notifications regarding cause lists and significant events such as next hearing dates, case transfers and disposals. Furthermore, to ensure transparency and immediate access to judicial outcomes, the system facilitates the direct emailing of judgments and orders in PDF format to the registered users.

**Approximately 2,50,000 (2.5 Lakh) emails are sent daily through the Automated Email facility.**

# KEY MANUALS RELEASED UNDER THE ECOURTS PROJECT



Under the ambit of the eCourts Project, the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India has published a comprehensive series of manuals to facilitate the digital transformation of the Indian judiciary. These documents serve as essential capacity-building tools, ensuring that judges, court staff, advocates and litigants can effectively utilize the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure deployed across the courts. The following are manuals released by the e-Committee:

- **National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) Manuals:** Separate guides for the Supreme Court (NJDG-SC), High Courts (NJDG-HC) and District Courts (NJDG-DC).

- **Case Information System (CIS) Manuals:** Comprehensive documentation for Case Management through CIS 4.0 and CIS 3.0.
- **Mobile Application Manuals:** User guides for the eCourts Services Mobile Application and the JustIS Mobile App (including JustIS App 2.0 for District Court users).
- **Advocate-Centric Manuals:** Electronic Case Management Tools (ECMT) for Advocates.
- **Service-Specific Manuals:** Guides for the Judgement Search Portal, NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) and ePay services.
- **General Overview:** The eCourts Brief outlines the project's broader scope.

These manuals can be accessed by the following link: <https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/publication-type/manuals/>

# SOPS/MODEL RULES RELEASED UNDER THE ECOURTS PROJECT

## Model Rules

| Filter Document category wise                                     | Model Rules | Filter                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Model Rules                                                       |             |                                                                            |
| Title                                                             | Date        | View / Download                                                            |
| Model Rules for Video Conferencing for Courts                     |             | Accessible Version: <a href="#">View</a> (194 KB) <a href="#">Download</a> |
| Model Rules for Live-Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings | 13/09/2022  | Accessible Version: <a href="#">View</a> (245 KB) <a href="#">Download</a> |
| Model Rules for e-Filing                                          |             | Accessible Version: <a href="#">View</a> (89 KB) <a href="#">Download</a>  |

## Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

| Filter Document category wise        | Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) | Filter                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)   |                                    |                                                                            |
| Title                                | Date                               | View / Download                                                            |
| Generating Accessible Documents      | 29/11/2022                         | Accessible Version: <a href="#">View</a> (481 KB) <a href="#">Download</a> |
| JUSTIS App 2.0 for DC User Manual_v1 | 29/11/2022                         | Accessible Version: <a href="#">View</a> (1 MB) <a href="#">Download</a>   |
| DIGITAL PRESERVATION                 | 29/11/2022                         | Accessible Version: <a href="#">View</a> (6 MB) <a href="#">Download</a>   |

As part of the ongoing eCourts Project, the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India has established a robust framework to standardize and enhance the digital capabilities of the Indian judiciary. To ensure uniformity and efficiency across courts, the project dictates specific guidelines for digital conduct, data preservation and remote access. In this regard, the following are SOPs/Model Rules released by the e-Committee to guide High Courts and district judiciaries in implementing these technological advancements effectively. The released documents include:

- **Model Rules** covering critical areas such as *Video Conferencing for Courts*, *Live-Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings* and *e-Filing*, which collectively aim to make justice more accessible and transparent.

- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** which address technical execution, including protocols for *Digital Preservation*, guidelines for *Generating Accessible Documents* for persons with disabilities and manuals for tools like the *JustIS App 2.0*.

These SOPs/Model Rules can be accessed by the following link: <https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/document-category/model-rules/> and <https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/document-category/standard-operating-procedures/>

# ECOURTS SERVICES MOBILE APP



The **eCourts Services Mobile App** represents a monumental achievement for the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India and the Department of Justice, marking a definitive shift towards an accessible, efficient and environmentally sustainable digital judicial infrastructure. Hailed as a comprehensive Electronic Case Management Tool (ECMT), the app has successfully bridged the technological divide by empowering advocates, litigants and judges with a “judicial office in their pocket”. Its robust feature set includes a versatile search engine that tracks case status via CNR, case number, FIR or advocate details. A standout innovation is the “My Cases” digital diary, which allows users to curate a personalized portfolio of cases with calendar-based hearing updates and 24x7 accessibility. Furthermore, the app ensures seamless usability through QR code integration for instant case history retrieval and support for multiple regional languages, making justice truly inclusive.

**The eCourts Services Mobile App has been downloaded 3,54,86,435 times as of December 31, 2025.**

# JUSTIS MOBILE APP



The **JustIS mobile app** represents a significant milestone for the e-Committee and the eCourts Project by successfully transforming the “golden mines” of big data from the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) into a practical, scientific court management tool for judicial officers. Described as a “digital hand” for court administration, the app empowers judges to address the critical issues of delay and docket explosion by pinpointing specific areas of concern through real-time data analysis. The app features a robust Dashboard that allows judges to drill down into pendency and disposal statistics by year, case type and stage, offering both numerical and graphical reports. It serves as a private Digital Diary (Important Cases), enabling officers to flag specific cases and add confidential notes accessible only to them. It also improves time management through a digital Cause List that highlights old cases with

colour bands, a Calendar for daily case tracking and a QR Code scanner for instant access to case details.

**The JustIS app has been downloaded 22,090 times as of December 31, 2025 and it has approximately 19,297 monthly active users.**

### State-wise DC JustIS Download Count as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | State Name        | DC JustIS Download Count |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh    | 562                      |
| 2       | Arunachal Pradesh | 11                       |
| 3       | Assam             | 409                      |
| 4       | Bihar             | 1,531                    |
| 5       | Chandigarh        | 13                       |
| 6       | Chhattisgarh      | 483                      |
| 7       | Delhi             | 701                      |
| 8       | Goa               | 37                       |
| 9       | Gujarat           | 1,013                    |
| 10      | Haryana           | 426                      |
| 11      | Himachal Pradesh  | 162                      |
| 12      | Jammu and Kashmir | 204                      |
| 13      | Jharkhand         | 498                      |
| 14      | Karnataka         | 1,195                    |
| 15      | Kerala            | 584                      |
| 16      | Lakshadweep       | 2                        |
| 17      | Madhya Pradesh    | 1,472                    |
| 18      | Maharashtra       | 2,230                    |
| 19      | Manipur           | 42                       |
| 20      | Meghalaya         | 38                       |
| 21      | Mizoram           | 4                        |
| 22      | Nagaland          | 20                       |
| 23      | Odisha            | 755                      |
| 24      | Puducherry        | 23                       |
| 25      | Punjab            | 486                      |
| 26      | Rajasthan         | 1,184                    |
| 27      | Sikkim            | 19                       |
| 28      | Tamil Nadu        | 1,126                    |

| Sr. No.      | State Name    | DC JustIS Download Count |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 29           | Telangana     | 484                      |
| 30           | Tripura       | 109                      |
| 31           | Uttarakhand   | 261                      |
| 32           | Uttar Pradesh | 2,414                    |
| 33           | West Bengal   | 497                      |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>18,995</b>            |

### High Court JustIS Download Count as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No.      | High Court Name                   | HC JustIS Download Count |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1            | Allahabad High Court              | 27                       |
| 2            | Andhra Pradesh High Court         | 12                       |
| 3            | Bombay High Court                 | 33                       |
| 4            | Calcutta High Court               | 3                        |
| 5            | Chhattisgarh High Court           | 14                       |
| 6            | Gauhati High Court                | 10                       |
| 7            | High Court for State of Telangana | 28                       |
| 8            | High Court of Delhi               | 9                        |
| 9            | High Court of Gujarat             | 9                        |
| 10           | High Court of Manipur             | 4                        |
| 11           | High Court of Orissa              | 2                        |
| 12           | High Court of Rajasthan           | 31                       |
| 13           | Himachal Pradesh High Court       | 3                        |
| 14           | Jammu and Kashmir High Court      | 13                       |
| 15           | Jharkhand High Court              | 19                       |
| 16           | Karnataka High Court              | 42                       |
| 17           | Kerala High Court                 | 9                        |
| 18           | Madhya Pradesh High Court         | 9                        |
| 19           | Madras High Court                 | 1                        |
| 20           | Patna High Court                  | 10                       |
| 21           | Punjab and Haryana High Court     | 4                        |
| 22           | Sikkim High Court                 | 3                        |
| 23           | Tripura High Court                | 3                        |
| 24           | Uttarakhand High Court            | 4                        |
| <b>Total</b> |                                   | <b>302</b>               |

# JUSTICE CLOCK



The e-Committee has started a project to help Indian courts become more modern and open. As part of “Phase III of eCourts,” it has installed electronic boards known as “Justice Clocks” in Courts across the country. The goal is to use technology to keep the public informed about what is happening in the legal system. These Justice Clocks are large LED screens placed near the main entrance of the courts. They show live numbers about court cases so that anyone visiting can see them. For example, the screens display the number of new cases that have started, the number that have been completed and the number that are still pending resolution. The dashboard provides real-time status, which is refreshed every 15 minutes. This covers both the High Courts and the local District Courts. By showing these numbers to everyone, the courts are trying to be more honest and transparent. It helps people understand how much work the courts are doing and how fast cases are moving.

**As of 31.12.2025, it has installed 37 Justice Clocks in High Courts and 30 Justice Clocks in Districts Courts across the country.**

## Status of Installation of Justice Clock

| Sr. No.      | High Court                  | Whether Justice Clocks are installed in the High Court | Number of Justice Clock displays installed in the High Court | Whether Justice Clocks are installed in the District Court Complexes | Number of Justice Clock displays installed in the District Courts |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1            | Allahabad                   | Yes                                                    | 2                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 2            | Andhra Pradesh              | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 3            | Bombay                      | Yes                                                    | 4                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 4            | Calcutta                    | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 5            | Chhattisgarh                | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 6            | Delhi                       | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 8                                                                 |
| 7            | Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh) | No                                                     | 0                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 2                                                                 |
| 8            | Gauhati (Assam)             | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 2                                                                 |
| 9            | Gauhati (Mizoram)           | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 2                                                                 |
| 10           | Gauhati (Nagaland)          | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 2                                                                 |
| 11           | Gujarat                     | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 12           | Himachal Pradesh            | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 13           | Jammu & Kashmir             | Yes                                                    | 2                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 14           | Jharkhand                   | No                                                     | 0                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 15           | Karnataka                   | Yes                                                    | 3                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 16           | Kerala                      | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 17           | Madhya Pradesh              | Yes                                                    | 3                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 18           | Madras                      | Yes                                                    | 2                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 19           | Manipur                     | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 3                                                                 |
| 20           | Meghalaya                   | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 2                                                                 |
| 21           | Orissa                      | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 22           | Patna                       | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 23           | Punjab & Haryana            | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 24           | Rajasthan                   | Yes                                                    | 2                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 25           | Sikkim                      | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 6                                                                 |
| 26           | Telangana                   | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| 27           | Tripura                     | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | Yes                                                                  | 3                                                                 |
| 28           | Uttarakhand                 | Yes                                                    | 1                                                            | No                                                                   | 0                                                                 |
| <b>Total</b> |                             |                                                        | 37                                                           |                                                                      | 30                                                                |

# JUDGMENTS & ORDERS SEARCH PORTAL



**Judgments & Orders search portal** is a repository of judgments pronounced by various High Courts in the country. It provides the facility to search judgments and orders based on several search criteria. The most important feature of this portal is that it has a free text search engine, which culls out judgments based on a given keyword in the search box provided. Users can search on various criteria like High Court, Hon'ble Judge name, case number, acts, section, name of parties, decision date and disposal nature. A combination of several search options will assist the stakeholders in getting the desired results. The embedded filtering feature allows further filtering on available results, thus adding value to the search.

**As of now, the Judgements and Orders database comprises a total of 1,72,92,405 judgments from the different High Courts, associated with 5,176 distinct judges.**

# EPAY - ECOURTS DIGITAL PAYMENT

The screenshot displays the ePay (eCourts Digital Payment) web interface. The header features the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India logo and the ePay title. Below the header are tabs for Court Fee, Judicial Deposit, Fine, Penalty, and Others. The Court Fee tab is active, showing a form for online payment. The form includes fields for State, District, Establishment, Party Name, Amount, Remark, and Mobile No. There is also a Terms and Conditions section at the bottom of the form.

The launch of **ePay (eCourts Digital Payment)** represents a significant achievement for the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India, marking a pivotal step towards modernizing the judicial infrastructure under the Digital India initiative. Designed as the official online payment facility for courts across the country, ePay replaces cumbersome physical payment methods with a seamless electronic medium. By integrating technology with judicial administration, the e-Committee has successfully created a unified platform that simplifies financial interactions between the public and the courts, ensuring that justice delivery is not hindered by administrative bottlenecks.

The ePay platform is designed with a user-centric approach, focusing on security and ease of use. Its primary features include:

- **Unified Payment Portal:** Users can access the facility via a centralized web browser link ([pay.ecourts.gov.in](http://pay.ecourts.gov.in)) to manage payments for various court-related needs.
- **Comprehensive Payment Options:** The system facilitates the collection of various fees, including Court Fees, Judicial Deposits, Fines and Penalties.
- **Case-Specific Integration:** The platform is integrated with the Case Information System; users simply enter their CNR Number (Case Number Record) or other case details (State, District) to automatically retrieve party names and validate the payment against the correct case.
- **Secure Authentication:** To ensure the safety of financial data, the system employs One-Time-Password (OTP) authentication via mobile numbers before processing transactions.
- **Multiple Payment Modes:** The platform supports standard digital payment methods, including Net Banking and Credit/Debit Cards.
- **Instant Acknowledgement:** Upon successful transaction, the system generates an instant receipt, allowing users to print an acknowledgement immediately.

Since the launch of the ePay portal, the platform has achieved a significant milestone in digital transaction volume. As of December 31, 2025, the cumulative value of payments processed has reached **INR 13,62,71,83,857 (over 1,362 crore)**.

### Status of implementation of e-Payments as on 31.12.2025

| Sr. No. | High Court     | Whether the Court Fee Act is amended to enable to receive the e-Payments | Whether the e-Payments facility has been implemented |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Allahabad      | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh | Yes                                                                      | No                                                   |
| 3       | Bombay         | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 4       | Calcutta       | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh   | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |

| Sr. No.                | High Court                  | Whether the Court Fee Act is amended to enable to receive the e-Payments | Whether the e-Payments facility has been implemented |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 6                      | Delhi                       | No                                                                       | Yes                                                  |
| 7                      | Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh | No                                                                       | Yes                                                  |
| 8                      | Gauhati – Assam             | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 9                      | Gauhati – Mizoram           | Yes                                                                      | No                                                   |
| 10                     | Gauhati – Nagaland          | No                                                                       | No                                                   |
| 11                     | Gujarat                     | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 12                     | Himachal Pradesh            | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 13                     | Jammu and Kashmir           | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 14                     | Jharkhand                   | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 15                     | Karnataka                   | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 16                     | Kerala                      | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 17                     | Madhya Pradesh              | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 18                     | Madras                      | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 19                     | Manipur                     | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 20                     | Meghalaya                   | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 21                     | Orissa                      | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 22                     | Patna                       | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 23                     | Punjab and Haryana          | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 24                     | Rajasthan                   | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 25                     | Sikkim                      | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 26                     | Telangana                   | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 27                     | Tripura                     | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| 28                     | Uttarakhand                 | Yes                                                                      | Yes                                                  |
| <b>Implemented</b>     |                             | <b>25</b>                                                                | <b>24</b>                                            |
| <b>Not Implemented</b> |                             | <b>3</b>                                                                 | <b>4</b>                                             |

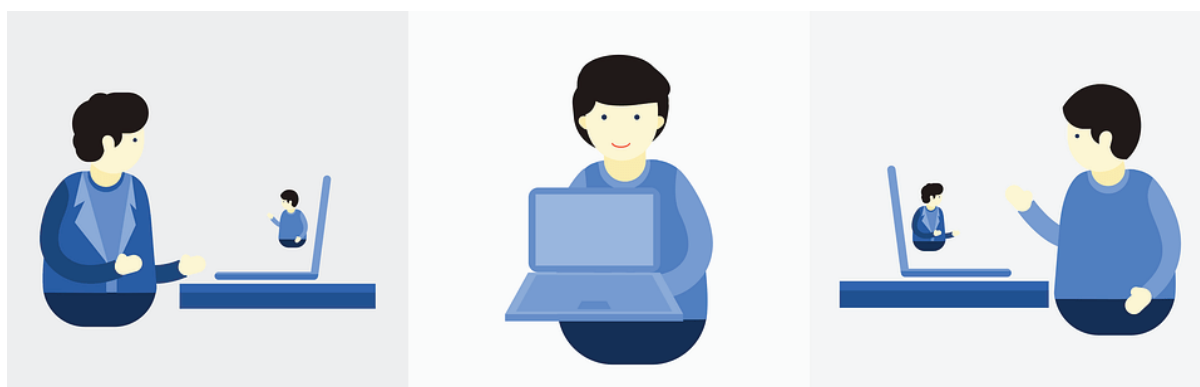




**THE WAY FORWARD**



# ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION



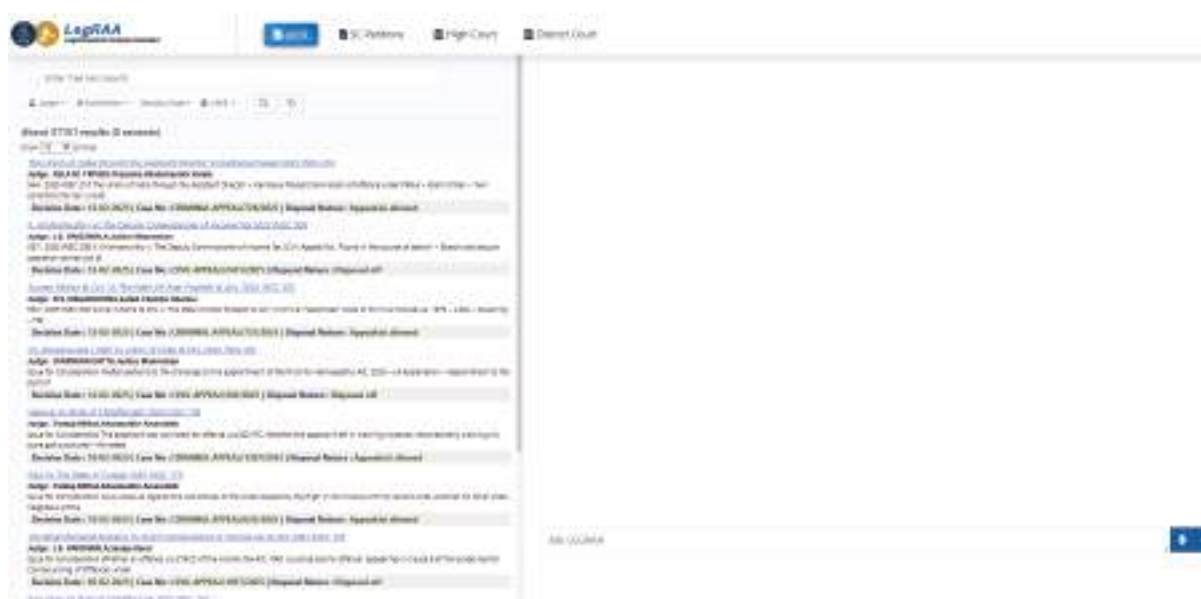
**Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)** refers to utilizing ICT tools to allow parties to resolve disputes exclusively through online methods, providing a digital space hosted or supported by the judiciary that extends dispute resolution services. It is seen as an integration of alternative means of dispute resolution into the judicial process. The component has a total outlay of ₹23.72 crores.

ODR facilitates expedited communication, negotiation and resolution, thereby improving the flow of information, reducing conflict and making resolution convenient and cost-effective. Future technological advancements will play a key role in advancing the vision of the e-committee.



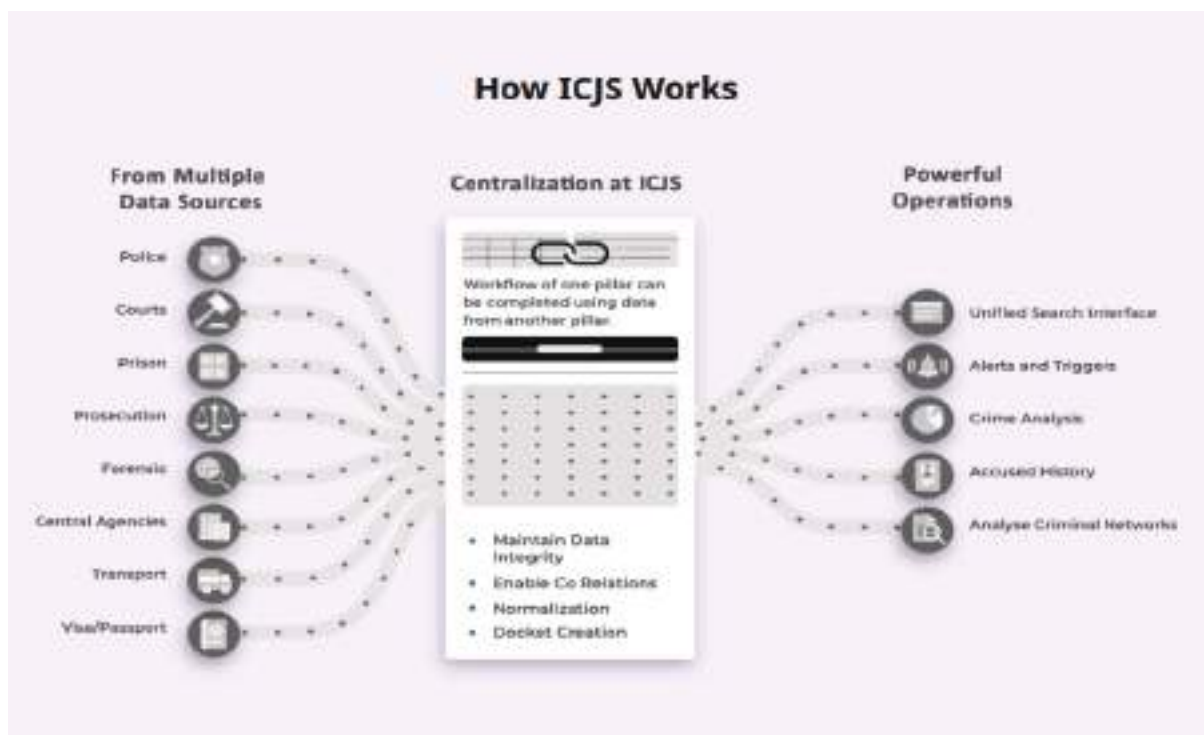
# FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS

This component focuses on integrating modern technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML) and Blockchain to create a “smart” system and automate routine judicial processes. The total outlay for these advancements is ₹53.57 crores. These technologies are crucial for reducing judicial delays, enhancing administrative efficiency and preserving cryptographically safe digital records to ensure authenticity.



**The Legal Research Analysis Assistant [LegRAA]** has been developed by the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Division of NIC and the Team at Centre of Excellence for eCourts [CoEE], NIC, Pune, under the guidance of e-Committee to assist judges in Legal research, precedent summarization and document briefs. Its goal is to improve efficiency and speed in adjudication, with necessary human oversight to ensure accuracy.

# INTER-OPERABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (ICJS)



The **Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)**, conceptualised by the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India and implemented as a project under the Ministry of Home Affairs, seeks to enable seamless transfer of data and information among different pillars of the criminal justice system, like courts, police, jails and forensic science laboratories, from one platform. The ICJS system is made available through a dedicated and secure cloud-based infrastructure with high-speed connectivity. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is responsible for the implementation of the project in association with the National Informatics Centre (NIC). The project is being implemented in collaboration with the States and Union Territories.

The Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) enables the seamless electronic exchange of data and information between the five pillars of the criminal justice system: courts, police, jails (e-Prisons), prosecution and forensic science laboratories. The successful implementation targets 16,000 units/integrations. The total outlay for this expenditure is ₹11.78 crores. Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) aims to integrate the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) project with the eCourts and e-Prisons database in the first instance and with other pillars of the judiciary like forensic labs, prosecution and juvenile homes etc. In order to build an effective criminal justice system across the country, it is essential that data across all pillars of criminal justice is interoperable and accessible across all pillars.



## Significant Achievements

- ICJS cuts physical document transfers, supports Phase III expansions like virtual FIR submissions and boosts overall efficiency in criminal workflows.
- It aids faster justice delivery by enabling seamless real-time data exchange among courts, police (CCTNS), prisons (e-Prisons), forensics and prosecutors, eliminating silos and manual delays.
- Through the ICJS framework, the ePrisons application is now fully integrated with the Case Information System (CIS). This allows for the electronic tagging of cases using a specific Accused ID.
- A dedicated API (Application Programming Interface) provided by ePrisons is now functional, allowing the court system to instantly retrieve comprehensive details of an accused person based solely on their unique Accused ID.
- A total of 1,37,31,472 (over 1.3 crore) FIRs have been successfully consumed by the system. However, 4,532 FIRs were rejected during this integration process.

- The system has successfully processed 1,13,24,333 (over 1.1 crore) Chargesheets. The number of rejected Chargesheets stands at 95,491.
- There are currently 1,64,76,566 (over 1.6 crore) processes shown on the National Serving and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) platform.
- Out of the processes initiated, 1,63,30,075 (over 1.6 crore) processes have been successfully received by the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS).
- Till 31.12.2025, a total of 65,45,735 (over 65 lakhs) processes have been successfully served and have had their reports received back by the system.

### FIR and Chargesheet Consumption through ICJS (01 APRIL 2023 – 31 DECEMBER 2025)

| States/UTs          | Consumed FIRs | Rejected FIRs | Consumed Chargesheets | Rejected Chargesheets |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar | 2,654         | -             | 1,957                 | -                     |
| Andhra Pradesh      | 3,36,785      | 396           | 2,07,624              | 3,382                 |
| Arunachal Pradesh   | 10,764        | 1             | 10,692                | 54                    |
| Assam               | 79,234        | 9             | 1,31,867              | 3,411                 |
| Bihar               | 7,68,095      | 26            | 2,22,651              | 4                     |
| Chandigarh          | 6,100         | 4             | 17,180                | 1,041                 |
| Chhattisgarh        | 5,37,544      | -             | 3,95,555              | 9                     |
| Delhi               | 2,56,115      | 82            | 2,85,632              | 5,975                 |
| Goa                 | 6,247         | 1             | 810                   | -                     |
| Gujarat             | 5,84,829      | 461           | 5,13,475              | 5,827                 |
| Haryana             | 3,68,001      | -             | 8,63,262              | 137                   |
| Himachal Pradesh    | 72,197        | 3             | 64,710                | 399                   |
| Jammu and Kashmir   | 1,10,328      | 26            | 92,992                | 10,067                |
| Jharkhand           | 1,13,367      | 54            | 1,29,066              | 286                   |
| Karnataka           | 2,31,343      | 61            | 3,04,915              | 853                   |
| Kerala              | 5,69,828      | 2,619         | 8,83,445              | 6,720                 |
| Ladakh              | 309           | -             | 3                     | -                     |
| Lakshadweep         | 182           | -             | 10                    | -                     |

| States/UTs                 | Consumed FIRs | Rejected FIRs | Consumed Chargesheets | Rejected Chargesheets |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Madhya Pradesh             | 9,12,802      | 4             | 10,72,067             | 24,208                |
| Maharashtra                | 11,34,909     | 24            | 7,19,834              | 3,329                 |
| Manipur                    | 13,274        | -             | 224                   | -                     |
| Meghalaya                  | 5,769         | -             | 4,686                 | -                     |
| Mizoram                    | 5,440         | -             | 459                   | -                     |
| Nagaland                   | 1             | -             | -                     | -                     |
| Odisha                     | 11,89,060     | -             | 7,90,693              | 16                    |
| Puducherry                 | 6,563         | -             | 3,284                 | -                     |
| Punjab                     | 2,99,517      | -             | 2,74,007              | 1,324                 |
| Rajasthan                  | 39,69,105     | 3             | 23,32,213             | 680                   |
| Sikkim                     | 2,830         | -             | 2,975                 | 758                   |
| Tamil Nadu                 | 10,578        | -             | 110                   | 3                     |
| Telangana                  | 44,339        | 1             | 3,27,376              | 5,880                 |
| D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu | -             | -             | -                     | -                     |
| Tripura                    | 15,399        | 707           | 15,030                | 2,009                 |
| Uttar Pradesh              | 10,11,793     | 27            | 14,35,075             | 18,221                |
| Uttarakhand                | 59,495        | 1             | 17,363                | 145                   |
| West Bengal                | 9,96,676      | 22            | 2,03,091              | 753                   |

### Criminal Processes Shared with ICJS (01 APRIL 2023 – 31 DECEMBER 2025)

| States/UTs        | Processes on NSTEP | Received by CCTNS | Served & Report Received |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh    | 13,377             | 12,066            | 7,842                    |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,858              | 1,855             | 930                      |
| Assam             | 1,49,124           | 1,48,978          | 1,03,462                 |
| Bihar             | 1,82,492           | 1,71,720          | 11,268                   |
| Chandigarh        | 1,12,455           | 1,12,452          | 2,155                    |
| Chhattisgarh      | 83,880             | 83,588            | 37,951                   |

| States/UTs        | Processes on NSTEP | Received by CCTNS | Served & Report Received |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Goa               | 473                | 473               | 751                      |
| Gujarat           | 13,92,837          | 1,379,488         | 10,38,261                |
| Haryana           | 31,41,680          | 3,135,741         | 2,231,077                |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 1,71,520           | 1,70,457          | 54,640                   |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1,08,232           | 1,07,912          | 58,308                   |
| Karnataka         | 26,84,681          | 2,662,558         | 833,302                  |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 34,17,534          | 3,380,158         | 13,36,489                |
| Maharashtra       | 879,531            | 879,271           | 2,170                    |
| Manipur           | 72                 | 70                | 15                       |
| Meghalaya         | 7,603              | 7,563             | 5                        |
| Mizoram           | 19                 | 18                | -                        |
| Odisha            | 29,073             | 26,575            | 1,439                    |
| Puducherry        | 16,950             | 16,693            | 11,193                   |
| Punjab            | 25,22,778          | 2,513,434         | 125                      |
| Rajasthan         | 7,35,989           | 712,559           | 3,46,645                 |
| Sikkim            | 8,306              | 7,864             | 3,659                    |
| Tamil Nadu        | 3,24,760           | 323,346           | 1,54,028                 |
| Telangana         | 37,177             | 33,976            | 8,297                    |
| Tripura           | 32,656             | 32,655            | 27,169                   |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 3,89,518           | 376,637           | 2,73,484                 |
| Uttarakhand       | 31,991             | 31,968            | 1,070                    |

# JUDICIAL PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING

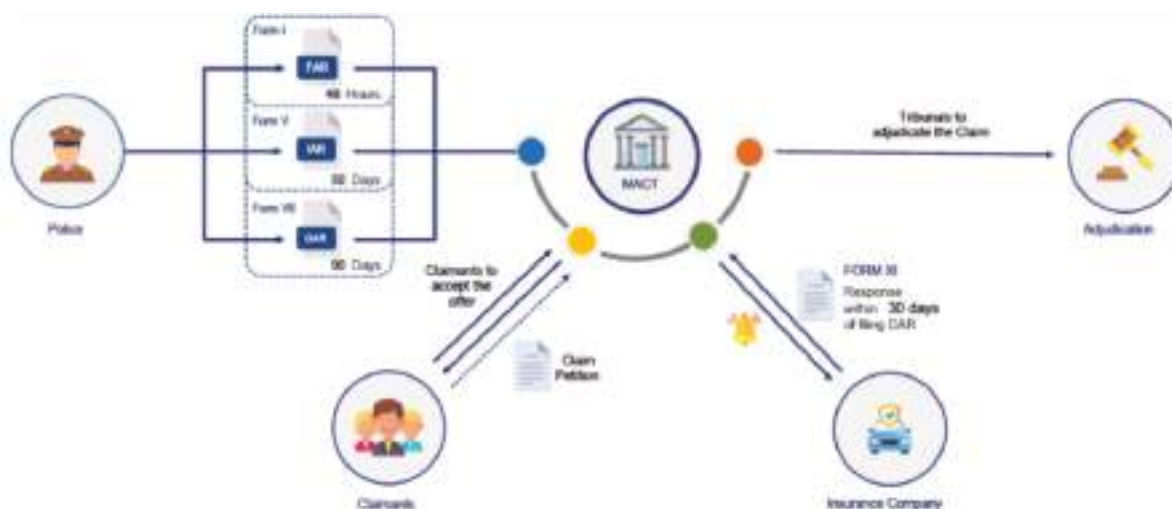


**Judicial Process Re-engineering (JPR)** is central to the transition towards Digital Courts, focusing on identifying, streamlining and optimizing traditional processes by eliminating redundant steps and moving away from replicating paper-based tasks digitally. This requires High Courts to establish Process Re-engineering Committees (PRC) to suggest necessary amendments to rules and laws. The total outlay for JPR is ₹33 crores. JPR is essential for achieving improved efficiency and accountability, allowing the judicial system to adopt transformative technologies like automating summary cases and intelligently scheduling hearings.

Process Re-engineering initiatives aimed at reviewing and optimizing judicial systems have been undertaken by several High Courts across the country as part of the broader implementation of the eCourts Project. The **High Court of Allahabad** initiated a comprehensive Process Re-engineering exercise aimed at conducting a fresh review of its internal procedures, processes and systems. Similarly, the **High Court of Rajasthan** established dedicated Process Re-engineering teams specifically tasked with conducting exercises concerning both criminal and civil cases. The **High Court of Karnataka** engaged in explicit

process Re-engineering efforts involving a thorough reassessment of Court Rules, systems and internal procedures to enhance overall efficiency and compiled a Judicial Process Re-engineering report intended to standardize components within the Case Information System (CIS) and streamline workflows. The **High Court of Kerala** formally initiated a Re-engineering process aimed at restructuring existing registers, forms and procedures used in the Subordinate courts. Additionally, the **High Court of Uttarakhand** implemented Process Re-engineering by amending the General Rules (Criminal) and General Rules (Civil) related to ICT enablement. The **Gauhati High Court** formally submitted a dedicated report on Process Re-engineering to the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India.

# E-MACT

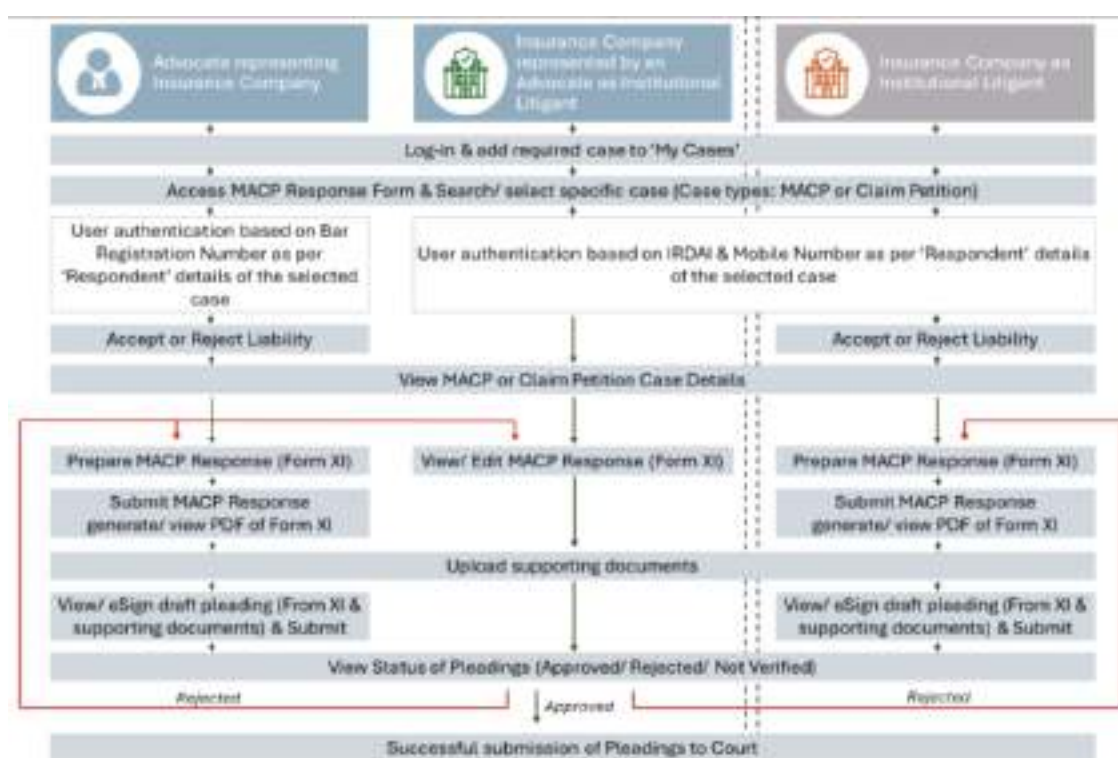


The **e-MACT** platform has been approved for implementation by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and Chairperson of e-Committee. This decision has been taken to address the need for a mechanism to facilitate the expeditious, online and asynchronous dealing of Motor Accidents Claim Petitions.

The e-MACT is an electronic mechanism designed to provide convenience for all stakeholders (Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals (MACTs), General Insurance Companies and claimants) in the handling and settlement of motor accident claims petitions. It utilizes the e-Filing 3.0 application and the Case Information System (CIS), the core software used by Courts under the eCourts project, across the country. The platform also envisions the integration of e-DAR (Electronic Detailed Accident Report) with CIS.

The e-MACT platform offers several key features to streamline the claims process:

- Extension of e-Filing facility to General Insurance Companies.
- Allows claimants to electronically submit proofs in a well-defined format, including critical documents for substantiating a claim.
- Efficient Communication to General Insurance Companies regarding the filing of E-DAR or Claim.
- Streamlined Process with Online Submission and Assisted Calculations.
- Seamless information exchange with General Insurance Companies.
- Tapping born digital data in structured as well as digital form.
- Sharing case data in real time.
- Centralized service of processes and data from different Courts geographically spread across the country to General Insurance Companies.



The testing of the e-MACT project in a live environment officially commenced on May 7, 2025, within the pilot court. Following this initial phase, the High Court of Delhi submitted a report detailing the findings and performance. To further refine and streamline the platform's functioning, a crucial meeting has been convened on July 31, 2025, under the leadership of the Hon'ble Vice-

Chairperson of the e-Committee. This meeting involved key stakeholders, including members of the e-Committee, representatives from the Center of Excellence in E-Governance (CoEE, Pune), the e-DAR team, officers from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and the Delhi Police, where further activities were decided upon to optimize the e-MACT platform. The Hon'ble Chairperson, e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, has also accorded approval for the implementation of the e-MACT platform in the MACTs of Karnataka.

# JUDICIAL DIGITAL PRESERVATION SYSTEM (JDPS)



The **Judicial Digital Preservation System (JDPS)** is a key project under the eCourts Project Phase III, aimed at ensuring the long-term and trustworthy digital preservation of judicial records across India. The e-Committee resolved on April 29, 2024, to onboard C-DAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing) as the technology partner. This partnership is specifically for developing the necessary software tools and systems to establish a Judiciary Trusted Repository. This repository is intended for the digital preservation of case records from all courts nationwide, including the Supreme Court of India.

The JDPS involves the Design and Development of a Judicial Digital Preservation System by C-DAC Pune. The core objective is to create a secure, reliable and standardized system for the long-term digital preservation of judicial records. This is crucial for maintaining the integrity, authenticity and accessibility of court data for future reference, in line with the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on digital preservation.

The implementation of JDPS offers several significant benefits to the Indian Judiciary and the public:

- **Long-Term Security:** Ensures the safekeeping and longevity of vital judicial history and case records.
- **Trust and Reliability:** Guarantees the integrity and authenticity of preserved digital records, making them trustworthy for legal and historical purposes.
- **Accessibility:** Improves the efficiency of search and retrieval, allowing judges, lawyers and authorized personnel to quickly access historical case data.
- **Standardization:** Aligns the preservation practices across the country with the Standard Operating Procedure on digital preservation, promoting uniformity and best practices.
- **Modernization:** Further advances the eCourts Project Phase III goals by adopting cutting-edge technology for judicial infrastructure.



The work order for the Design and Development of the Judicial Digital Preservation System (JDPS) was officially awarded to C-DAC Pune on October 7, 2024, for a total cost of Rs. 69.40 Crore.

Currently, the preservation tools developed under the JDPS are in the pilot testing phase. They have been strategically deployed at two major locations: the High Court of Orissa and the Supreme Court of India, to facilitate comprehensive testing and validation in a real-world judicial environment.

# DIGITAL COURTS



**Digital Courts 2.1** represents a landmark achievement for the e-Committee and the eCourts Project, serving as a vital “Green Initiative” that transitions the Indian Judiciary towards a paperless and digital ecosystem. This initiative is of immense importance as it empowers judges to access case files, pleadings, chargesheets and orders for both civil and criminal cases from the comfort of their homes or chambers, thereby streamlining judicial processes and effective court management. The platform features a comprehensive dashboard that allows judges to monitor the pendency and disposal of cases effectively. It includes advanced tools for viewing e-filed documents and chargesheets, alongside “voice-to-text” conversion for dictating orders and a facility to translate judgments into multiple languages. Additionally, it integrates seamlessly with the JustIS mobile app and provides direct access to SCR( Supreme Court Report ) and High Court judgments for legal research. In addition to the Desktop Application, Digital Courts is also available as a Web application and can be opened directly from the browser, irrespective of the operating system.

**Pilot testing of Digital Courts 2.1 has already started in courts.**



**INITIATIVES BY  
HIGH COURTS**



# ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT



**Endogenous Server Setup:** The High Court has established its own dedicated servers at both Allahabad and the Lucknow Bench to host essential web and network services.

**e-Filing and Court Fees:** An in-house e-filing portal has been developed that links to the Document Management System, allowing for online petition filing and defect removal. Court fees are collected through an integrated e-Stamping portal.

**Video Conferencing of Court Proceedings:** Video conferencing facilities are available in all courtrooms, allowing advocates and parties to join proceedings from remote locations.

**DISHA Portal:** The Allahabad High Court has developed the DISHA Portal (District Courts' Information for Statistical Handling and Analytics) to strengthen data-driven governance and administrative monitoring of the district judiciary.

**Electronic Service of Summons and Digital Bail Orders:** To modernize procedural communication in criminal justice administration, the Allahabad High Court has implemented NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes), e-Summon and the Bail Order Management System (BOMS) to ensure faster and secure transmission of judicial processes.

**e-Services for Judicial Officers:** A web-based e-Services module was developed to ensure efficient, effective and user-friendly web-based integrated System/Services for the Serving Judicial Officers posted in the State. Recently, an Android app for the above e-Services has been developed by the Office of CPC.

**Judiciary Network Modernization and SD-WAN Deployment:** The High Court has modernized its network infrastructure through Software Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) to support increasing digital services and ensure reliable connectivity across judicial institutions.



**Software Applications:** The court utilizes a wide range of software tools including Case Management Systems, online cause lists and mobile apps. Additional tools cover areas such as judgment management, translation, budget monitoring and digital signatures to streamline various court functions.

**Smart Case Listing and Automated Case Flow Management:** Smart Case Listing and Automated Case Flow Management are digital systems designed to optimize how cases are scheduled for hearing and track the movement of a case through each stage of the judicial process.

**District Court Establishment Portal:** A comprehensive District Court Establishment Portal has been developed for the employees of the District Courts.

**Digitization of Legacy Case Records and DMS Implementation:** To strictly comply with Supreme Court SOPs, the judiciary undertook massive digitization across all 74 District Courts, processing approximately ₹172.06 crore images from 1.36 crore legacy files as of January 2026.

**Integration of Civil Court Data with Land/ Property records(BHULEKH):** With the objective of accelerating the delivery of Justice on a click, a reform has been initiated and integration of Court records with BHULEKH records at the Court end has now been achieved.

# HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH



**SMS Alert System:** A robust SMS system has been implemented to keep advocates informed about the status of their cases.

**Display Boards:** To assist litigants and advocates, the Court installed numerous digital display boards.



**Paperless Meetings:** An application called “Meetings e-Scheduler” has been developed to digitize administrative meetings. This tool allows judges to receive meeting materials electronically.

**Virtual and Hybrid Hearing System:** The Court conducts virtual and hybrid hearings using user-friendly software like Microsoft Teams.

**e-Filing:** The Court has implemented e-Filing version 3.0 on a pilot basis for specific criminal cases.

**Internet and Wi-Fi Facilities:** The High Court premises are equipped with high-speed internet leased lines with redundancy for reliability.

**Digi-APLR (Digital Law Reporter):** The Court developed a portal to publish reportable judgments with headnotes and search capabilities.

**e-APHCR (Translation):** An application is being developed to maintain a database of judgments translated into regional languages.

**Neutral Citation:** The Court implemented a Neutral Citation search module, adapted from the Kerala High Court’s source code.

**Online CD Application:** A portal has been created to allow advocates and parties to apply and pay for certified copies of orders online.

**Juvenile Justice Portal:** A dedicated portal has been developed to monitor matters related to juvenile justice.

**Accessibility Application:** To assist differently-abled persons, the Court created an “Accessibility” application. It provides information on accessibility committees, standard operating procedures and allows users to lodge grievances.

**Judges Dashboard:** This application provides judges with a single platform to access comprehensive information.

**Computer Infrastructure Management System (CIMS):** A software solution has been developed to manage the inventory of computer hardware and software.

**Law Officers and Standing Counsels Portal:** Two portals have been created to maintain details of Law Officers and Standing Counsels appointed by the State and Central Governments.



**STAT-HUB:** This application automates the collection of statistics from District Courts, replacing paper statements.

**Judicial Officers e-Corner:** A unified portal has been launched for judicial officers to manage their service-related matters.



**Court Complex Infrastructure App:** The Court has developed an application to track infrastructure details of every court complex.



The screenshot displays the 'e-Pass' application form for the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravati. The form is titled 'Advocate/Party-in-Person/Reg. Clerk/Parties to the Case Details' and includes radio buttons for 'Advocate', 'Party in Person', 'Reg. Clerk', and 'Parties to the Case'. Below this is a 'Purpose' section with a 'Consent of the Bench/Hon'ble Judge' section containing 'Yes' and 'No' options. The form also features input fields for 'Court Nos.: \*' (with a 'Select Court...' dropdown), 'Item Nos. in Cause list: \*' (with a '(See I)' dropdown), 'Vaccinated: \*' (with a 'Yes' dropdown), and 'Number of Doses of Vaccination: \*' (with a 'Two' dropdown).

**e-Visitor Pass System:** The High Court has introduced the ePass System by developing an Application.

# BOMBAY HIGH COURT



**Establishment of Information Kiosks:** Information kiosks have been set up at the High Court and District Courts to assist visitors and litigants.

**e-Governance Centre at Nashik:** A dedicated e-Governance Centre has been established at the District Court in Nashik, fully equipped with necessary hardware.

**Notification of e-Filing Rules and Video Conferencing:** The High Court has formally notified new e-Filing Rules to regulate the electronic filing of cases. Specific rules have been notified to govern the conduct of court proceedings via video conferencing. These regulations ensure that virtual hearings are conducted with proper procedure and decorum across the courts.

**Video Conferencing Facilities:** A complete hybrid setup for video conferencing has been provided at the Principal Seat and its benches.

**e-Payment Mechanism:** Targeted accounts and portals have been created to facilitate the online payment of fines, penalties and deposits. Point of Sale (POS) machines have also been installed.

**Neutral Citation System:** The High Court has implemented a neutral citation system where judgments are uploaded with QR codes and digital signatures.



# High Court of Bombay



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**Marathi Translation of Judgments:** The High Court uses AI tools like SUVAS to translate reported judgments into Marathi for the benefit of the public.

**In-house Digitization Software (BHC Ingestion):** The High Court developed its own independent software suite, including ‘BHC Interact’ and ‘BHC Connect’, for digitizing records.

**GIS-Based Choropleth Maps:** A facility has been developed to generate geographical maps using data from the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). These maps help the administration visualize trends and exceptions in data, facilitating data-driven decision-making.

**IT Help Desk Software:** An online help desk software has been implemented to assist employees with hardware and software issues.

**Court Fee Calculator:** A specialized tool has been provided to help litigants and lawyers calculate court fees based on different reliefs. This calculator incorporates the fee charts from the Maharashtra Stamps Act to ensure accurate valuations.

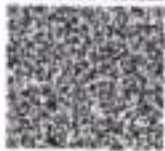
**Auto Verification Portal for Advocates:** A portal has been developed to verify advocates against the Bar Council's database automatically.

**Annual General Transfer Software:** This software automates the complex process of the Annual General Transfers for judicial officers.

**Software for Annual Confidential Reports (ACR):** The process of writing Annual Confidential Reports for judicial officers has transitioned from manual to digital.

**Recruitment Portal with e-KYC:** A recruitment portal has been developed that features in-built electronic Know Your Customer (e-KYC) verification.

**Email Automation Portal:** An exclusive automation software has been created to manage email accounts for the judiciary's domain.

| Neutral Citation Sample for Final Orders and Judgments                             |                                                                                    |                                                                                    |                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NEUTRAL CITATION                                                                   | NEUTRAL CITATION                                                                   | NEUTRAL CITATION                                                                   | NEUTRAL CITATION                                                                     |
| 2023:BHC-AS:22387                                                                  | 2023:BHC-OS:2752-DB                                                                | 2023:BHC-NAG:9097                                                                  | 2023:BHC-AUG:15214                                                                   |
|  |  |  |  |

**QR Code on Judgments:** A module has been developed that prints a QR code on judgments and orders.

**Integrated RTI Portal:** An end-to-end digital portal has been launched for handling Right to Information (RTI) applications.

# CALCUTTA HIGH COURT



**Video Conferencing for UTPs:** Video conferencing equipment has been provided to District Courts and Correctional Homes.

**Digital Tools for Judicial Officers:** All judicial officers are equipped with official laptops, printers and broadband connectivity to support their work.

**Display and Presentation Equipment:** Courts have been equipped with display board monitors, thin clients and projectors with screens. These tools are essential for courtroom management and for displaying case information to the public and legal professionals.

**e-Payment Facilities:** An online court fee payment system has been introduced for the High Court, Commercial Courts and City Civil Court.

**e-Filing Implementation and Migration:** The implementation of e-Filing 3.0 was inaugurated in all District and Sub-divisional Courts of West Bengal on October 1, 2024, by Chief Justice T.S. Sivagnanam.

**Surety Information Management:** A “Bail Bond” application is being deployed to manage surety documents and define the capacity of sureties.

**Government Case Tracking (Sarthak):** The ‘Sarthak’ module is being introduced to assist State Government departments in tracking their cases.

**Drug Disposal Monitoring System:** An in-house software has been developed to track the seizure, storage and disposal of narcotic substances. It connects various agencies like the Police and Customs with the Courts to ensure proper inventory management of seized drugs.

**Inventory Management System:** This software efficiently manages the stock of stationery goods and other inventory items for the court.

**Agenda Management System:** A digital tool facilitates the flexible management of meetings and the retrieval of records for the High Court.

**Hardware Resource Manager:** This system manages the lifecycle of hardware resources, including stock intake, distribution and repair.

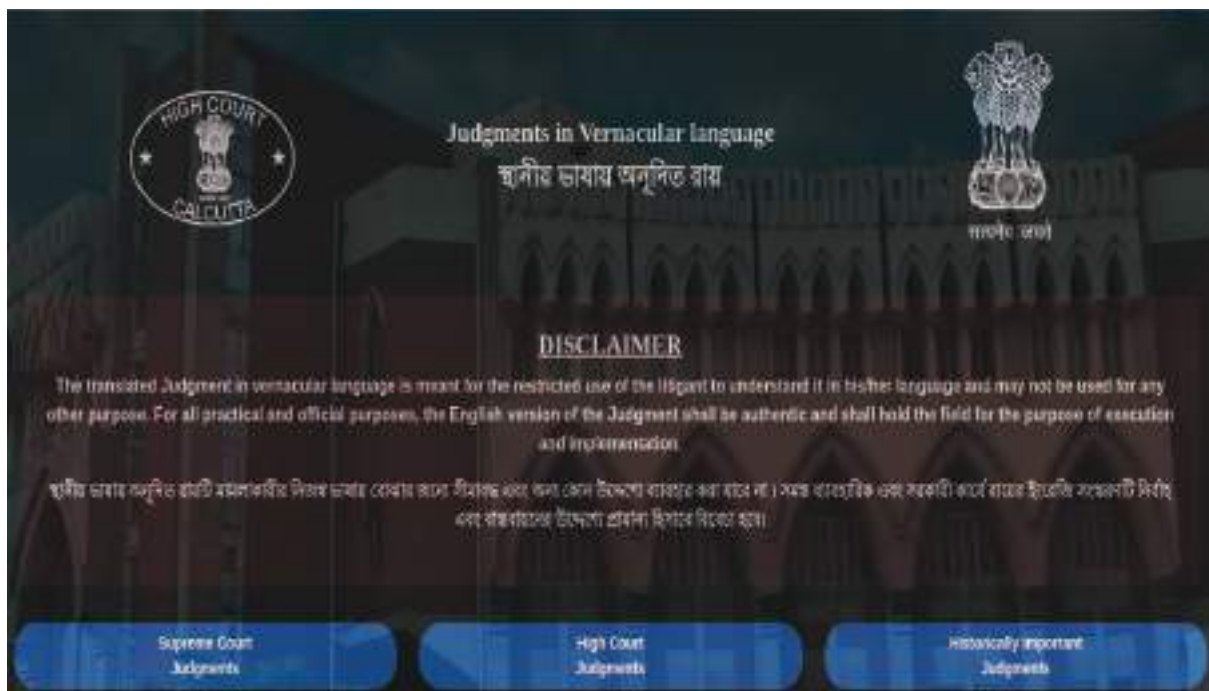
**Personal Information System:** A comprehensive system manages the details of judicial officers, including suggestions for postings.

**Periodic Task Intimation:** A software tool enables the monitoring of tasks assigned to registrars and other officials.

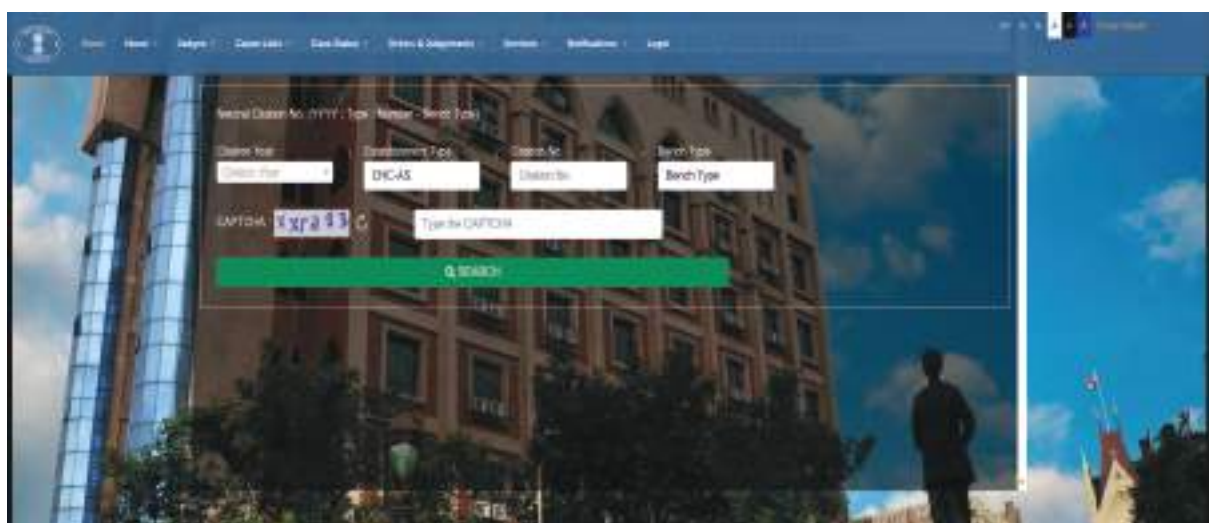
**e-Gatepass System:** An online module has been implemented to manage the entry of visitors into the High Court premises.

**Guarantee Investment Management:** A system has been developed to track bank deposits related to the Original Side of the High Court.

**e-RTI Portal:** This portal enables citizens to file Right to Information (RTI) applications online.



**Vernacular Judgments:** Judgments are being translated into the vernacular language for the benefit of litigants.



**Neutral Citation System:** A search and download facility has been implemented for disposed cases using a Neutral Citation number.

# HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH



**New Website of Chhattisgarh High Court:** The new dynamic and user-friendly website of the High Court has been designed to provide easy access to essential information and links for advocates, litigants and other stakeholders.

**Online Access to Case Data:** The High Court has enabled online access to case statuses, orders and judgments through the eCourts Services portal and mobile application.



**Development of e-Services:** The High Court has developed essential e-Services such as e-filing, video conferencing and e-Payments.

**Electronic Payment (ePay) System:** An online payment facility has been introduced for court fees and traffic challan penalties.

**Live Streaming of Court Proceedings:** The Live Streaming Board on the website of the High Court of Chhattisgarh provides real-time information on ongoing and upcoming court proceedings.

**Common Page for Stay Orders:** An intranet page has been developed for uploading copies of cases where stay orders have been passed.

**Telegram Channel:** To further the ease and convenience for the Learned Advocates, litigants and all the other stakeholders, an official Telegram Channel of the High Court has been launched.

**Development of e-Meeting Software:** A paperless meeting software has been developed for the High Court's internal committees.

Virtual Hearing Link (through zoom app)

Inspection Link Meeting Link Verification Link

Guidelines for Video Conferencing

Note: Hosting of VC provided to any individual person is not possible.  
Note: In case of Division Bench, kindly give request to Senior Judge's Bench.

Virtual Court 04-Apr-2025

| S.No. | Hon'ble Justice                            | Court No.                 | Meeting Link                  |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1     | Hon'ble The Chief Justice                  | The Chief Justice's Court | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 2     | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay K. Agrawal      | Court No.1                | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 3     | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Agrawal         | Court No.2                | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 4     | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pooja Prabhu Bala      | Court No.3                | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 5     | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Dubey         | Court No.11               | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 6     | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Vyas    | Court No.12               | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 7     | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramchandra Chattervedi | Court No.14               | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 8     | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin Singh Rajan     | Court No.15               | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 9     | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Kumar Pandey    | Court No.6                | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 10    | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Kumar Agrawal   | Court No.18               | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |
| 11    | Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Jaiswal   | Court No.20               | <a href="#">Click To Join</a> |

**Permanent Video Conferencing Links:** A dedicated webpage has been created on the High Court's website to host permanent video conferencing links for all Court Halls.

**e-Malkhana:** High Court of Chhattisgarh launched State's first e-Malkhana in the District and Sessions Court, Bilaspur on 15.12.2025.

**Integration of Land Records with CIS:** The Case Information System (CIS) has been integrated with the state's land records.



**Online e-Gatepass System:** An online software and mobile app have been employed to generate e-Gatepasses for visitors.

**YouTube Channel:** The YouTube channel of the High Court of Chhattisgarh has 35.4K subscribers and 502 videos, serving as an official digital platform of the Court.

**Video Conferencing for Doctors:** A facility has been established to allow doctors to record their evidence and statements via video conferencing from hospitals.

# HIGH COURT OF DELHI



**Thin Client Display Screens:** Dual-screen Thin Client systems have been installed in courts, with one screen inside and one outside.

**Centralised Copying Agency Software:** A specialized software has been developed to manage applications for certified copies under the LAYERS platform.

**Casual Leave Software:** An in-house software has been launched to manage casual leave applications for judicial officers and staff.

**DESK QR Support:** A “DESK QR” system has been introduced to help stakeholders seek assistance easily.

**LAYERS Integrated Platform:** The LAYERS platform has been created to organize various software applications under a single login.

**e-Prison Software Implementation:** The e-Prison software allows courts to send bail orders digitally to jail authorities.

**Digital Traffic Courts:** Eight digital Traffic Courts have been established to handle contested traffic challans virtually.

**Digital Signature Cards:** Competent authorities and judicial officers have been issued digital signature cards.

**Online e-Filing System:** An intranet-based e-filing system allows advocates and parties to file fresh cases and documents from their homes or offices.

**Helpline Number '14611':** A dedicated helpline number has been established to resolve queries and complaints from advocates and litigants.

**Telepresence Facility:** A high-tech Telepresence room has been inaugurated to facilitate immersive video conferencing.



**Live Streaming of Proceedings:** The High Court has successfully conducted live streaming of court proceedings on its official website.

**Hybrid Hearing System:** A hybrid system has been introduced, allowing physical and virtual appearances simultaneously.

**Online Gatepass System (e-Visitor):** An online registration system allows visitors to apply for gate passes via the High Court website.

**Cloud-based Order Uploading:** New software enables Private Secretaries to upload judgments and orders from their homes securely.

**Discontinuation of Physical Signatures:** The High Court replaced physical signatures with digital signatures for most daily orders.

**Online e-Inspection Software:** A pioneering software has been launched to facilitate the electronic inspection of digitized judicial files.



Neutral Citation No-2023/DHC/000019

Neutral Citation No-2023/DHC/000077

**Neutral Citation System:** The court introduced a unique Neutral Citation Number for every judgment uploaded to its website.

**Web Accessibility Compliant Cause List:** The court's cause list has been designed to be fully accessible to visually impaired users.



**Training for Visually Challenged Staff:** Specialized digital accessibility training programs have been conducted for visually challenged court staff.

**Latest e-Initiatives and Digital Reforms:** In September 2025, several key digital/I.T. initiatives were inaugurated at the Delhi High Court, including the Delhi High Court Mobile App, e-HRMS Portal for Judicial Officers, e-Office Pilot Project, onboarding of MCD Appellate Tribunal and Juvenile Justice Boards on the CIS/eCourts platform and Digital Preservation of Judicial Records.

# GAUHATI HIGH COURT



**Judicial Service Centres (JSC):** Dedicated Judicial Service Centres have been established at all courts that have been computerized.

**Official Communication Channel:** To enhance timely dissemination of information and public outreach, the Gauhati High Court – Principal Seat and Kohima Bench has established official digital communication channels.

**Process Re-engineering:** A comprehensive report on Process Re-engineering has been prepared. This report outlines necessary changes and improvements to judicial processes to make them more efficient and compatible with digital systems.

**e-Filing and e-Payment:** An electronic filing system has been implemented for both the High Court and District Courts.

**Cloud Computing Pilot:** A pilot test for cloud computing has been successfully conducted at the Morigaon District Court complex.

**FASTER System:** The Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records (FASTER) system has been implemented.

**GHC Legal Parser:** The GHC Legal Parser is a legal judgment processing tool designed to analyze judgments of the Gauhati High Court. It automatically reads court judgment documents and converts them into structured and organized legal information.

**Live Streaming:** The live streaming of court proceedings has been successfully launched for specific courtrooms at the Kohima Bench.

**Hybrid Hearing:** A hybrid mode of hearing has been implemented using advanced audio-visual devices.



**Infrastructure Management Portal:** The Infrastructure Management Portal is an internal digital platform developed for the Gauhati High Court.

**Neutral Citation:** The first phase of the Neutral Citation project has been successfully implemented at the Kohima Bench.

**Live Streaming and Hybrid Hearing:** Live streaming of court proceedings has been introduced at the Itanagar Permanent Bench to enhance transparency.

**FASTER and Neutral Citation:** The FASTER system for secure record transmission has been implemented in the state.

**WhatsApp Communication for case related information:** To enhance efficient communication of case-related updates, the Gauhati High Court uses WhatsApp as a communication channel to share important information with advocates

**e-Summons:** An electronic summons system has been implemented to improve the delivery of notices.

**e-Certified Copies:** A system for issuing e-certified copies of judgments and orders has been introduced.

**Video Awareness Initiative:** Educational and informational videos related to eCourts services are uploaded on the official YouTube channels of the Gauhati High Court in Assamese and Nagamese languages.

**Statement Portal:** The Statement Portal is a digital platform developed to collect monthly and quarterly case pendency data from district courts implemented in the Itanagar Bench and Kohima Bench of Gauhati High Court.



**e-GRAS:** The E-GRAS (Electronic Government Receipt Accounting System) has been implemented for the online collection of fines, forfeitures, civil deposits and other administrative service payments, as per the notification issued by the Commissioner (Finance), Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

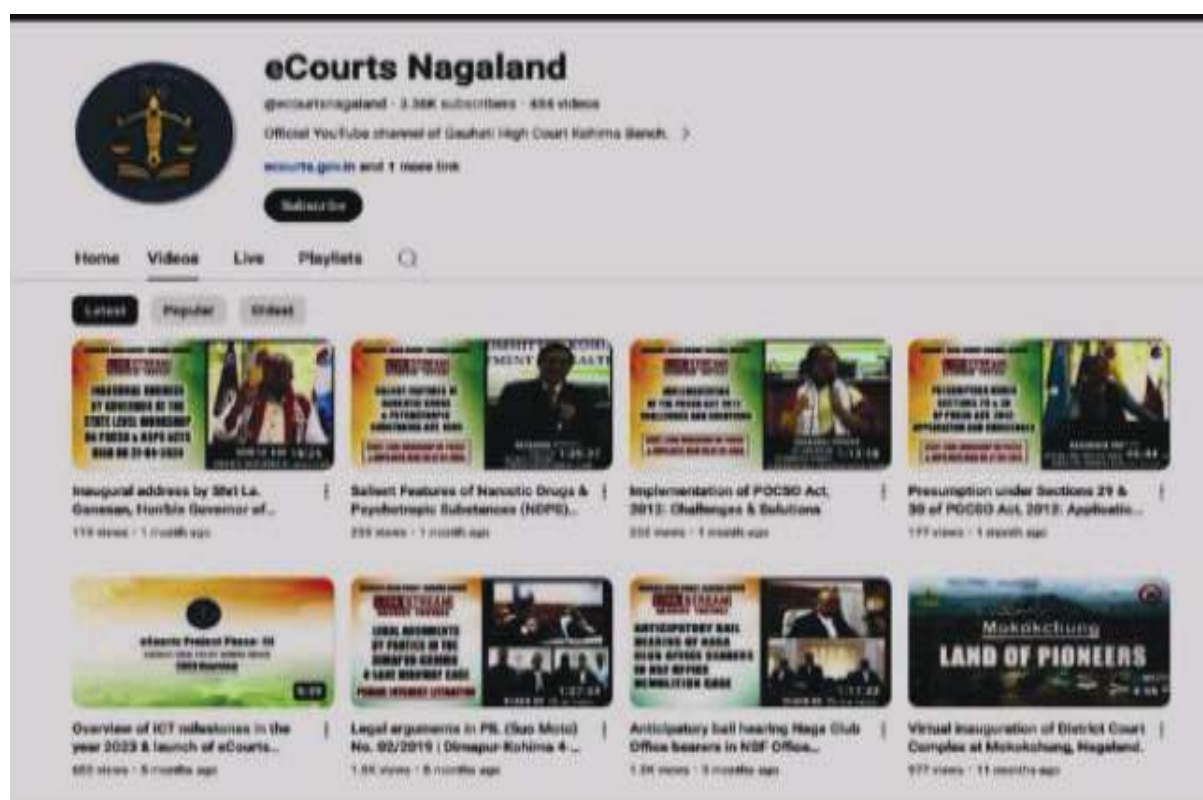
**Database Integration:** The eCourts system has been integrated with various government databases. This integration facilitates improved data exchange and verification processes between the judiciary and other government departments.

**Awareness Campaigns:** The High Court created short films and ad films to raise awareness about e-Court services.

**Filtered Cause List:** An advocate-wise filtered cause list has been created to help lawyers and parties.

**Digital Law Library:** An online Digital Law Library has been established to provide public access to legal resources. This database includes judgments and statutes and offers search functionality by keyword, judge or party, making legal research easier.

**Library Computerisation:** The library at the Kohima Bench has been computerised using KOHA open-source software.



**Online RTI Portal:** A web-based portal has been launched to facilitate the filing of Right to Information applications.

**CIS Advocate Database:** An online application has been developed by the Itanagar Permanent Bench to collect advocates' details for entry into the Case Information System (CIS) Advocate database, enabling better management of advocate records.

**AI-Based Legal Translation System:** The AI-assisted platform for translating and managing the legal judgment system has been implemented by the Gauhati High Court in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) to support accurate and efficient translation of legal documents.

**The Gauhati High Court**  
High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh

Home Important Links Claim Calculator MACT Tribunals Contact

Home - MACT Claim Calculator

**Tentative Compensation Calculator for MACT Claim Cases.**

This calculator provides advocates and litigants with a tentative compensation amount as a reference for their MACT claim cases, aligning with the prevailing guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in cases such as Sidram vs. The Divisional Manager LIC Ltd, Sarla Verma, Pranay Sethi and Magma General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Interest rate entitled to the claimant will be as per section 171 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Type of injury\*

Select

**Quick Links**

1. Sarla Verma & Ors. V. Delhi Transport Corporation & Anr. reported in (2009) 6 SCC 121
2. National Insurance Company Limited v. Pranay Sethi & Ors. reported in (2017) 16 SCC 680
3. Magma General Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Nandu Ram @ Chuhru Ram & Ors. in Civil Appeal No. 9851 of 2018
4. Sidram v. The Divisional Manager, United India Insurance Co. Ltd. & Anr. in Civil Appeal No. 8510 of 2022

Visitor Count

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**MACT Portal / Compensation Calculator:** The Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) Portal available in the States of Assam, Nagaland and Mizoram provides a digital compensation calculator and information video in English, Assamese and Nagamese for the states of Assam and Nagaland that assists courts in determining fair and consistent compensation for victims of motor accidents.

# HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT

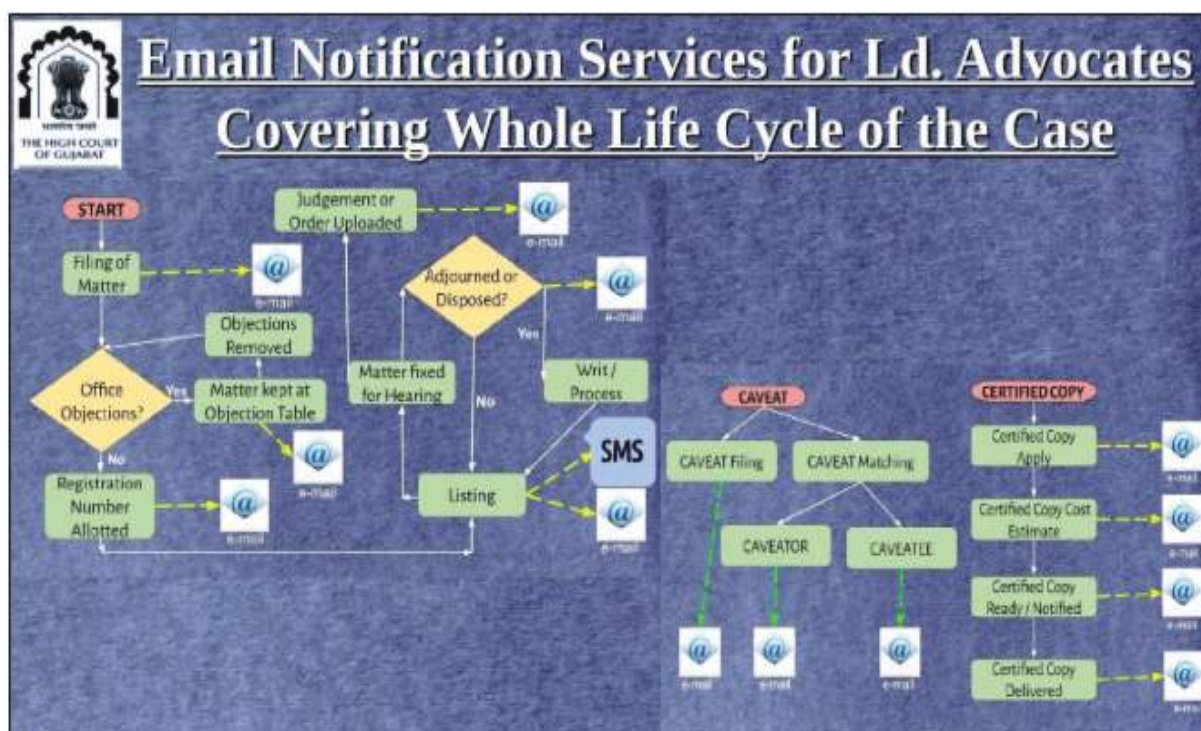


**Hybrid Hearing:** The Court has adopted a hybrid model, allowing hearings to take place both physically and virtually. After a successful pilot, this was expanded to include all Division Benches and Single Judge Benches regularly.

**Online Mentioning Platform:** A digital platform allows advocates and parties to submit urgent “mentioning” requests online.

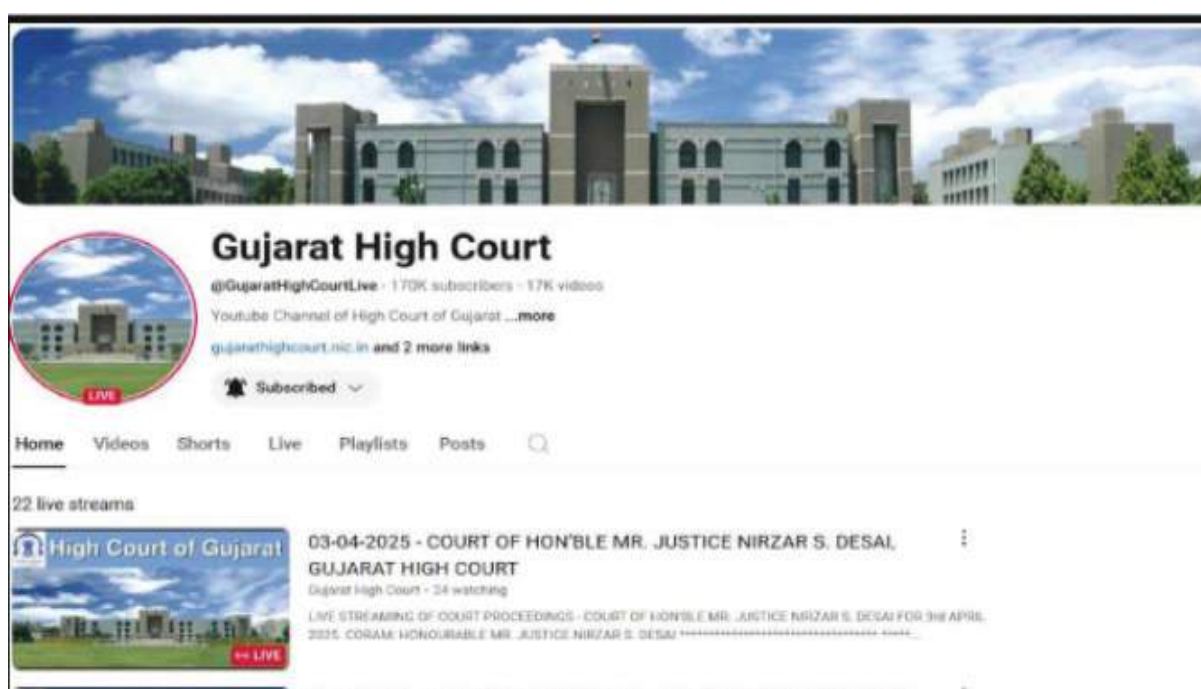
**Judges’ Community Portal:** A dedicated web portal enables Judges to share views and comments securely. It also allows the Registry to upload committee agendas, with automated SMS notifications sent to Judges.

**Online Advocate’s Sick-Leave Note:** A specific online module allows advocates to submit sick-leave notes digitally.



**Email Notifications for Judicial Officers:** A unique system sends automatic emails to Judicial Officers whenever the High Court passes an order regarding their specific impugned orders.

**Corporate-Styled War Room:** A sophisticated monitoring room equipped with large displays and real-time analytics tracks judicial statistics, infrastructure and human resources.



**Telegram Channel:** An official Telegram channel has been launched to broadcast information convenient for advocates and litigants.

**Live Streaming Rules:** Formal rules have been enacted to govern the live streaming of court proceedings, which is now available for High Court Benches and District Courts.

**e-Filing Portal:** A portal allows advocates and parties to file matters online.

**Judicial Officer Performance Analysis:** The War Room uses advanced statistical indices to assess Judicial Officers' performance beyond simple disposal numbers. Parameters include "Cadre Wise Percentile Rank" and "Zone Deviation Index" to ensure fair evaluation and efficient posting.

**Court Establishment Indices:** New indices like "Per Judge Ratio" and "Establishment Average CAP" help monitor workload distribution among judges.

**CCTV Surveillance:** Comprehensive CCTV systems have been installed in all working courtrooms and court complexes across the High Court and District Judiciary.

**In-house Digitization:** The Court transitioned from external agencies to an in-house software solution for digitizing case records.

**GujSWAS Software:** A specialized tool called "Gujarat Scanning Workflow Automation Software" has been developed to manage the uploading and storage of scanned case files.

**Document Management System:** An in-house system uses advanced search engines to manage scanned case files.

**SUVAS Translation:** Using the Supreme Court's AI-based translation tool, the High Court publishes Gujarati versions of Supreme Court and High Court judgments.

**e-Gatepass (Visitor Management):** An electronic system tracks visitors entering court premises, recording their entry/exit times and identity details.

**Online RTI Portal:** A centralized portal allows citizens to file Right to Information applications and appeals online for both the High Court and District Courts.

**Daily NJDG Alert (DNA):** A reporting tool provides Judicial Officers with daily or monthly performance statistics drawn from the National Judicial Data Grid.

**Auto Listing of Fresh Matters:** To streamline case management, specific categories of fresh matters, such as certain bail applications, are automatically listed by the system.

**Next Listing Date Methodology:** A system ensures that no adjourned case remains without a future hearing date.

**Online Request for Early Listing:** Replacing physical slips, a digital facility allows advocates to request the early listing of urgent matters.

**NC-CIS for Arbitration:** The National Core Case Information System has been customized to manage arbitration cases, integrating details of arbitrators and advocates.



**Neutral Citation:** The Court assigns a unique and vendor-neutral citation number to all final orders and judgments.

**Email My Case Status (EMCS):** This litigant-centric service sends automatic email updates about case status, orders and judgments to subscribers.



**EMCS Live Portfolio:** An advanced dashboard for EMCS subscribers provides a real-time view of their entire case portfolio.



**Digitally Signed e-Certified Copies:** Users can apply for and receive digitally signed, certified copies of orders and judgments online.

**e-Services for Jail Inmates:** The Court introduced facilities for inmates to e-file bail and parole applications directly from jail.

**Court Management Console (CMC):** A specialized software dashboard gives Presiding Officers a consolidated view of case data that isn't easily available in standard reports.

**Judicial Officers' Portal:** A secure portal manages administrative tasks for judges, such as leave applications, confidential reports and property returns.

**Court Staff Portal:** Similar to the judges' portal, this platform manages service-related information for court staff, including leave, transfers and promotions.



**e-Writs:** This module automates the transmission of digitally signed bail orders from the High Court to lower courts and jails.

**Online eCourt Fees:** Integrated with SBlePay, this system allows advocates and parties to purchase judicial stamps online.

**JOHIT Helpdesk:** A Telegram-based helpdesk provides technical support to Judicial Officers regarding IT queries.

**Formal Witness Deposition Centers:** Dedicated Video Conferencing booths have been set up to facilitate the remote deposition of formal witnesses, like police and medical officers.

**AI Integrated Call-out System:** An automated system uses Google's text-to-speech technology to call out case numbers and advocate names in court.

**IRIS (Infrastructure & Resource Information System):** A data collection tool gathers instant information from District Courts regarding infrastructure and resources.

**CARE Data Guidelines:** These guidelines mandate "Complete, Accurate, Regular and Efficient" data entry into the Case Information System.

**Digital Signing of Orders:** A new module enables court staff to sign and upload PDF orders and judgments using digital signature tokens.

**Digital Hybrid Hearing for Family Courts:** A platform has been launched to enable remote adjudication for Family Courts.

**Remote Adjudication for Magisterial Courts:** This system allows for the remote handling of "dishonour of cheque" cases filed by banks and financial institutions.

**eGujHC Vision Document:** A comprehensive roadmap has been released outlining the transition to a fully paperless judicial system. at: <https://gujarathighcourt.nic.in/hccms/sites/default/files/miscnotifications/eGujHC%20Vision%20Document%20Version%201%20released%20on%2007-12-2024%20-%20Gujarat%20High%20Court.pdf>.

**e-Summons Platform:** The Court mandated the use of a digital platform for generating and sending summonses to police stations.

# HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH



**e-Filing Implementation:** Electronic filing has been made live and mandatory for specific types of cases in both the High Court and District Courts.

**e-Payment System:** An e-Payment application has been launched to enable online payment of court fees and fines.

**Neutral Citation:** A Neutral Citation system has been implemented for the High Court's judgments. Every final order and judgment is assigned a unique citation number and a search facility using these numbers has been provided on the website.

**FASTER System:** The FASTER system has been made operational for the High Court. This initiative ensures the fast and secure electronic transmission of court

orders, such as bail grants, to jails and other relevant authorities without delay.

**Hybrid Hearing:** The High Court and District Judiciary provided facilities for video conferencing.

The image shows a screenshot of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh website. At the top, there is a header with the court's name and logo. Below the header, there is a section titled 'Apply for Certified Copy'. This section contains a form with fields for 'Enter Module No.', 'Case Number', 'Case Code', 'Case Name', and 'Case Description'. There are also 'Back' and 'Get PDF' buttons. A small note at the bottom of the form states: 'Note: This proceeding is for obtaining/issuing a certified copy. An advocate is required to apply for obtaining the certified copy.'

**Online Certified Copy Module:** A module has been developed to allow advocates to apply for and pay for certified copies online. The system sends SMS updates regarding the status of the application and the module is integrated for online fee payment.

**Pagination Module:** A customized software program has been created to manage the pagination of court files. This ensures that pleadings filed by different parties match the court file's pagination and prevent duplication, streamlining file management.

**Judgment Template Module:** A module has been developed to automatically generate judgment templates.

**Vigilance Software:** A software module has been introduced to auto-generate various administrative reports. This tool helps in creating monthly pendency and disposal reports, facilitating the paperless transmission of data from District Courts to the High Court.

**Real-time Digital Display:** Digital display boards have been installed to show real-time case information.

**Compliance Module:** A system has been developed to track the compliance of files and letters. It allows users to enter compliance details and sends automated SMS reminders.

**File Inspection SMS Module:** An SMS module has been created to facilitate requests for file inspection. When a file is ready for inspection, the applicant receives an automated SMS notification, streamlining the communication process for file access.



**Case Status Mobile App:** A mobile application has been launched for Android and iOS devices. It offers features like case search, offline viewing of case details, downloading of orders and access to digital display boards and cause lists.



**e-Gatepass:** An electronic gate pass system has been developed and hosted on the court websites.

**Jamanati Module:** A unique module has been developed to verify the genuineness of sureties. This system allows courts to enter and check details of sureties across the state, preventing fraud and ensuring the integrity of the bail process.

# HIGH COURT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH



**Case Calendar:** This feature provides an overview of the number of cases scheduled for a specific day, week, or month across various judicial branches. It assists in efficiently allocating cases and ensuring that hearings run smoothly throughout the day.

**Message Module:** This platform allows important messages to be displayed on the digital board during court proceedings. If a specific court needs to communicate something urgent to the attendees, they can easily do so through this module.

**Customised Document Management Software (DMS):** The High Court developed its own software to manage digital files and regulate how benches function as e-Courts. It integrates with the existing Case Information System to prevent doing the same work twice and is constantly improved based on user feedback.

**Guest Monitoring Software (GMS):** This software helps coordinate the movement of visiting guests and dignitaries within the Union Territories.



## HIGH COURT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH

Welcome To Digital Display Board of High Court of J&K And Ladakh

Saturday, April 4, 2025  
04:13:49 PM

| Digital Display Board |                                             |        |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| Jammu Wing            |                                             |        |
| COURT NO.             | CORAM                                       | SR NO. |
| Message               |                                             |        |
| 1                     | MR VISHAL SHARMA ORDER IS REQUIRED IN DB-II |        |
| 2                     |                                             |        |

Note: Court Nos which are not listed are currently not in session.

Disclaimer: This may be a time given system automation. Content may change as the content of court.

Dedicated (Developed): Maintained by eCourt Development Team | High Court of J&K and Ladakh

**Digital Display Module:** This online tool shows real-time updates of court proceedings, allowing advocates and litigants to track hearings from their homes or offices.

**Surety Information Management System (SIMS):** This system is designed to store detailed information about individuals who have provided sureties in judicial cases.

**Roster Creation/Assign Module:** This digital tool is used to create and assign rosters to specific benches within the court. It ensures that cases are scheduled systematically and assigned to the correct judges for hearing.

**Judgement/Order Status Module:** This application tracks the daily uploading of orders and judgments for cases listed in the cause list. It categorizes these documents as digitally signed, unsigned, or currently under processing for better tracking.

**Fresh Cases Filed Report:** This module captures data on newly filed cases daily to keep track of incoming litigation. It also records the fees collected at the filing counter to monitor financial transactions related to new cases.

**Dynamic Periphery Applications:** A suite of applications generates various reports needed by judicial branches, such as Caveat reports and Division Bench reports. These tools help in monitoring different aspects of court operations and case management details.

**Employees' Record Management System:** This system manages human resources for the subordinate judiciary, holding details of thousands of employees. Administrators can easily search for employee information, including postings and tenure, using names or unique IDs.

**Next-Generation Firewall (NGF):** The High Court has installed Next Generation Firewalls (NGF) in both wings to enhance the security of its network. This firewall helps monitor all security threats from a single point.

**Establishment of Data Centre and Hybrid Court Rooms:** The High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh is in the process of setting up its own Data Centre. The procurement process for advanced hardware and VC systems has already begun, marking a significant step forward for the court's digital infrastructure.



**Defence Personnel Case Management System (DPCMS):** The Defence Personnel Case Management System (DPCMS) Application module has been developed to enable priority-based tracking of cases about Defence Personnel.

# HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND



**Data Bank for Case Information System:** A separate module has been developed to maintain a database of pending cases, allowing them to be centrally listed before benches based on nomenclature, subject, or year.

**Judgment/Order Template:** The Case Information System now includes a feature that automatically generates the structure of orders and judgments by fetching details like petitioner names and advocates, saving typing time.

**Software for Vigilance Cell:** An application is created to maintain data for the impartial assessment of Judicial Officers' character, conduct and performance by reporting and reviewing authorities.

**Software for State Judicial Officers:** This application manages the biodata of the state's judicial officers and generates reports on transfers, promotions and training, which are accessible via the High Court's website.

Display Board | Jharkhand High Court

Tuesday, 10 Dec 2025 11:22:40 AM

| Court | Sl.No.         | Case No.          | Status      | Court | Sl.No.         | Case No.          | Status      |
|-------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 01    | D/60           | COM.APPEAL/4/2025 | In Progress | 12    | Not in session |                   |             |
| 02    | Not in session |                   |             | 13    | S/20           | Cr.Rev./1124/2024 | In Progress |
| 03    | D/35           | W.P(C)/5327/2025  | In Progress | 14    | Not in session |                   |             |
| 04    | Not in session |                   |             | 15    | Not in session |                   |             |
| 05    | Not in session |                   |             | 16    | D/15           | MA/349/2025       | In Progress |
| 06    | D/62           | W.P(S)/7108/2025  | In Progress | 17    | D/63           | B.A./9576/2025    | In Progress |
| 07    | Not in session |                   |             | 18    | Not in session |                   |             |
| 08    | Not in session |                   |             | 19    | D/8            | Cr.A(SJ)/703/2025 | In Progress |
| 09    | D/32           | Cr.M.P./3540/2025 | In Progress | 20    | Not in session |                   |             |
| 10    | Not in session |                   |             | 21    | Not in session |                   |             |
| 11    | D/9            | SA/194/2006       | In Progress | 24    | Not in session |                   |             |

Presence Required of Learned Counsel : Court No. 13 (M/Ms) RAMESH KUMAR, TANU KUMARI IN CR.REV-737/2024.

Message from : Court No. 6 FRESH FILING MATTERS ARE BEING TAKEN UP NOW, Court No. 13 AFTER SUPPL. LIST, FIRST IS CR.REV. ORDERS CASES WILL BE TAKEN UP THEREAFTER CR.REV.FRESH FILING FROM SL.NO.55 CONTINUE...

Disclaimer : There may be time gap in internet transmission. Court status be confirmed at the concerned court.

134 of 19

**Display Board & eCall Facility:** Live status of case hearings is displayed on screens across all courts and a new facility sends SMS alerts directly to advocates when their presence is required.



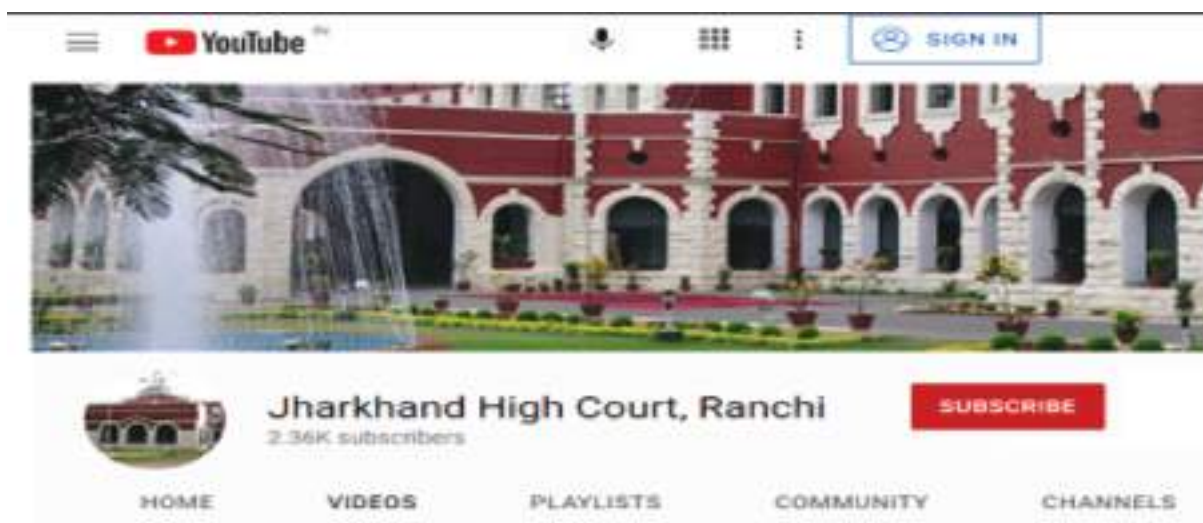
**HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND, RANCHI**  
E-Pass for Advocates/Litigants

Apply for e-Pass

Case Type:  Case No:  Case Year:

[ Copyright © 2021 e-Pass ]  
[ Contact Us: CPC Section, High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi ]

**e-Pass (Visitor Management System):** A system has been implemented that allows advocates and litigants to apply online for a gate pass to enter the High Court premises, replacing physical manual passes.



**Live Streaming of Proceedings:** The High Court has started live streaming court proceedings on a trial basis to enhance transparency and accessibility for the public.

**Online Scrutiny Report:** A module allows advocates and litigants to view the list of defects pointed out by the Stamp Reporting Section in their filed cases online without needing to visit physically.

**Online Certified Copy:** Users can apply for certified copies of orders and judgments online through a portal integrated with a payment gateway and receive the documents electronically.

**Report Periphery Version 2.1:** The reporting tool for the Case Information System has been upgraded to generate detailed reports.



**Mobile App for High Court:** An Android mobile application has been developed to provide users with easy access to case status, cause lists, daily orders, display boards and other court services.



**e-Filing Version 3.0:** The latest e-filing software has been launched to allow the online filing of plaints, written statements and applications etc.

**e-Payment Facility:** An online module on the High Court website enables the electronic payment of court fees, streamlining financial transactions for legal cases.

| Screen Reader                    | Website                                                                                                                                                                           | Free / Commercial |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Non Visual Desktop Access (NVDA) | <a href="http://www.nvda-project.org/">http://www.nvda-project.org/</a> External website that opens in a new window                                                               | Free              |
| Screen Access For All (SAFA)     | <a href="http://sa-reader.software.informer.com/download/">http://sa-reader.software.informer.com/download/</a> External website that opens in a new window                       | Free              |
| System Access To Go              | <a href="http://www.safego.com/">http://www.safego.com/</a> External website that opens in a new window                                                                           | Free              |
| Windows Remote/Virtual only)     | <a href="https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/enablefirst/windows/remote/">https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/enablefirst/windows/remote/</a> External website that opens in a new window | Free              |

**Website Accessibility Features:** The High Court website has been updated with audio captchas and screen-reader-friendly PDFs to make it more accessible for visually challenged persons.

**Official Email ID Creation:** Official email accounts for judges and judicial officers are automatically created and managed using specialized software provided by the Supreme Court e-Committee.

**Government Instant Messaging Services (GIMS):** A secure instant messaging app has been deployed for judicial officers to facilitate quick and official communication within the judiciary.

**Judicial Service Centres and Server Rooms:** Infrastructure including server rooms and service centers with power backup has been established in all district courts to support IT operations.

**Implementation of FASTER:** This system ensures the quick and secure electronic transmission of authenticated orders and judgments to jails and lower courts for immediate compliance.

**CIS Software Implementation:** The Case Information System software has been successfully implemented and is fully operational in the High Court and all district courts to manage case records.



The screenshot displays the E-COURTS portal for the High Court of Jharkhand. The header features the E-COURTS logo and the text 'HIGH COURTS OF INDIA'. Below this, the specific court is identified as 'High Court of Jharkhand'. The main section is titled 'Court Orders: Neutral Citation Number'. It contains a search form with the following elements: a label '\* Citation Number' next to a text input field; a 'Captcha' image showing the characters '6ds8h'; a label '\*Enter Captcha' next to another text input field; and two buttons labeled 'GO' and 'RESET' at the bottom.

**Neutral Citation:** A system for assigning neutral citations to judgments is being implemented to enhance the accessibility and referencing of case laws.

**Vigilance Software:** Vigilance Software has been developed to maintain data for impartial assessment of the character, conduct, capabilities and performance of the Judicial Officers

# HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA



**Judicial Portal and Email Services:** A centralized and secure email server and portal have been established for the judiciary to facilitate internal communication and information dissemination.

**Unique Identification Numbers:** A system has been introduced to assign unique identification numbers to all judicial officers to streamline administrative tracking and identification.

**Process Re-engineering:** Court processes, systems and rules are being reassessed and updated to enhance efficiency and align them with new digital workflows.

**Capacity Building for Visually Challenged Staff:** Specialized training on digital accessibility has been provided to visually challenged court employees to help them integrate into the judiciary's digital ecosystem.

**Judicial Process Re-engineering Report:** A report has been compiled to streamline workflows and automate processes such as summons issuance and certified copy distribution.

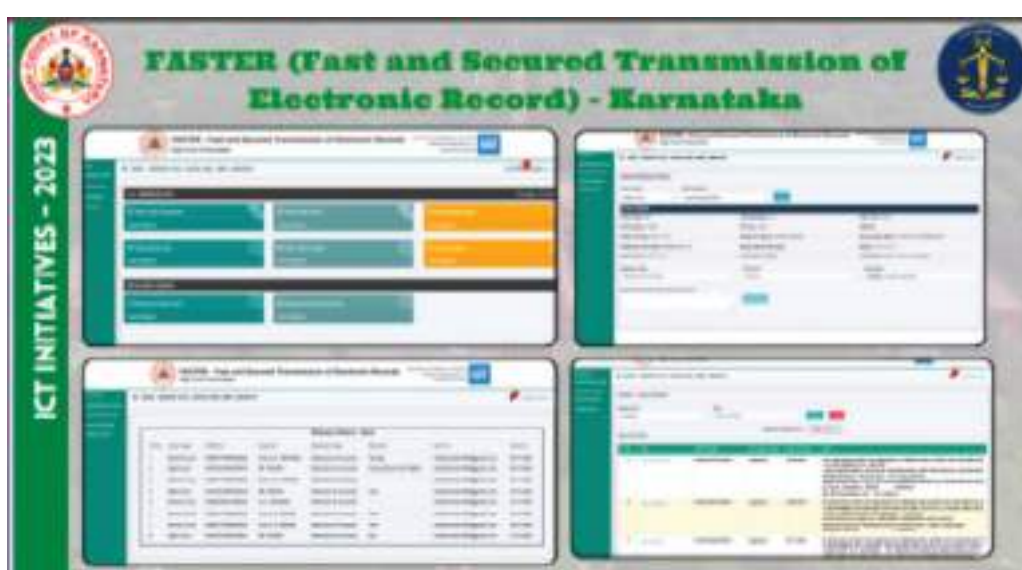
**Disabled Friendly Facilities:** The High Court website and documents have been made accessible to persons with disabilities and accessibility committees have been formed to monitor compliance.

**Knowledge Management System:** The KOHA library software has been implemented and the Indian Law Report has been made available online for free to facilitate legal research.

**Revamped High Court Website:** The High Court website has been redesigned with a better user interface and a new dashboard for advocates to access various online services.



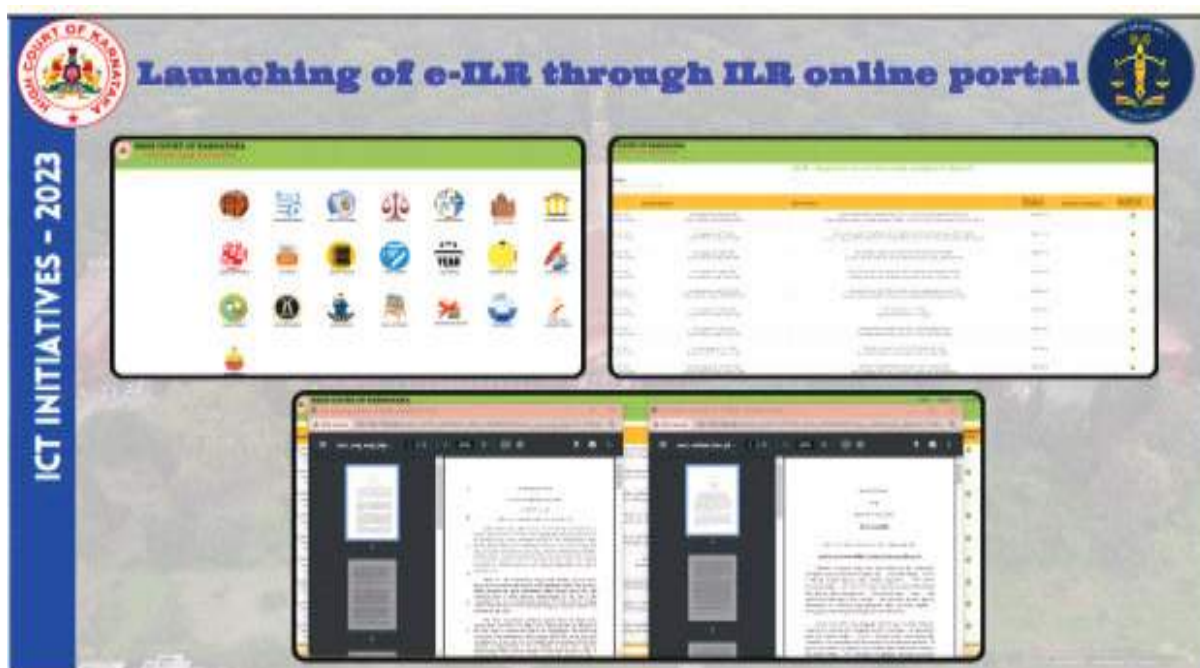
**Online Digital Case Diary:** A mobile app and web tool have been developed to allow advocates and litigants to manage their case portfolios and verify their identity.



**FASTER System:** An in-house tool has been developed to securely and instantly transmit electronic records and orders to jails and other authorities for compliance.



**Dashboard for Judges:** A personalized digital dashboard has been created for judges, giving them access to cause lists, case files, calendars and legal research tools.



**e-ILR (Bilingual) Portal:** An online portal has been launched to provide free public access to the Indian Law Reports (Karnataka Series) in both English and the vernacular language.

**e-Pay Portal:** An online payment gateway has been enabled to allow advocates and litigants to pay court fees, process fees and copying charges digitally.

**e-Certified Copies Platform:** A system that allows users to apply for and receive digitally signed certified copies of orders and judgments online, complete with QR codes.

**Summons in Vernacular Language:** The Case Information System has been configured to automatically generate summons and notices in the local vernacular language to improve understanding.

**Live Streaming System (CLASS):** The High Court has started live streaming court proceedings.

**Future Technological Advancements (AI Translation):** The High Court is testing AI tools like SUVAS for translating judicial records and other tools for voice-to-text conversion.

# HIGH COURT OF KERALA



**Implementation of the Case Information System (CIS).** The High Court successfully installed the CIS software developed by the NIC in nearly all courts across the state.

**Digital Identity and Communication for Judges:** Unique Identification Numbers (UID) have been assigned to almost all Judicial Officers in the state to standardize records.

**SMS Services and Mobile Application:** An SMS facility has been made functional across all districts to provide case updates to stakeholders. Additionally, an Android mobile application for court locations has been tested and made available for download on the High Court website.

**Online Copy Application:** An application has been developed to allow litigants to apply for certified copies of judicial records online.



**Mandatory e-Filing:** The High Court implemented mandatory e-Filing for most case types in the District Judiciary.

**e-Payment of Court Fees:** An e-Payment facility has been introduced to allow litigants and lawyers to pay court fees digitally.

**Online Editor and Filing Facility:** A system has been introduced that allows lawyers and parties to edit documents online around the clock, coupled with a 24/7 filing facility.

**Machine Learning and Real-Time Scrutiny:** The court utilizes machine learning algorithms to assist in data analysis and decision-making support. Additionally, filings are scrutinized in real-time by the system to check for accuracy and completeness before they are registered.

**Stakeholder Dashboard and Tracking:** A comprehensive dashboard provides judges, advocates and parties with access to case information. This system allows stakeholders to track the status of filings from the moment of submission until the case is disposed of.

**Machine Scrutiny for Specific Cases:** The system automatically scrutinizes bail applications and writ appeals without human intervention.



**Machine-Generated Certified Copies:** A facility has been implemented to use machines for generating and delivering certified copies without manual processing.

**Auto-Delivery of Orders and e-Post:** Digitally signed orders are automatically sent to relevant offices immediately after they are issued. The system also utilizes an e-Post module to deliver physical copies to remote parties who may not have digital access.



**Digitisation Project:** The digitisation project had already commenced in 10 court complexes since 2024, on a pilot basis, involving approximately 5 crore pages. On par with the same, the digitisation project covering the whole of District Judiciary, involving approximately 132 crore pages, has been recently commenced w.e.f. 01/11/2025, with the inauguration of the same, held in the Kalpetta Judicial District. The digitisation of the “Disposed Judicial & Administrative Records of High Court of Kerala” is also running simultaneously and a total of 4,26,78,932 pages have been digitised as of date.

# HIGH COURT OF MADHYA PRADESH



**Computerized Listing Policy:** A software-driven listing policy has been introduced to streamline how cases are listed for hearings.

**e-Services for Litigants and Advocates:** Various digital services are provided, including SMS and email alerts for case listings and office objections.

**Enhanced Listing Policy for Case Management:** Software has been developed to manage staff workload and prioritize cases effectively. This includes special prioritization for high-priority cases or cases that have been pending for a long time.

**Touch Screen Kiosks:** Touch-screen information kiosks with printing capabilities have been installed at the High Court and District Courts.



**Online RTI:** An in-house software application has been developed to handle Right to Information (RTI) applications.

**Interoffice Video Conferencing System:** A web-based video conferencing system has been set up for internal communication among Registry officials.

**Implementation of Digital Signature:** The High Court has implemented the use of bulk digital signatures for official purposes.

**Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS):** An IVRS facility has been implemented on a pilot basis to provide instant information via phone.

**HR Management System (EIS):** An Employees Information System (EIS) has been introduced to manage service records for court staff.

**Centralized Portal for District Courts:** A centralized web portal has been developed to display details for all District and Tehsil Courts. This platform allows users to view the status of cause lists, judgments and orders from a single location.

**Computerized Vehicle Management System:** In-house software has been created to manage the administration's fleet of official vehicles.

**SMS Based Query System:** An SMS system automatically sends alerts to litigants and lawyers regarding the listing of their cases.

**Installation of VC Systems in Diverse Locations:** Video conferencing systems have been installed in courts, jails, hospitals and other locations.

**SDWAN:** The High Court of Madhya Pradesh has implemented a secure and efficient SD-WAN (Software-Defined Wide Area Network) network connecting

all courts, with BSNL as the PSU partner for its deployment on a nomination basis.

**IVSS & CLASS Project:** The Integrated Video Surveillance System (IVSS) and CLASS (Courtroom Live Audio – Video Streaming System) project, implemented in the High Court that enhances transparency, security and digital accessibility in Madhya Pradesh courts through live streaming, surveillance and centralized monitoring systems. Live streaming can be seen on the internet using the URL <https://live.mphc.gov.in/>.

**Motor Accident Claim Case Dashboard:** The High Court of Madhya Pradesh, in collaboration with RAILTEL, has developed CREDAS, the first-of-its-kind digital MACT Portal in India, for real-time tracking, online deposits and claim calculation in motor accident compensation cases.

**Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System:** The ERP System of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh is a digital platform designed to manage and integrate various administrative and judicial activities of the Court. It helps in improving efficiency, transparency and record management, e-Office activities etc.

# HIGH COURT OF MADRAS



**Digital Display Boards:** Electronic display boards have been placed in court halls and advocate associations to provide real-time updates. These boards allow lawyers and litigants to easily track the stage of court proceedings and case status.

**e-Way Finder:** A digital navigation system has been set up within the High Court premises to help visitors find their way. This system guides advocates and litigants to court halls, administrative sections and amenities like water stations and lifts.

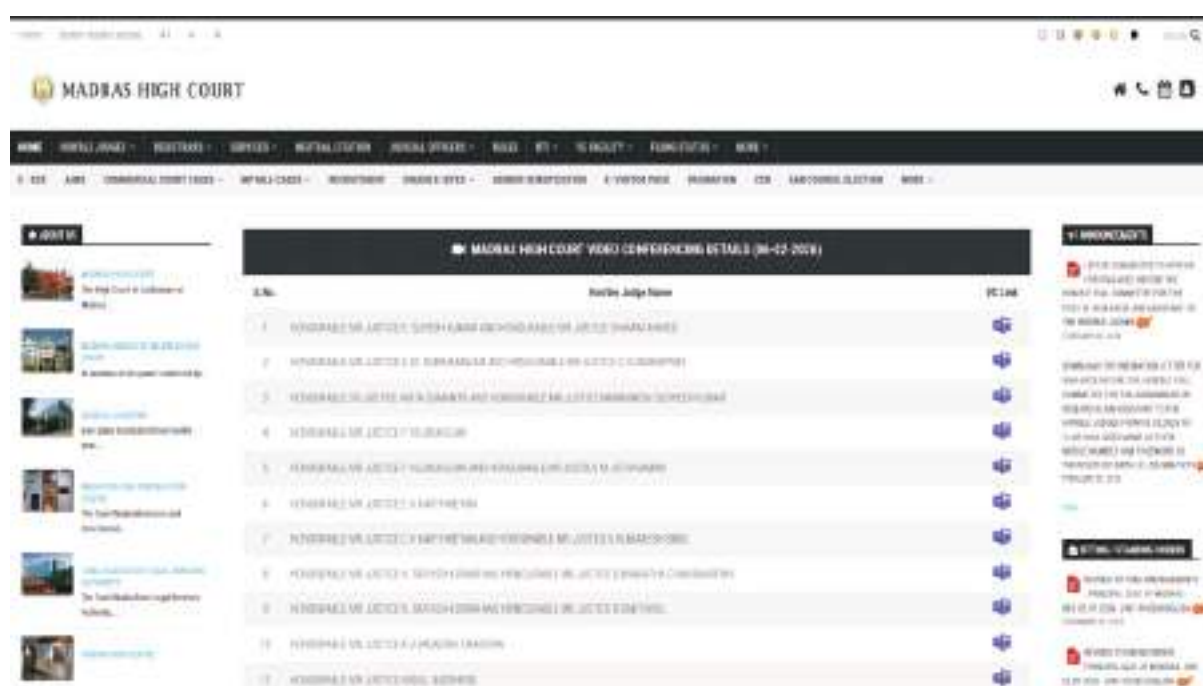
**High-speed and Braille Printers:** High-speed ink tank printers are used to generate order copies instantly for immediate distribution. Additionally, Braille printers have been installed to assist visually challenged individuals.

**Touch Screen Information Kiosks:** Interactive touch screen kiosks are placed at various locations within the court complex for public use.

**e-Payment of Court Fees:** The court has implemented a system for paying court fees electronically through e-Stamps. This digital payment method simplifies the process for litigants and has been enabled by amendments to relevant state laws.

**Mandatory e-Filing:** Filing cases electronically has been made mandatory for the majority of case types in the High Court and District Judiciary.

**e-Filing Help Desk Counters:** To assist lawyers with the electronic filing process, dedicated help desks have been established in court complexes.



**Hybrid Hearing Mode:** The courts offer a hybrid hearing model where lawyers can choose to argue cases physically or virtually.

**Court Cases Monitoring System (CCMS):** This system integrates with the court's database to share real-time filing details and orders.

**Biometric Attendance System:** A digital attendance system using biometric technology has been implemented for court staff.

**QR Codes in Judgments:** Court orders and judgments now feature QR codes that can be scanned to verify their authenticity.



**Neutral Citation System:** A unique citation number is assigned to judgments to make them easier to identify and search. This system is implemented for orders in both the Principal Seat and the Madurai Bench of the High Court.

**Comprehensive Land Information Platform (CLIP):** The case information system is linked with government land records to verify property details.

**Witness Rooms and Remote Testimony:** The court has requested the police to set up witness rooms in the district headquarters.

**Integration with Other Departments:** Modules are being developed to link the court system with health and registration departments. This will allow digital access to accident registers, post-mortem reports and property registration status.

**Translation Software (SUVAS):** The court uses an AI-powered tool called SUVAS to translate legal documents between English and Tamil.

**Digital Law Report:** A digital platform has been created to publish judgments along with their translated versions and headnotes. This system allows users to search for legal precedents by party name, judge, or act.

**e-Bail Bond Module:** Bail orders and bonds are transmitted electronically to prisons and correctional services.

**CCTV Aggregation Module:** A software tool aggregates live footage from CCTV cameras across district courts.



**Advocate Information and Management System (AIMS):** This portal helps update and manage the contact details of advocates. It maps lawyers to their cases, ensuring they receive necessary notifications even for old cases.

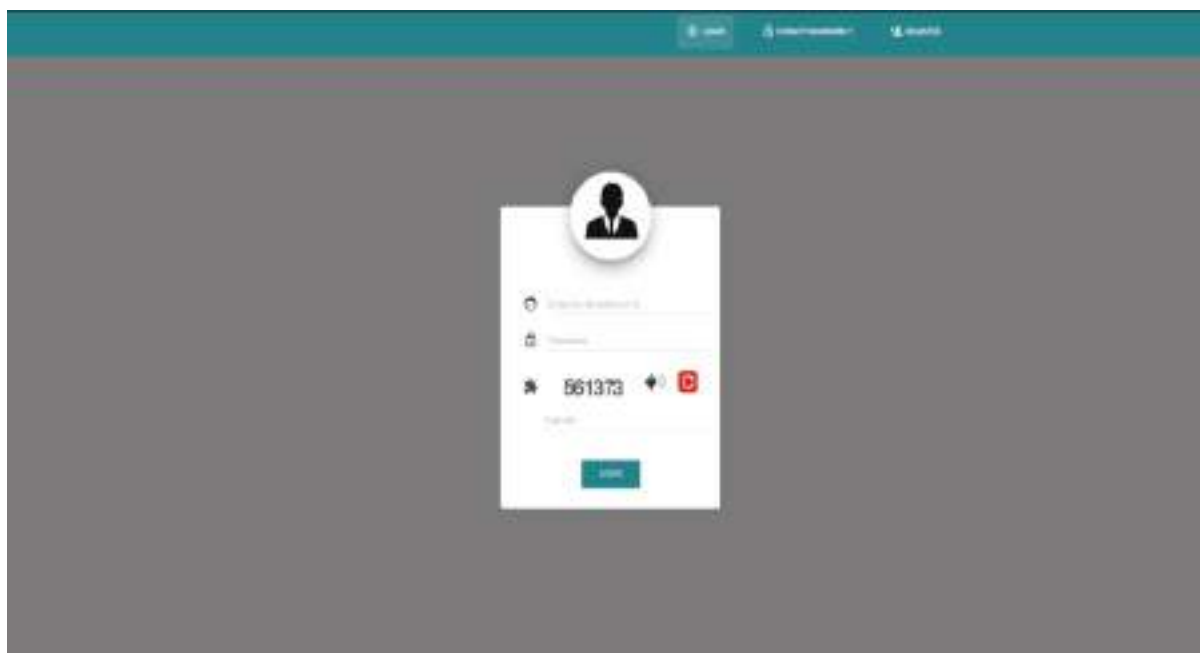
**Digital Transmission of Records:** Trial court records are sent digitally to the High Court instead of being moved as physical files.

**Email Notice Service:** A custom software module allows the court to send official notices via email.

**Case Tagging and Monitoring:** A specialized module monitors and groups similar cases together automatically.



**Gender Sensitization Portal (GSICC):** A bilingual, user-friendly website has been launched for the Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee.



**Online Certified Copies Portal:** A web portal enables litigants and lawyers to apply for certified copies of judgments online.

**Government Instant Messaging System (GIMS):** A secure messaging platform is used by judicial officers for official communication. This ensures privacy and security for internal discussions and information sharing among the judiciary.

**Online Courts and Paperless Courts:** Under Phase III of the eCourts Project, hardware has been provided towards the implementation of 5 Paperless Courts and 69 Online Courts in the District Judiciary.

# HIGH COURT OF MANIPUR

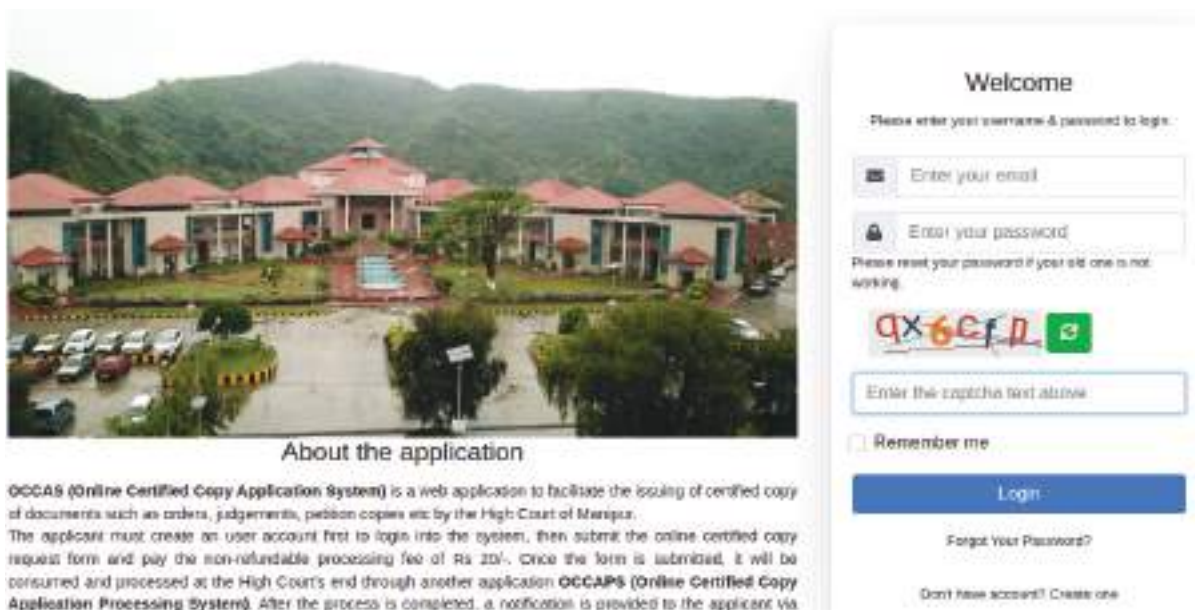


**Video Awareness Campaign:** To promote the use of e-Sewa Kendras, an awareness video has been created in the regional language and shared on social media.

**Hybrid Hearing Infrastructure:** District Courts have been equipped with essential hardware, including webcams, microphones and televisions, to facilitate hybrid hearings.

**Police and Court Data Integration (ICJS):** The court successfully consumes FIRs and Chargesheets directly from the police CCTNS servers into the court's CIS server.

**Neutral Citation System:** A neutral citation system has been implemented to assign unique and permanent identifiers to the High Court's judgments.



**Online Certified Copy Application System (OCCAS):** A web portal has been launched to enable the public to apply for certified copies of orders and judgments online.

**FASTER System Implementation:** The Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records (FASTER) system has been set up to speed up the communication of orders.

**AI-Assisted Legal Translation:** The court is developing software to translate Supreme Court and High Court judgments from English into the local Manipuri language (Meetei Mayek and Roman script).

**Work Management System for Translation:** A web-based application has been developed to allocate and track translation assignments among translators and verifiers electronically.



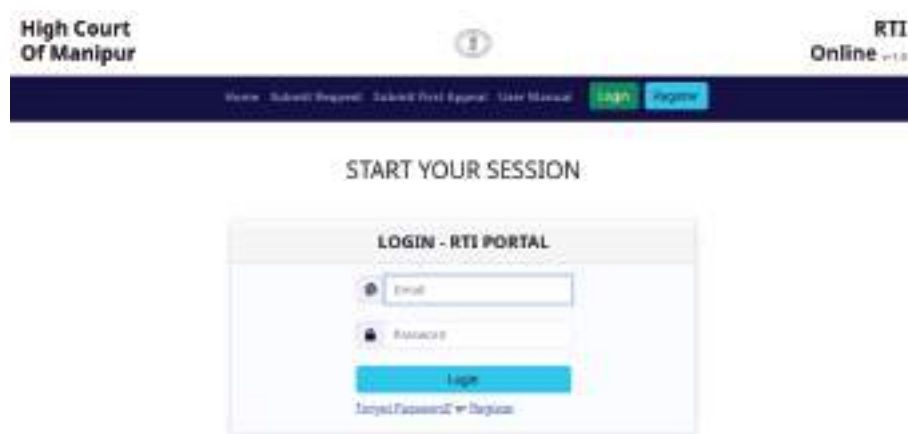
**Digital High Court Reports (e-HCR):** An online digital law journal is being developed to publish and organize the High Court's reportable judgments.

**Mini Data Centre Establishment:** A Mini Data Centre equipped with multiple servers and firewalls has been set up to store digitized records securely.

**Work Management System for Digitization:** Specific software has been developed to monitor the real-time progress and workload of staff involved in the digitization project.

**Inventory Management System (IMS):** The court developed software to track and manage the stock of consumables and furniture across the High Court and District Courts.

**Vehicle Management System (VMS):** An application has been introduced to monitor the fuel consumption, mileage and maintenance schedules of official vehicles.



**Legal Services Committee Website:** A website has been launched to provide free legal aid and tele-consultation services to weaker sections of society.



**e-Sewa Mobile Bus:** To increase accessibility, the e-Sewa Mobile Bus has been introduced to deliver services directly to the public, moving beyond the confines of court premises.

**Recruitment Portal:** The High Court of Manipur has officially launched its new Online Recruitment Portal, a centralized digital platform designed to streamline the application and management process for judicial vacancies. This user-friendly system allows candidates to apply for posts and pay fees online.

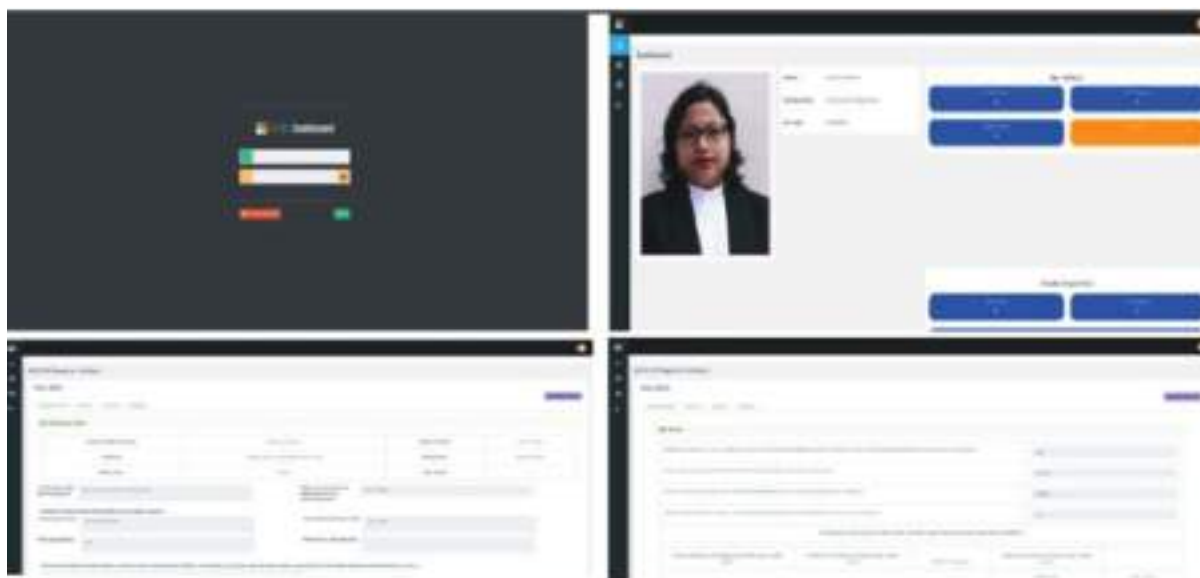
# HIGH COURT OF MEGHALAYA



**Digital Court Management Tools:** Various in-house software tools have been developed to support paperless court management. These include e-Directory, inventory management, digital signature modules and visitor management applications.



**Meghalaya High Court Mobile App:** The court developed a mobile application that provides live case data to users. It includes features like cause lists, case status and judgment searches, making court information accessible on smartphones.

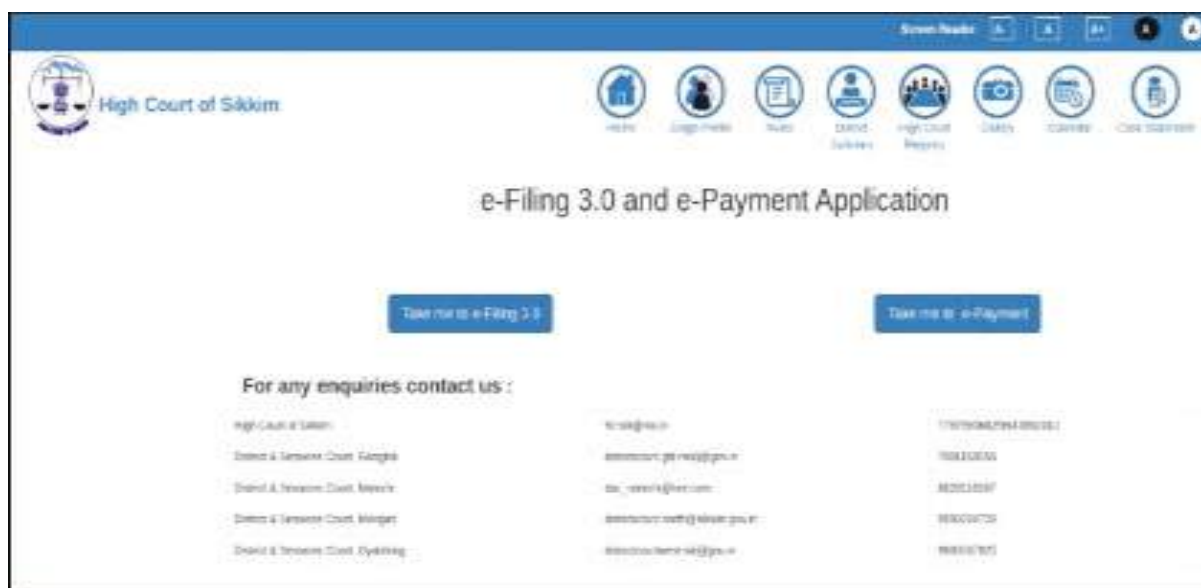


**Annual Confidential Report Information System (ACRIS):** A web-based system has been built to evaluate the performance of judicial officers. It aims to make the appraisal process more objective, transparent and consistent while reducing manual paperwork.

**Judgments in Local Languages:** Judgments from the Supreme Court and High Court are translated and made available in Khasi and Garo languages. These are accessible on the court's website and mobile app to help the local population understand legal verdicts.



**Online RTI Platform:** A dedicated online portal has been deployed for filing Right to Information (RTI) requests.



**e-Digital Law Report:** The High Court has developed a system to provide law reports in a digital format. This ensures that legal reports are organized and easily accessible to legal professionals.



**Live Streaming of Cases:** Court proceedings are live-streamed and recorded to promote transparency in the judicial process. Dedicated staff members are trained to manage the recording and streaming in courtrooms.

**Hybrid Court and Video Conferencing:** The courts support hybrid hearings, allowing participants to join proceedings from remote locations. All judicial officers are provided with accounts and equipment to conduct these virtual hearings.

**Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS):** The court system exchanges data in real-time with police and prison authorities. This allows courts to directly access FIRs and charge sheets, reducing the need for manual data entry.

**Neutral Citation System:** A standardized citation system has been rolled out for all final orders and judgments. This system is integrated into the official website and mobile app to facilitate easy searching of case laws.

# HIGH COURT OF ORISSA



**Central Filing Centre:** Dedicated centers with sufficient infrastructure have been established at District Court complexes. These centers facilitate the centralized filing of cases, making the process more organized and accessible for litigants and lawyers.

\* State Name:

Total No. of Districts: 130  
Total No. of Establishments: 255

| Sr No.              | Establishment Code | Establishment Name                        | Dist Name | Version | Panel / Trial | Court Code | Establishment Code |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| <b>1 - District</b> |                    |                                           |           |         |               |            |                    |
| 1                   | 3                  | Additional District Judge, Rohtak         | rohtak    | NCD 2   | P             | 004404     | 004404             |
| 2                   | 9                  | Add. Civil Judge Senior Division Rohtak   | rohtak    | NCD 2   | P             | 004405     | 004405             |
| 3                   | 15                 | Add. District and Sessions Judge, Sonapat | sonapat   | NCD 2   | P             | 004407     | 004407             |
| 4                   | 10                 | Dist. Sessions Judge Sonapat              | sonapat   | NCD 2   | P             | 004408     | 004408             |
| 5                   | 3                  | Chief District Magistrate, Sonapat        | sonapat   | NCD 2   | P             | 004409     | 004409             |
| 6                   | 14                 | District Judge Senior Division Sonapat    | sonapat   | NCD 2   | P             | 004410     | 004410             |
| 7                   | 4                  | District Judge Senior Division, Sonapat   | sonapat   | NCD 2   | P             | 004411     | 004411             |
| 8                   | 2                  | District and Sessions Judge, Sonapat      | sonapat   | NCD 2   | P             | 004412     | 004412             |
| 9                   | 12                 | SDM Sonapat                               | sonapat   | NCD 2   | P             | 004413     | 004413             |

**Unique Identification Codes:** Each Judicial Officer is assigned a unique identification code within the Case Information System (CIS) to ensure clear identification. Similarly, every court establishment receives a unique code to allow precise tracking within the database.

**NJDG for High Court:** Following the standardization of case type codes, data from the High Court is now reflected on the National Judicial Data Grid. This integration allows for national-level tracking and transparency of High Court case data.

**Unified HC Services Portal:** A unified portal has been made available where users can search for case status, cause lists and orders.

**Video Conferencing Cabin:** Cabins equipped for video conferencing have been set up in District Court complexes and the High Court.

**Mapping of Court Complexes:** The GPS locations of all court complexes in the state have been mapped and made available through a mobile application.

**Publicity:** Information brochures and posters explaining the eCourts project have been translated into the local language and distributed. Videos and apps related to these services have also been circulated to create awareness among the public.

**e-Office (OJWAS):** An office automation system has been introduced to digitize administrative files and workflows in the High Court.

**Record Room Digitization Centre (RRDC):** A specialized center has been established to scan and digitize legacy records using high-speed scanners.

This facility serves as a hub for preserving old case files and has processed millions of pages.

**ONLINE MENTIONING PORTAL FOR URGENT LISTING**

**Case Details**

State:

Virtual High Court Districts:

Case Type:

Case Number:

Case Year:

IA Number:

IA Year:

Date Of Mentioning:

**Details of Party/Advocate**

Name of Petitioner:

Name of Opposite Party/Parties:

Party Seeking Listing:

**Online Mentioning Portal:** A web portal has been launched to allow advocates to submit memos for urgent case listings online. This system replaces the need for physical submissions and streamlines the process of requesting urgent hearings.

**High Court of Orissa**  
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFIED COPY

**Applicant Details**

Case Type:

Case No.:

Year:

Main Party:

Status:

Last Listing Date/Disposal Date:

Application Date:

District Of The Applicant:

**Applicant's Information**

Applicant Type:

Full Name:

Address:

Mobile Number:

E-Mail:

Pin:

**Online Certified Copy:** A portal has been developed to allow advocates and litigants to apply for certified copies of documents online. This service simplifies the application process and is accessible through the court's website.

**Automation of Certified Copying:** This application assists advocates in filing additional documents and generating receipts.



**Warrant Management System (WMS):** This portal coordinates with police records to track the issuance and execution of warrants. It automatically fetches criminal details to reduce data entry errors and allows for real-time status tracking.



**e-Payment Mechanism:** A facility for the online payment of court fees and fines has been launched for all courts in the state. Users can make these payments through a dedicated web portal, reducing the need for physical transactions.

**Hybrid Hearing System:** The court has adopted a mode of functioning that allows for both physical and virtual participation in hearings. This system improves accessibility by allowing lawyers to argue cases from their own locations using technology.

**Virtual Courtrooms:** Model virtual courtrooms have been inaugurated in district complexes to facilitate proceedings via video conferencing.



**Order Communication Portal (OCP):** A software module enables the instant and secure digital transmission of orders and judgments to trial courts.

**Live Streaming of Court Proceedings:** Live proceedings of the Chief Justice's court and select others are streamed.



**e-Custody Certificate System:** A system has been launched to provide comprehensive information about prisoners, including their sentence details. It is currently being tested in specific jails to replicate it for all inmates.

**Automated eMail Service:** This service automatically notifies government departments via email about orders issued in their cases.

**Odisha Judicial Workflow Automation System (OJWAS):** This system automates the administrative side of the Chief Justice's office, making it entirely paperless.

**e-Notification System:** Hard copies of internal notices are no longer circulated; instead, a software module distributes them digitally.

**e-Inspection:** Advocates can apply online to inspect pending case records without handling physical files.

**e-LCRs (Lower Court Records):** District courts are equipped with scanners to digitize lower court records and send them electronically to the High Court.

**Paperless Management System:** This application manages the movement of petitions and files between sections electronically.



**e-RTI Portal:** An online portal allows citizens to register and file requests under the Right to Information Act.

**Visitor Pass Automation:** Visitors can pre-register for entry passes, which are then generated with their photos after verification.

**Diary Management System:** This application automates the receiving, documenting and sorting of incoming mail and documents.

**Issue Management System:** A system assigns unique identifiers to outgoing letters to track correspondence. It facilitates the organization and management of communication records both internally and externally within the organization.

**Automation of Document Filing:** Advocates can electronically submit additional documents related to cases.

**Tracking of Records:** An application tracks the current physical location of files as they move between sections and courts.

**Inventory Management System:** A digital platform monitors and tracks the stock of IT equipment like computers and printers.

**Case Law Portal (CLP):** A platform has been created for judicial officers to share summaries and comments on case laws.

**SOPs for Digital Evidence:** Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been modified and shared to streamline the preservation of digital photographs and video clips.

# HIGH COURT OF PATNA



**Jail Video Conferencing:** Video conferencing facilities have been set up to connect courts directly with jails.

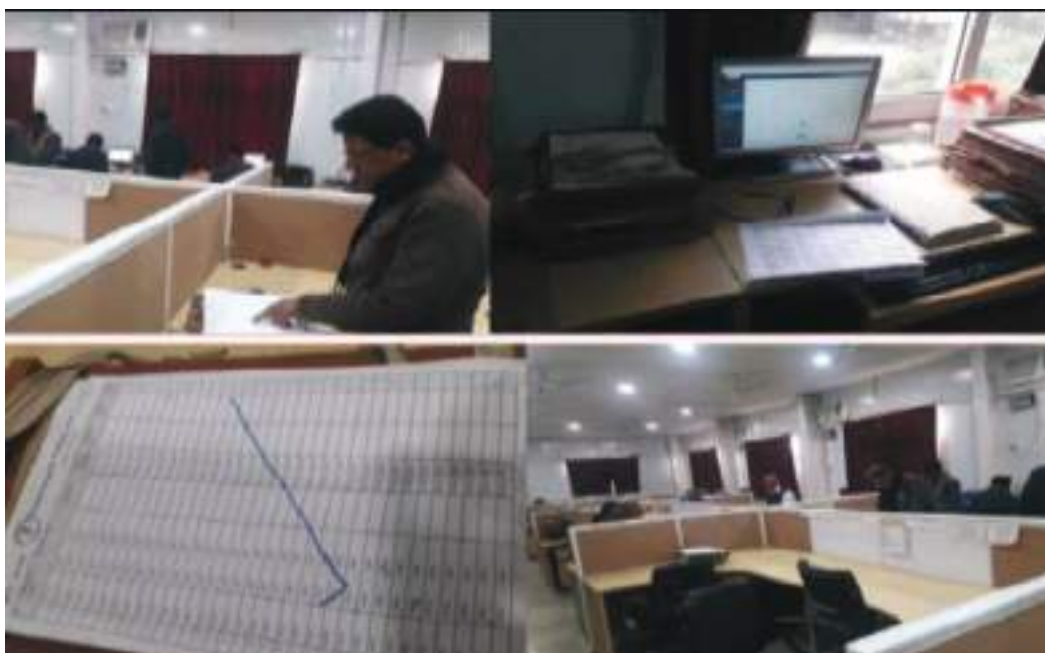
**e-Services and Data Entry:** Facilities for e-Court fees and e-Stamping have been made functional at all district courts.

**Hybrid Hearing:** All courts are enabled for hybrid hearings, allowing a mix of physical and virtual participation. Dedicated permanent links are hosted on the website and published in the cause list for easy access.

**Data Security:** The in-house technical team actively protects the court's website and data. They have successfully thwarted thousands of hacking attempts to ensure the integrity of judicial data.

**e-Filing:** The court has achieved full adoption of electronic filing for cases and documents, transitioning to the latest software version.

**Integration with Land Records:** Courts have been directed to enter land record details during the filing of civil cases to link with the state's land database.



**e-Lok Adalat:** Online Lok Adalats have been organized to settle pre-litigation and pending cases digitally.

**Live-streaming:** Court proceedings are streamed live using an in-house developed platform that includes privacy features like masking.

**Juvenile Justice Online Programmes:** Webinars and online sensitization programs are organized for stakeholders in the juvenile justice system. These programs cover important topics related to the POCSO Act and Children's Courts.

**Online e-Pass Generation:** A system allows advocates and litigants to generate entry passes online.

**Web-Based VC:** High-speed network connectivity has been provided to district courts to support web-based video conferencing.

**Biometric Attendance System:** A biometric system has been initiated to record and monitor staff attendance.

**FASTER:** A secure electronic system is used to transmit court orders to jails and other duty-holders for immediate compliance.

**Model Courts:** Model eCourts equipped with state-of-the-art technology have been inaugurated.

**POSH Website:** A dedicated website has been launched to facilitate the registration of complaints regarding sexual harassment at the workplace.



**Helpdesk for e-Filing:** Free help desks with scanners and internet terminals are available for advocates to file cases electronically.

**URL Encryption:** Measures like URL encryption have been implemented to secure the website and prevent unauthorized embedding.

**Rules Formulation:** Specific rules have been formulated and notified to govern e-filing, video conferencing and technical staff recruitment.

**Electronic Case Display Boards:** Display units are installed in courtrooms and galleries to show the real-time status of ongoing cases.

**SUVAS Software:** A dedicated cell uses AI software to translate legal judgments into regional languages.

**Tele-Presence Rooms:** High-tech tele-presence rooms have been installed in the court building.

**Hindi Judgments Uploading:** Judgments translated into Hindi are uploaded to a dedicated section of the website.

**MP / MLA Cases Tab:** A specific tab on the website provides information on cases involving Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies.

**In-house Websites:** The High Court has developed and maintains several websites for its associated academies and legal services authorities.

# HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA



**Document Management System (DMS) Upgradation:** The document management system in District Courts has been upgraded to DSpace 7. This newer version offers an improved user interface, better security features and enhanced scalability for managing digital records.

**e-Diary Module:** A case management system called e-Diary allows advocates and government departments to manage their cases online.



**PHHC Mobile Application:** A mobile app has been developed to provide convenient access to information available on the High Court's website.

**Library Automation:** The Judges' Library uses KOHA software and RFID technology for the automatic issue and return of books. A specialized scanner is also used to digitize rare and old books, preserving valuable legal resources.

**Surety Information Management System:** This system links case details with surety information, including photos and UIDAI numbers. It assists in detecting individuals who provide fake sureties or act as sureties in multiple cases, thereby preventing fraudulent activities.

**Personnel Information System (PIS):** A digital system allows judicial officers to view their personal service records online.

**Crystal Reports Software (CCR):** A reporting tool integrated with the Case Information System (CIS) generates various automated reports.

**e-Statement Software:** This software automates the submission of monthly judicial statements from District Courts to the High Court. It replaces paper reports, providing immediate access to data and reducing the workload on court staff.

**e-Custody Module:** This module manages custody certificates online, allowing courts to track prisoner details without physical production. It saves significant time and resources by coordinating data between prisons and courts.

**e-Vetting:** An online system facilitates the vetting of replies and affidavits by the Advocate General's office. This eliminates the need for physical file movement, saving manpower and speeding up the process.

**LCR eCopy:** The entire record of Lower Court cases is received in digital format for appeals and revisions.

**Digitized Agenda:** Administrative files and agendas for Full Court and Committee meetings are circulated digitally.

**Online Mentioning Module:** Advocates can request urgent listing of cases through an online mentioning portal.

**Android Mobile Application for VC:** A dedicated mobile app helps court staff manage video conference hearings.

**Judge's Diary Module:** This facility allows High Court Judges to download digital paper books of cases without needing a VPN.

**Video Conferencing and Hybrid Mode:** The High Court and District Courts are fully equipped with video conferencing infrastructure and rules.

**e-Filing:** e-Filing 3.0 has been adopted in the High Court and District Courts.

**FASTER:** The FASTER system enables secure and immediate transmission of Supreme Court orders.

**e-Payment Mechanism:** An online payment system has been integrated for court fees and other deposits.

**RTI Portal:** An online portal has been launched to facilitate the filing of Right to Information (RTI) applications.

**AI Tools for Translation:** The Court uses AI tools like SUVAS to translate judgments into regional languages. Thousands of judgments have been translated into Punjabi and Hindi and uploaded to the website to improve legal literacy.

# HIGH COURT OF RAJASTHAN



**Integrated Digital Solution with e-Prisons:** An indigenous software integrates court data with the e-Prisons system to track inmate details like custody periods and parole history.



**Online ePay Facility:** An online payment facility allows users to pay court fees and fines directly through the web.

**e-Sanrachna:** This portal is developed for compiling and properly managing the structural and construction-related infrastructural facilities available in all District Courts.

**Neutral Citation Numbers:** The Court implements an in-house program that automatically generates and displays a unique citation number on every judgment.

**FASTER System:** To ensure the quick release of convicts after bail, the Court uses a system for the fast transmission of electronic records.

**RHC-FASTER System:** Modelled after the Supreme Court's system, this local program sends judgments and documents to stakeholders via email.

**AI Translation Tool 'SUVAS':** As a pilot state, Rajasthan uses Artificial Intelligence to translate judicial records into regional languages.

**e-Ankan:** The e-Ankan portal has been developed to automatically collect and analyze these statistical details directly from CIS data.

**Webpage for Commercial Courts:** A dedicated webpage provides live statistical data for all Commercial Courts and Appellate Divisions in the state.

**Raj-Comp Application:** This application is developed to maintain and monitor all details related to the amounts lying deposited as compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

**Unique CIS Report Menu:** A specialized utility program provides users with access to approximately 50 different types of statistical and administrative reports.

**TWARIT Programme:** TWARIT digitizes transmission and execution of warrants and summons using ICT integration in criminal cases. After pilot implementation in four districts it was expanded statewide with the integration with the CCTNS Application under the Rajasthan Electronic Processes Rules 2024.

**Software for Transfer/Postings:** A unique software manages the transfer and posting of Judicial Officers by maintaining a complete database of their service history.



**e-Services Mobile App:** The High Court offers a mobile application for Android and iOS that provides case information.

**Legal Researcher Management System:** This application streamlines the entire cycle of appointments, approvals and experience certification for Legal Researchers.



**Leave Management System Portal:** A web portal manages leave applications for Judicial Officers across the district judiciary.

**Judicial Officers Assessment Portal:** This portal enables the comparative assessment of a Judicial Officer's work against peers in similar conditions.

**MEDLEAPR Implementation:** The MEDLEAPR software allows hospitals to upload injury and post-mortem reports online for immediate court access.

The screenshot shows a web interface for the Rajasthan High Court Bench Jaipur. At the top, a blue header contains the text 'Rajasthan High Court Bench Jaipur'. Below this, the title 'Live List - Advocate Wise' is displayed. The main form area is titled 'Advocate Enrollment No.' and includes a text input field with the placeholder 'Enter in format RXXX2XXXX' and an example 'e.g. R24592017 (Only alphabets and numbers allowed)'. Below the input field are three dropdown menus for 'Day', 'Month', and 'Year', with values '4', 'Apr', and '2026' respectively. A 'CAPTCHA' section follows, showing the number '3208' and a corresponding input field. A 'Search' button is located at the bottom of the form. The footer of the page reads '© 2025 Rajasthan High Court'.

**Live List Advocate Wise:** The Rajasthan High Court has introduced a new “Live List Advocate-Wise” utility on its official website to streamline digital access for practising advocates. An advocate can instantly retrieve the full list of cases in which they are arrayed, as reflected in the Cause Lists, simply by entering their enrolment number.

**Implementation of CIS 4.0 in District Courts:** Recently, Rajasthan became the first state in India to implement the latest version of CIS 4.0 across all courts of the District Judiciary.

**e-True Copy Module:** With this unique initiative, Digital true copies of court documents for both the Rajasthan High Court and the District Courts will now be available online instantly.

**Rajasthan High Court Whatsapp Chatbot - SULAH:** The Rajasthan High Court's newly launched WhatsApp chatbot, SULAH, stands out as a pioneering initiative. It assists courts at the pre-referral stage by screening cases, understanding the parties' positions and ensuring that only matters genuinely fit for mediation are referred, so that the percentage of non-starter cases may be considerably reduced when the case is taken up by the Mediation Centers.

**New Indigenous Display Board Software - ePATAL:** The Rajasthan High Court has introduced ePATAL, an indigenous digital display board system designed entirely in-house. This powerful platform brings together urgent mentioning, real-time updates on both the website and display boards, links to court information and instant messaging capabilities.

**Expansion of e-RHC Portal:** The RHC e-Portal, a Single Sign On Portal, was inaugurated on 27th March 2025 for Officers, Courts and Staff to manage administrative tasks in a paperless environment.

**Paperless Courts for Negotiable Instrument Act Cases:** After the successful rollout of paperless commercial courts as a pilot initiative, the Rajasthan High Court proposed to introduce two more pilot paperless courts dedicated to NI Act cases, one in Jodhpur Metro Judgeship (Special Court, N.I. Act Cases, No. 9) and the other in Jaipur Metro-II Judgeship (Special Court, N.I. Act Cases, No. 1).

# HIGH COURT OF SIKKIM



**e-Services Portal:** This comprehensive portal offers various citizen-centric services to lawyers and the general public. It replaces time-consuming in-person processes with online access for essential judicial tasks.



**Online RTI Portal:** This feature allows individuals to file Right to Information (RTI) applications electronically through the e-Services platform. Applicants can submit requests and track their status online, promoting transparency.



**Online Certified Copy:** Users can apply for and obtain certified copies of orders and judgments through the online portal. This service eliminates the need for litigants to physically visit the court premises to collect documents.

**Grievance Redressal:** A dedicated system allows the public to submit complaints regarding judicial services online. The portal enables users to track the progress of their grievances, ensuring accountability and timely resolution.

**HIGH COURT OF SIKKIM  
GANGTOK**

**No 11/COMP/HCS** **Date: 03.07.2017**

**CIRCULAR**

It is to inform to all that Software Engineers of Computer cell of the Registry of High Court of Sikkim have developed a web-enabled application software called "File Tracking System Ver 1.0" based on the work flow of the Registry, High Court of Sikkim.

The Software has been implemented on 09.05.2017 in the High Court of Sikkim to automate the process of tracking the file movement for speedy work flow, easy tracking, improving efficiency and transparency, record management and enforcing a uniform working procedure.

**File Tracking System:** A web-based application assists the High Court in monitoring the movement of physical files. This system ensures that the location of hard-copy records is easily traceable within the registry.



**Android Application:** A mobile app available for Android and iOS provides a single window for accessing court information. Users can view case status, daily orders, judgments and notifications anytime and anywhere.

**Health Record Management System:** A secure system manages the health records of High Court employees, allowing medical professionals to update and access data. It facilitates efficient care by storing test results and prescriptions in a centralized digital format.

**Centralized Antivirus:** The High Court implements an endpoint security solution to protect all IT assets. This system provides real-time protection against cyber threats, ensuring the safety of digital infrastructure.

**Inventory Management System:** A system under development that tracks hardware equipment stocks and usage patterns in real-time. This tool aims to optimize resource allocation and reduce wastage within the court's inventory.

**Digital Repository:** This platform stores case files and legal precedents in an electronic format with strict security measures. It ensures seamless access to legal information while maintaining the confidentiality of sensitive documents.

**Employee Record Management System:** This system streamlines the organization of employee-related information for the Registry. It allows for the efficient storage and retrieval of personnel records, aiding in human resource decision-making.

# HIGH COURT OF TELANGANA



**SMS Alert System:** This system sends text messages to registered advocates to update them on case filing, scrutiny and registration status.

**Display Boards:** Digital boards have been installed inside and outside courtrooms and in key areas like the Bar Association Office and Canteen.

**Paperless Office Meetings:** The High Court uses paperless methods for committee meetings supplying judges and registrars with tablets for digital access.

**e-Filing Rules and Court Fees:** The High Court has published official rules for electronic filing and amended laws to allow online fee payments.

**Judicial Leave Module:** A digital system is being developed to standardize the process of applying for and approving leave for judicial officers.



**e-Visitor Pass System:** A computerized system issues photo passes for visitors that are valid for a single day. All passes are numbered and recorded in the system for security and future reference.

**Staff Training Programs:** The High Court conducts regular training sessions for its staff to improve their digital skills.

**e-Newsletter:** A quarterly digital newsletter is published to highlight the Court's achievements and major events. It covers activities of the Judicial Academy and Legal Services Authority to keep stakeholders informed about progress.

**IT Device Policy:** A policy has been created to regulate the usage and replacement of IT equipment given to judges and officers.



**Mobile Video Conference Facilities:** Mobile vans equipped with video conferencing tools have been introduced to help people without technical knowledge access the courts.



**Hybrid Court Systems:** The Court permits advocates and parties to participate in hearings virtually at their discretion. Live streaming of benches is also available to give the public greater access to court proceedings.

**Judgment Search and Translation:** An online portal provides judgments in accessible formats and the same are being translated into Telugu to help people in remote areas.



**RTI Portal:** An online portal allows citizens to file Right to Information (RTI) applications and appeals digitally.



**Training for Accessible Documents:** Programs have been conducted to train staff on creating documents that are accessible to everyone.

**Civil Court Deposit Software:** This software automates the maintenance of financial deposit registers and generates balance sheets online.

**e-Payment System:** The Court has built its own internal system for electronic payments to reduce reliance on outside software.

**Video Conferencing for Prisons and Hospitals:** Video conferencing systems have been installed in prisons and hospitals to allow for virtual hearings

# HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA



**Digitally Signed Uploads:** The court has started uploading notifications, orders and judgments that are digitally signed.



**VC Cabins and Help Desk Centers:** Video Conferencing Cabins and e-Filing help desks have been established in court complexes across Tripura.

**Online Payment of Court Fees (ePay):** An online portal has been launched to facilitate the payment of court fees, fines and penalties.

**QR Code-based Judgments:** Courts have started uploading judgments that contain unique QR codes.

**Video Conferencing Cabin (Agartala):** A dedicated cabin for video conferencing has been inaugurated at the West Tripura court complex.



**Live Case Status Mobile App:** An Android mobile application has been developed to show the real-time status of cases.

**Surety Tracking System:** A software application has been developed to track details of sureties given in criminal cases.

**Vacancy Monitoring System (VMS):** An in-house software has been developed to monitor job vacancies for judicial officers and staff.



**Performance Evaluation System (PESJO):** A software application has been created to evaluate the performance of Judicial Officers.

The image shows a web application titled "LIST OF CASES TRANSFERRED IN". It features a search form with the following fields: "Select Database" (a dropdown menu showing "Chief Judicial Magistrate Establishment"), "Court No." (a dropdown menu showing "3"), "From Date" (a date picker showing "dd-mm-yyyy"), and "To Date" (a date picker showing "dd-mm-yyyy"). There is a "GO" button to the right of the "Select Database" field and a "VIEW REPORT" button at the bottom center. A "HOME" link is visible at the top center of the form area.

**Periphery Reporting Module:** A specialized tool has been developed to generate various reports from the main Case Information System.

**Judges on Leave Application:** This software tracks the leave status of judges and automatically sends SMS alerts to stakeholders.

**AI SUVAS Translation:** The High Court utilizes Artificial Intelligence to translate judgments from English to Bengali.



**QR Code for ePay:** QR codes directing users to the online payment portal have been displayed across court complexes.

**Display Board System:** Digital screens have been installed to display real-time case information gathered from the court database.

**e-Granthalaya:** An automated software has been implemented in court libraries to manage books and resources. It provides a digital catalogue and helps judges and staff access legal research materials efficiently.



**Inventory Management System (IMS):** An application has been created to maintain a digital database of all computer hardware and peripherals.



**Live Streaming Rules:** The High Court has notified specific rules to govern the live streaming and recording of court proceedings.

**Neutral Citation Project:** A standardized citation system has been implemented to assign unique numbers to judgments.

**IMPUGNED JUDGEMENT & ORDER TRACKING SYSTEM VER. 1.0**  
High Court of Tripura

Home Add Judge Send SMS Alert Report Logout[admin]

**Details of the Cases**

Lower Court CNR Number- TRGT010000402016  
SUBMIT

|                                                         |                             |                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| LC Number- ST Type 1/10/2016                            | CNR- TRGT010000402016       | Date of Filing-2016-02-20                  |
| Date of Registration-2016-02-20                         | Date of Decision-2018-07-27 | Establishment Code--TRGT01                 |
| Party Details--The State of Tripura VS Sri Narendro Das |                             |                                            |
| High Court Case Number--WP(C)/277/2020                  |                             |                                            |
| Lower Court Judge Name--<br>Arindam Paul(TR00027)       | Mobile Number--7005650272   | Email ID--srindampaul[at]nj[dot]gov[dot]in |

SEND SMS SEND EMAIL

**Data about Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) made available on NJDG:** The in-house technical team of the High Court of Tripura took effective steps for onboarding of separate establishments for the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in each Judicial District of Tripura.

**Paperless Registration System:** A digital system has been developed to register participants for seminars and generate e-certificates.

**Mandatory e-Filing for Bail:** The court made it compulsory to file all bail applications through the electronic filing portal.

**Impugned Judgment Tracking System:** This system sends SMS alerts to lower

court judges when their judgments are upheld or reversed by the High Court.

| Pretrial                      |
|-------------------------------|
| FIR Details                   |
| Register of FIR               |
| Remand                        |
| Bail                          |
| Release                       |
| Bail Order                    |
| Applications                  |
| Application Order             |
| Remand Order                  |
| Pretrial Order Uploading      |
| Chargesheet/Summary           |
| Summary Received Report       |
| Charge Sheet Recveived Report |

**Pre-trial Module:** A module has been implemented to upload bail and remand orders during the investigation stage.

| RECORD ROOM CASE TRACKING SYSTEM 1.0                                   |                                         |                     |                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| HOME MASTER ADD NEW CASE CONSIGN CASE RECORD ROOM QUERY REPORTS OTHERS |                                         |                     |                                |
| SENDING CASE RECORD TO RECORD ROOM FROM COURT.                         |                                         |                     |                                |
| Date of Decision                                                       | <input type="text" value="01/06/2017"/> |                     |                                |
| Case No                                                                | <input type="text" value="123456789"/>  |                     |                                |
| <input type="button" value="OK"/>                                      |                                         |                     |                                |
| * Case No                                                              | <input type="text"/>                    | * Case No           | <input type="text" value="2"/> |
| * CMR No                                                               | <input type="text"/>                    | * Court No          | <input type="text"/>           |
| * Petitioner Name                                                      | <input type="text"/>                    | * Respondent Name   | <input type="text"/>           |
| * Act Name                                                             | <input type="text"/>                    | * Under Section     | <input type="text"/>           |
| * Filing Date                                                          | <input type="text"/>                    | * Registration Date | <input type="text"/>           |
| * Disposal Date                                                        | <input type="text"/>                    | * Consignment No    | <input type="text"/>           |
| * Consignment Date                                                     | <input type="text" value="01/06/2017"/> | * File              | <input type="text"/>           |
| TR Remarks                                                             | <input type="text"/>                    |                     |                                |
| <input type="button" value="Submit"/>                                  |                                         |                     |                                |

# HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND



**Video Conferencing Units:** Video conferencing hardware has been installed in many court complexes across the state.

**Unique IDs for Judicial Officers:** Every Judicial Officer has been assigned a unique identification number. This ID allows the system to track specific case data and performance metrics for each judge on the national database.

The screenshot displays the 'Application for eTrue Copy of Orders/Judgments' form on the High Court of Uttarakhand website. The form is titled in both English and Hindi. It includes fields for the applicant's name, mobile number, and a unique ID (g29hg5). There are checkboxes for 'I am a lawyer' and 'I am a citizen'. A 'Submit' button is visible at the bottom right. The footer contains a disclaimer about the eTrue Copy and a copyright notice for the IT Setup.

**Electronic True Copies:** A software application has been launched to allow people to apply for certified copies of orders online.

**ROZNAMA 2.0:** Roznama 2.0 reengineers daily case record- keeping in the CIS by replacing handwritten order sheets and static file downloads with an interactive, on-screen digital display for flexible viewing and printing.

**Witness Statement Recording Module:** It is a digital tool integrated into the Case Information System (CIS) software at the High Court of Uttarakhand. It enables court readers or users to type witness statements directly from the CIS Case Diary, saving them securely as tamper-proof PDFs on the CIS server.

**eHCR Portal For Translated Judgment:** A web application has been developed to provide multiple search options including free text search for Judgments of the High Court and Supreme Court arising out of the State.

**Budget Monitoring System:** Specific software has been implemented for the Accounts Section of the courts.

**Legal Aid Information System (LAIS):** A web portal has been developed for people to apply for free legal aid online.

**Court Cause List Software:** Software is being used to send cause lists to advocates, though local adaptations exist.

The screenshot shows the 'ONLINE RTI PORTAL OF HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF UTTARAKHAND'. The header includes the RTI logo and navigation links: HOME, TRACK STATUS, FEE PAY, LOGIN. The main heading is 'Apply for new RTI/ First Appeal Application'. The form fields are as follows:

- \* Citizenship: India (dropdown)
- \* Full Name: Please enter full name (text input)
- \* Father Name: Please enter father name (text input)
- \* Gender: ☒ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender
- \* Contact Number: Please enter contact number (text input)
- \* Address: Please enter address (text input)
- \* State: -- Select State -- (dropdown)
- \* District: (dropdown)
- \* Pin Code: Please enter pincode (text input)
- \* Address Proof:  No file chosen

**e-RTI Portal:** A web portal has been inaugurated to allow citizens to file Right to Information (RTI) applications online.

**Recruitment Management System:** A portal has been developed to track vacancies and working strength in the judiciary.

**Under Trial Prisoner Management:** Software has been developed to track the details of prisoners awaiting trial. It monitors the time spent in custody and sentences awarded to ensure proper management.

**Inventory Management System:** A system has been put in place to manage stationery and general office supplies.

**Inspection Pendency Report:** A software is used by the Inspection Section to monitor court records and disposal rates.



**Hybrid Hearings:** The courts have adopted a dual mode of hearing, allowing participation both physically and virtually. This flexibility ensures that justice delivery continues smoothly regardless of a litigant's location.

**Online Pendency Report:** A portal has been created to keep district-wise records of case pendency.

**Live Streaming:** The court proceedings of the six Benches of the High Court has live streamed.

**District Court Performance Monitoring Tool (DCPMT):** An in-house software has been developed to monitor the daily performance of judicial officers.

**Online Court Fee Deposit:** A facility has been introduced to allow the payment of court fees through a digital portal.

**Paperless Official Correspondence:** The court has implemented a policy to send official circulars and notifications only via email.



# BIENNIAL REPORT

## PHASE III OF THE eCOURTS PROJECT

### About the Biennial Report

This biennial report serves as a comprehensive blueprint and progress update for Phase III of the eCourts Project, a flagship initiative aimed at the technological transformation of the Indian judiciary. The document represents a paradigm shift from basic computerization to a "digital court" ecosystem and details a vision rooted in inclusion and equity to ensure justice is accessible, transparent and efficient for all citizens. It contains in-depth sections on foundational infrastructure such as the digitization of billions of legacy records and the migration to massive cloud storage alongside citizen-centric tools like e-Sewa Kendras, Virtual Courts and the eCourts Services mobile app. Furthermore, the report catalogues specific digital innovations across various High Courts and outlines "The Way Forward" through advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence and the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), making it an essential record of the modernization of the nation's legal framework.

### **e-COMMITTEE, SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

Room No. 801, Administrative Building Complex,  
Supreme Court of India, Mathura Road, New Delhi, 110001.

Telephone: 011-23116312

Email: [ecommittee@aij\[dot\]gov\[dot\]in](mailto:ecommittee@aij.gov.in)

