February, 2025

Newsletter

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One-Day State Level Conference on e-Court Initiatives Organised at the High Court of Manipur in Coordination with Manipur Judicial Academy on 08.02.2025



The High Court of Manipur, in coordination with the Manipur Judicial Academy, has successfully organised a One-Day state-level conference on e-Court Initiatives at the High Court of Manipur. The conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Justice D. Krishna Kumar of the High Court of Manipur, in the august presence of Justice A. Bimol Singh, Chairman of the Computer Committee, and Justice Kh. Nobin Singh, Director of the Manipur Judicial Academy. The resource persons from the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India and NIC Pune graced the programme. The key speakers included Ms. R. Arulmozhiselvi, OSD Registrar (Member, Human Resource & Training Cell), eCommittee Supreme Court of India, Mr. Anupam Patra, OSD (Registrar II, Technology) (Head of Office), Member (Project Management), e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, Mr. Ashish J. Shiradhonkar, Member (System), E-committee, Supreme Court of India, Bharati Jadhav, Scientist D, NIC Pune, Mr Jagdish Chhailkar, Scientist F, NIC Pune and Mr Anil, Role Team Lead, NIC Pune. As a part of the conference, the e-Office was launched for the Manipur Judicial Academy, following its successful implementation at the High Court of Manipur. An in-house Fund Management & Bill Processing Software was also launched for the High Court Registry Accounts Section. In his keynote address, Hon'ble Chief Justice D. Krishna Kumar emphasised the transformative role of technology in judicial administration. Quoting Eric Schmidt, former CEO of Google, he stated: "Technology will move forward with or without you. The question is: will you lead the change or be left behind?"

He highlighted how digital initiatives have revolutionised access to justice in Manipur, enabling advocates from remote districts like Ukhrul and Tamenglong to participate in court proceedings through video conferencing. He urged all District Judges to hold weekly review meetings with their staff to assess and encourage the use of technology in court functioning. These meetings should focus on the effective utilisation of Digital Court applications, implementation of hybrid hearings, monitoring the progress of scanning and digitisation, Implementation of NSTEP application and ensuring optimal usage of all available hardware resources. The conference marked a milestone as the first training program in Manipur, bringing together Judicial Officers, Master Trainer Advocates, and Technical Teams from the High Court and District Courts for interactive sessions with the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India and NIC Pune. The discussions provided a bird's eye view of e-Court initiatives implemented by the Supreme Court of India and strategies for effective e-Filing implementation in District Courts. A live demonstration of the Digital Court Application was given by NIC Pune, showcasing features such as text-to-speech dictation in regional languages, scanning and digitisation of case records, and preservation mechanisms for digitised records. Additionally, a comparative analysis of CIS 4.0 and CIS 3.2 was conducted, highlighting advancements and necessary system upgrades. A dedicated technical discussion on data centre management by the NIC team for the High Court and District Court technical team was also held. During the conference, Ms.

R. Arulmozhiselvi and Shri Ashish J. Shiradhonkar, Member (System), NIC Pune, highlighted the importance of the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) and explained to the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Manipur and Judges of the District Judiciary how NJDG can serve as an essential tool for case management. He emphasised that portfolio and administrative judges can leverage NJDG to assess judicial officers' judicial performance under their jurisdiction, track pendency cases, and identify areas that require intervention. He further elaborated on how the District Judiciary can utilise this effective data-driven tool for improved case management. The conference also focused on defining the roles and responsibilities of Judicial Officers and Technical Teams in implementing technology in their respective jurisdictions. A significant outcome of the conference was to assist the Computer Committee, High Court of Manipur, in the formulation of a Vision Document, outlining a strategic roadmap for the next five years for the successful implementation of a paperless court in the State. The YouTube link of the conference is https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgNe04sxG_4&t=12573s

ECT_13_2025 & ECT_14_2025 Conducted by High Court of Meghalaya Under the eCommittee Outreach Programme



On 22.02.2025, a training session, ECT_14_2025, was conducted by the Meghalaya State Judicial Academy for the Judicial Officers. 39 participants attended the session, and Shri Rajarshi Rai Choudhury, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, was the resource person for the said training sessions.



On 28.02.2025, a training session, ECT_13_2025, was conducted by the Meghalaya State Judicial Academy for the Judicial Officers at Shillong, Nongpoh, Mawkyrwat, Tura, Khliehriat and Baghmara.,20 participants attended the session including Shri D.K.K. Mihsil, JMFC, Shillong, and Miss A. Thangkhiew, Special Judge (POCSO), Nongpoh, Shri B. Laitmon, Special Judge (POCSO), Tura, Shri F. R Marak, JMFC, Khliehriat, Shri F.S Sangma, i/c District and Sessions Judge, Baghmara, Miss Daphira Sohtun, Chief Judicial Magistrate, was the resource person.



Training Programme for Staff Members Under ICT Outreach Programme Conducted by High Court of Tripura, Agartala



A Training programme for two days, i.e. "ECT_10_2025" and "ECT_11_2025", was organised on 08.02.2025 and 09.02.2025 in the Auditorium of the High Court of Tripura. In the said training programme, a total 32 nos. of Technical Staff Members of the High Court of Tripura were imparted training on various ICT topics by the nominated Trainers from the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Tripura State Unit and the Directorate of Information Technology, Government of Tripura.

Gauhati High Court (Itanagar Bench) Conducts a Training Programme on ECTs and NSTEP, also Implementation of Digital Equipment under eCourts Project



Two-day capacity building training programme under eCourts special drive training & outreach programme for District Court Staff and Ld. Advocates were organised by the Gauhati High Court, Itanagar Permanent Bench, in collaboration with the Judicial Academy, Assam. Fourteen (14) zone-wise ECT training programmes were conducted during 2024-25 at three locations of Arunachal Pradesh, i.e. Naharlagun, Pasighat and Tezu.

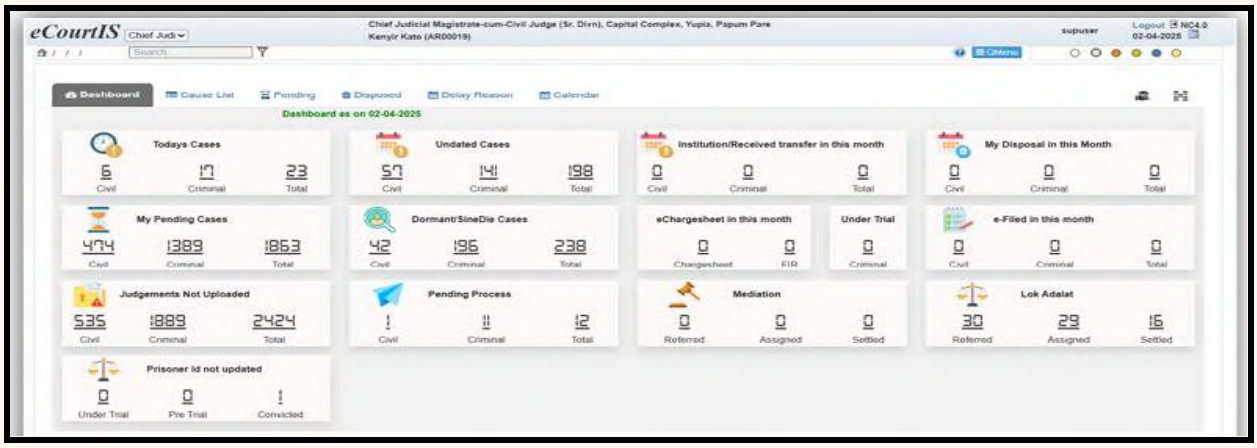
Virtual Training on National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP): NSTEP training was conducted for all the Technical Staff under the eCourts Project in Arunachal Pradesh. Also, smartphones were issued to all the district court process servers to serve processes through the NSTEP mobile application. All the District Courts in Arunachal Pradesh have commenced implementing NSTEP in their respective establishments.

Scanning and Digitisation of Case Records: It started in the Itanagar Permanent Bench of the Gauhati High Court under Phase-III of the eCourts Project. As of 31.03.2025, 1365 case records with 123453 pages have been scanned. Document Management Software (DMS) is being developed to secure the storage, access, and retrieval of digitised case records.

Video Conferencing Equipment: It includes a large 55-inch LED display, high-definition camera, speaker, mic, document visualisers, an All-in-One Computer, and a 1 KVA UPS with batteries in 31 District Courts, 08 Jails/Sub-Jails and 21 District Government Hospitals for routine remands and production of under-trial prisoners, appearance of witnesses, etc.

e-OFFICE: The implementation of the eOffice project has been initiated in the Gauhati High Court, Itanagar Permanent Bench, Arunachal Pradesh. The registry, in coordination with NIC and Railtel Data Centre, has created an email account for all the users of Registry's eOffice, Employee Master Data (EMD) on-boarded, File-head master created, procured Digital Signature Certificates for signing e-file, and updated the Office with required hardware and network connectivity.

Case Information System Version 4.0: It has been installed in all 31 (thirty-one) District Courts of Arunachal Pradesh. Out of these 31 Courts, eCourts Connectivity is available in 15 courts and is live across the Courts Services platform and the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).





Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS): It has been implemented in 15 (fifteen) District Courts of Arunachal Pradesh where eCourts network connectivity is available. These Courts are consuming the FIRs and Chargesheet from their respective Police Stations using the ICJS platform.

ICT Training to the Newly Recruited Judicial Officers in the State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry



Out of 231 newly recruited Judicial Officers, the High Court of Madras has conducted ICT training programs to 105 Judicial Officers in the State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry at the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy (TNSJA), Chennai in two batches from 03.02.2025 to 07.02.2025 and from 17.02.2025 to 21.02.2025, to sensitise and to promote the practical usage of the ICT infrastructure in day to day Court proceedings. Further, the Registrar (IT-cum-Statistics), Madras High Court and the Technical team of Madras High Court have imparted training on e-filing of cases, Virtual Courts for petty offences, Virtual hearing of cases, CIS, NJDG, e-Payment, NSTEP, Citizen-centric services, etc.

Training Programmes for the Staff of District Headquarters through Odisha Judicial Academy

(**I**) **Training Programme** (**ECT_12_2025**) for Advocates and Advocate Clerks of District judiciary was conducted at District Headquarters through Odisha Judicial Academy, and its five Regional Judicial Academies on 01.02.2025 with 644 participants.



(**II**) **Training Programme** (**ECT_4_2025**) for Advocates and Advocate Clerks of the District judiciary was conducted both online and/ in physical mode at District Headquarters and Regional Judicial Academies on 08.02.2025 with 367 participants.



(**III**) **Refresher Programme** (**ECT_9_2025**) for Staff District Judiciary was conducted at District Headquarters and Regional Judicial Academies on 09.02.2025 with 864 participants.



(**IV**) **One day Refresher Training Programme** (**ECT_9_2025**) on "GR & CO (Criminal) and Maintenance of case records, Dealing with magisterial & Sessions case records, Dealing with Malkhana, Maintenance & up keepment of different kinds of Registers, preparation of Statements, dealing with Accounts, e-Courts filing (CIS), VC Rules, Protection of Women from Harassment at workplace with Special Reference to Aureliano Fernandes Vrs. State of Goa & Others, AIR Online 2023 SC 423, Time and Resource Management" for nominated District Courts Staff (Criminal Side) held on 16.02.2025 with 864 participants.



(**V**) **One day Hands on Training Programme on "Paperless Courts and Examination of Vulnerable Witness"** for Civil Courts Staff from all the Cluster Districts held at Regional Judicial Academies on 22.02.2025.



(**VI**) On 23.02.2025, a Training Programme was conducted for Civil Court Staff on ICT & Hands on training on various e-Services at Regional Judicial Academies.



(**VII**) **The e-Courts Training Programme ECT_16_2025** for Judicial Officers of District Judiciary (All Cadre) scheduled on 23.02.2025 at District Headquarters through Odisha Judicial Academy through virtual mode



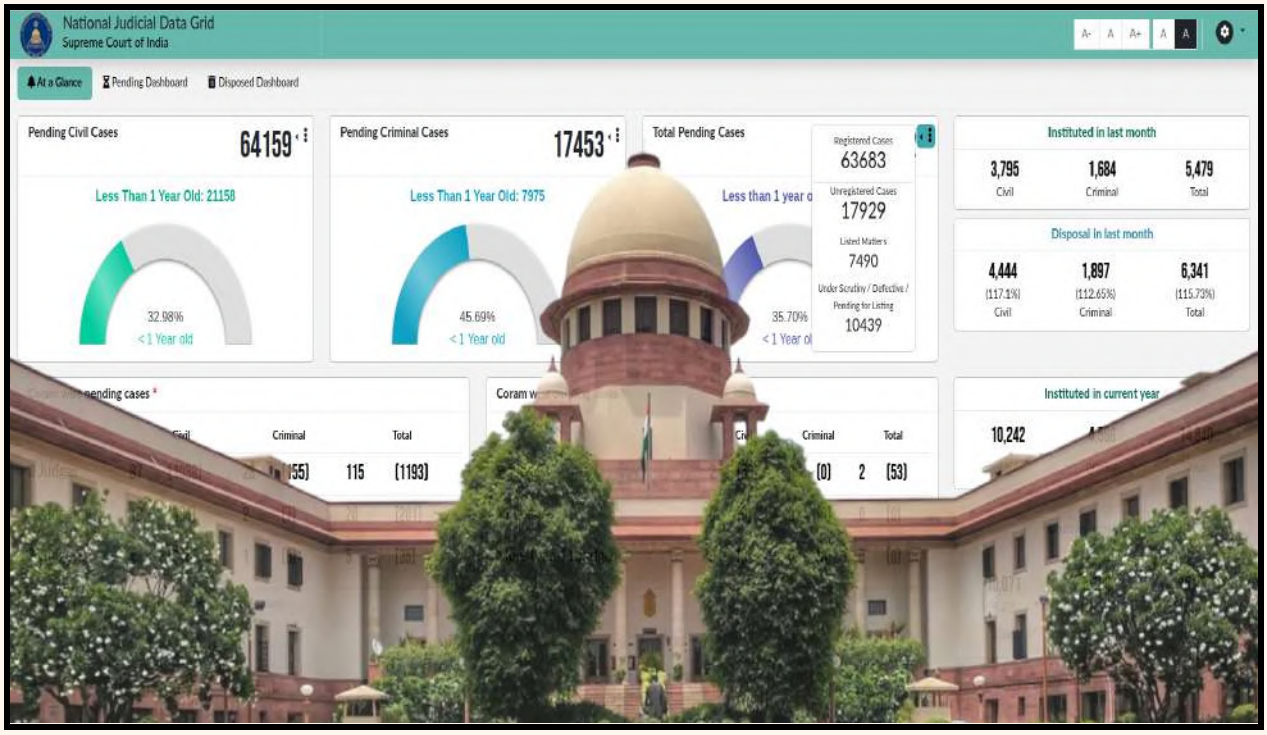
SPECIAL REPORT

A DATA-DRIVEN JUDICIARY: EXPLORING THE NATIONAL JUDICIAL DATA GRID[1]

"India made enforcing contracts easier by introducing the National Judicial Data Grid, which makes it possible to generate case management reports on local courts."

- The World Bank, in its Ease of Doing Business Report of 2018

INTRODUCTION



[1] **R. Arulmozhiselvi,** OSD(Registrar)/Training Cell & Member (Human Resources), eCommittee, Supreme Court of India
Bharat, Law Clerk Cum Research Associate, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India

In an era increasingly driven by data, the Indian judicial system has embraced technological advancements to enhance efficiency and transparency. And at the forefront of this digital transformation stands the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). This comprehensive online platform serves as a national repository of case information from district courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court. The NJDG is a game changer as far as the eCourts Project is concerned. The World Bank has recognised its utility in its Ease of Doing Business Report of 2018.[2] The effective management of court cases is a cornerstone of judicial efficiency and public trust in the legal system. In India, the National Judicial Data Grid has emerged as a transformative digital platform, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and management of case data across all tiers of the judiciary. And with the help of NJDG, one can easily find things like the current pendency of cases in court complexes around India, the list of cases disposed of, and other important information. This helps everyone stay informed and makes the legal process more efficient.

This article explains the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), a key digital system in India's courts. It will describe the NJDG's features, history, how to use it and the data it provides for different court levels. It will also explain how the NJDG makes the court system more transparent, accountable and efficient through better data use and technology.

[2] *Doing Business 2018 Reforming to Create Jobs, A World Bank Group Flagship Report*, available at: https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/media/Annual-Reports/English/DB2018-Full-Report.pdf.

NATIONAL JUDICIAL DATA GRID



The National Judicial Data Grid is a pivotal digital infrastructure within the Indian judicial system. It functions as a comprehensive database encompassing orders, judgments and detailed case information from over 18,000 courts, District & Subordinate Courts, High Courts and even the Supreme Court. This initiative provides a centralised repository of judicial data updated in near real-time. It was launched under the auspices of the eCourts Project, and it serves as a centralised repository of case information, fostering transparency, accountability and data-driven decision-making.

NJDG is like a big online website or system where information about court cases from all over India is stored. This includes cases in the local courts, each state's higher courts, and even the Supreme Court. Recently, reasons for delay have been included in NJDG. This feature helps track problems the judiciary faces in handling cases and allows decision-makers to take steps to reduce the backlog. It also highlights specific issues causing delays, making them easier to identify and fix.

The following are the key features of the NJDG:

1. The NJDG offers detailed and

consolidated data on the pendency of cases across the judiciary, which provides valuable insights into the current state of case backlogs.

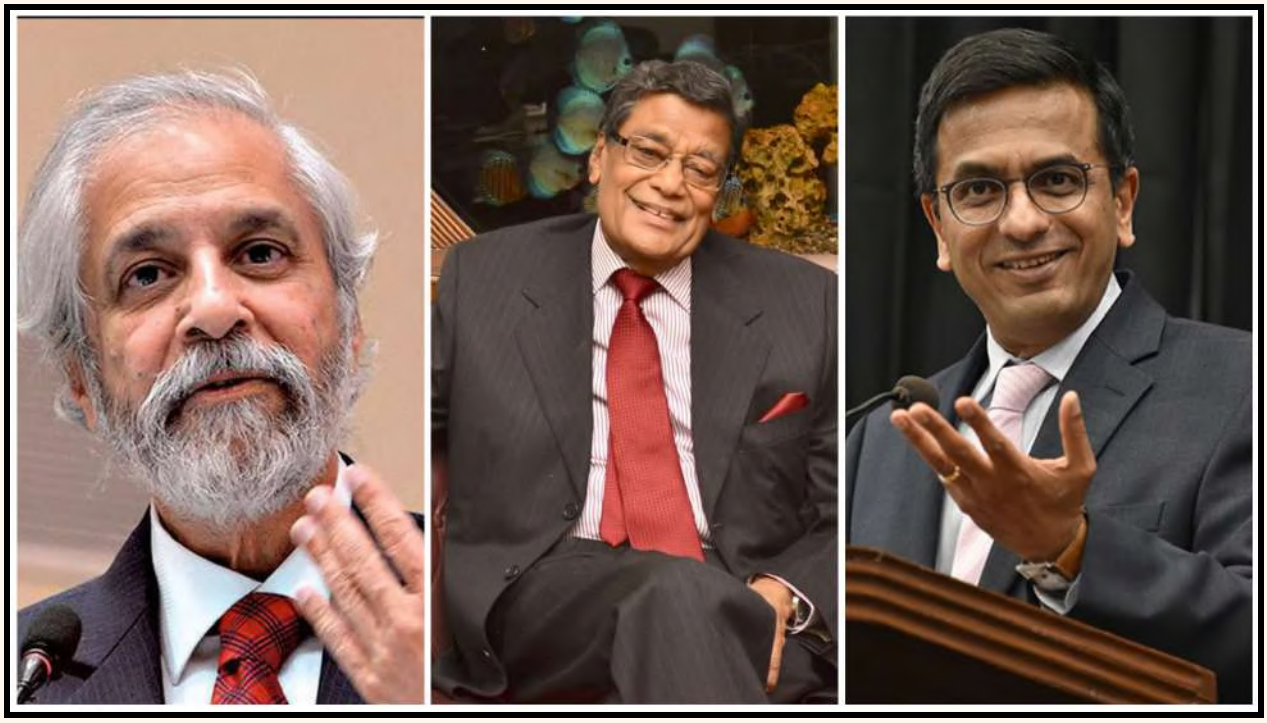
2. Statistical data on NJDG is automatically updated daily to ensure accuracy and reliability.
3. Pending civil and criminal cases on NJDG are categorised into various types to facilitate better analysis and tracking.
4. Information on the institution and disposal of cases on NJDG is systematically displayed for easy access.
5. Statistical figures are presented in a detailed and drill-down format to allow users to examine data at multiple levels.
6. The NJDG Portal is a National Judicial Data Warehouse by centralising judicial data for improved decision-making.
7. It is developed using Elastic Search technology, which enables swift and efficient data retrieval.

Furthermore, it promotes judicial accountability, reduces information asymmetry, and aids in identifying systemic bottlenecks. Dr. Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud, the former Chief Justice of India, discussed the importance of NJDG in the *Swapnil Tripathi vs. Supreme Court Of India (2018 INSC 886)*, noting:

"The NJDG is a public portal providing a database of pending and disposed cases in various High Courts and District Courts across India. The NJDG portal, njdg.ecourts.gov.in, provides transparency in the judicial system to all citizens by allowing them to view statistics of cases pending before various courts. The World Bank has also acknowledged NJDG as a significant innovation. It serves as an NJDG warehouse that may be used to shape legislative policy."[3]

[3] *Swapnil Tripathi vs. Supreme Court Of India (2018 INSC 886)*, part C.4

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



The National Judicial Data Grid was officially launched for public access on 19.09.2015. This event marked a significant step in the modernisation of the Indian judicial system. The NJDG portal was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, then the Judge in-charge of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. Chairpersons of the Computer Committees attended the launch ceremony from all the High Courts across the country and the Secretary of the Department of Justice, Government of India. The NJDG was subsequently extended to the High Courts with the official launch on 03.06.2020. This expansion was inaugurated by Shri K. K. Venugopal, Attorney General of India, in the presence of Hon'ble Dr. Justice Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairperson of eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. A significant achievement was

the integration of all High Courts into the NJDG. Later, NJDG for the Supreme Court was opened to the public on 14.09.2023 by Hon'ble Dr. Justice Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud, Chief Justice of India. This marked the completion of the NJDG's coverage across all three levels of the Indian judicial system. This final step in the NJDG's development established a unified national platform for judicial data.

HOW TO ACCESS NJDG

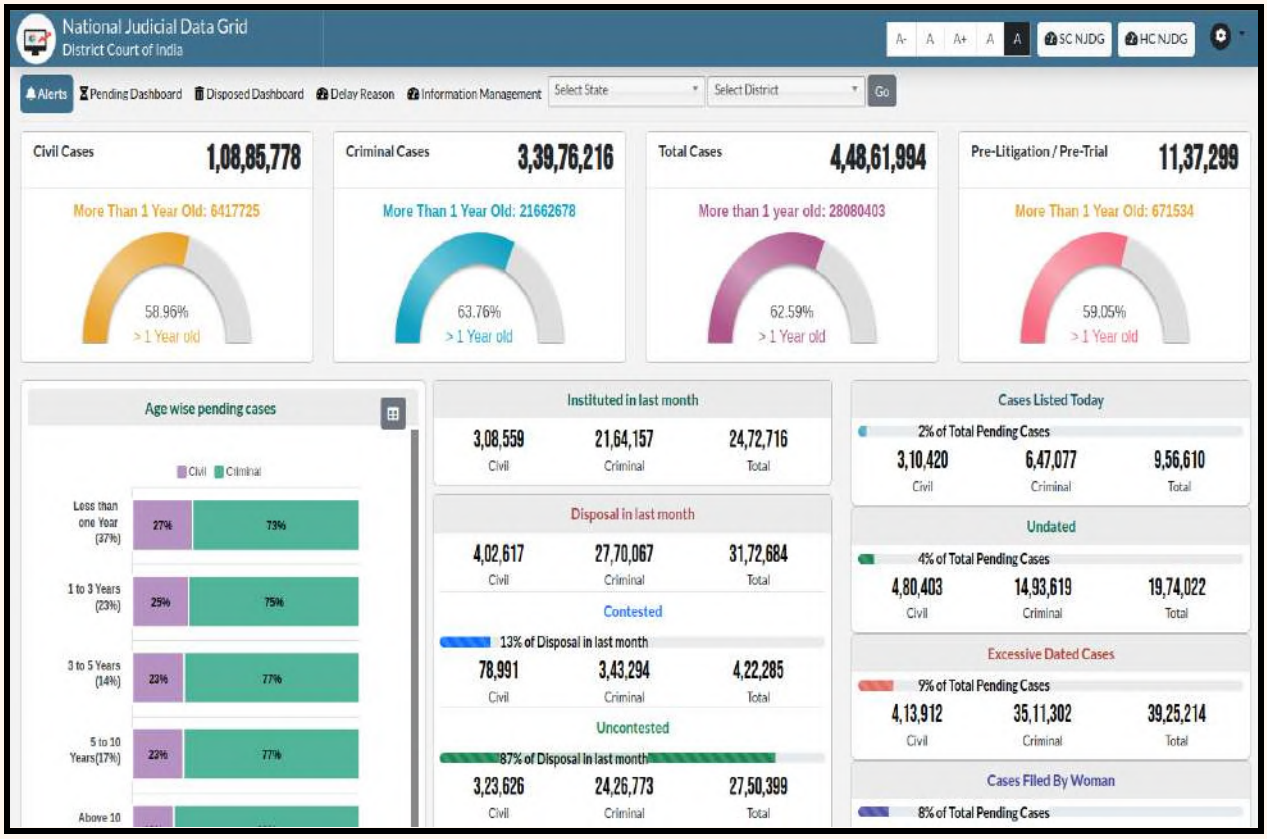
Through	Steps
NJDG webpage	NJDG can be accessed directly through the NJDG webpage. A simple Google search of the word "NJDG" will take you to the NJDG web page. In addition to that, the Supreme Court NJDG can also be accessed by the following link: https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdg_v3/
Supreme Court of India website	The NJDG portal can be accessed directly from the Supreme Court of India website. On the homepage of the Supreme Court's website, there is a tab named "Explore and Connect" at the bottom. Under this tab, the user can find a hyperlink named 'NJDG' that leads to the NJDG dashboard.
eCommittee website	NJDG can also be accessed through the eCommittee website (https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/). NJDG is provided under the "Citizens' Corner" tab on the eCommittee's website.
E-Courts services website	Supreme Court NJDG can also be accessed through the

	E-Courts services website (https://services.ecourts.gov.in/ecourtindia_v6/). One can click on the "NJDG" tab, which is available on the top panel of the website, and will take them directly to the NJDG webpage.

TYPES OF NJDG

Type of NJDG	Contents
	*The **District Courts NJDG** covers case data from District and Taluka courts nationwide. It provides information on civil and criminal cases, their pendency, disposal rates and trends.*
	*The **High Courts NJDG** contains case details from various High Courts across India. It provides data on pending and disposed cases, categorised by subject matter, age and court benches.*
	*The **Supreme Court NJDG** provides real-time data on pending and disposed cases in the Supreme Court of India. It offers insights into the number of cases at different stages, case types and disposal trends.*

DISTRICT COURTS NJDG



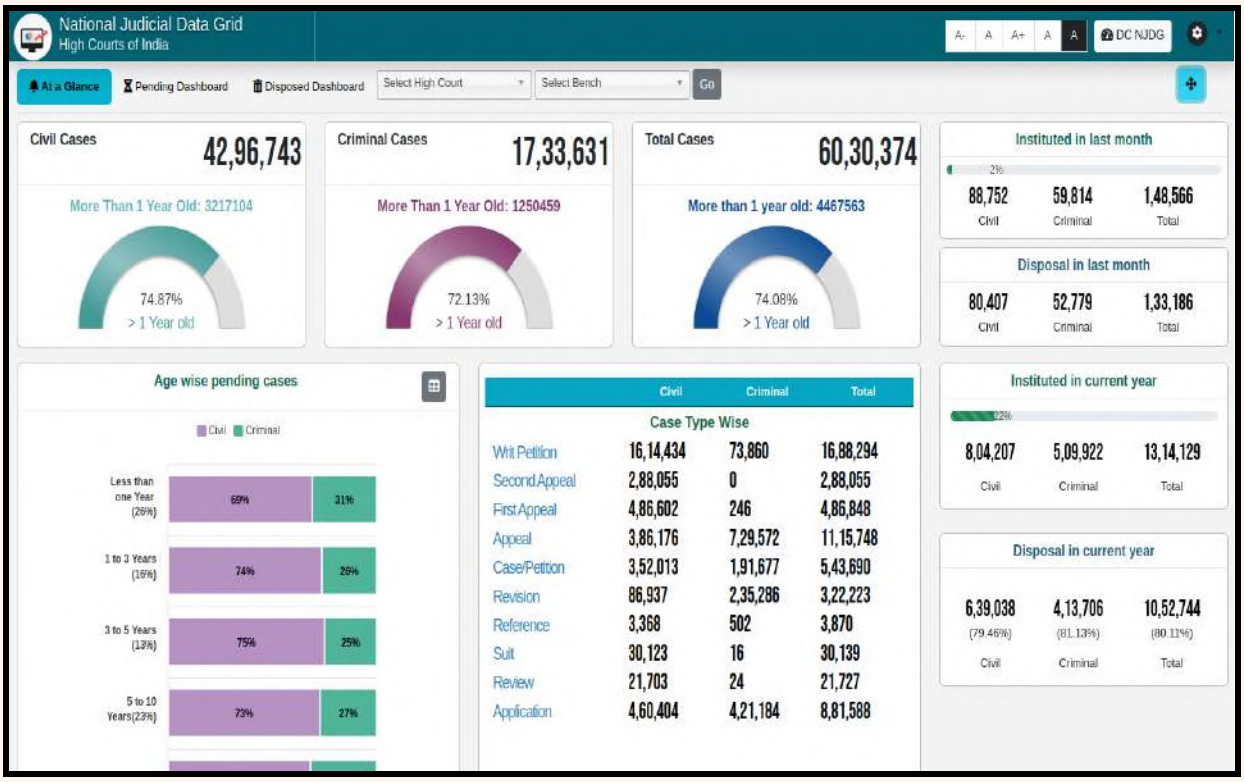
The District Courts NJDG dashboard has five primary tabs: ***Alerts, Pending Dashboard, Disposed Dashboard, Delay Reasons*** and ***Information Management.*** The user can select any tab by clicking on it and access the relevant data.

The initial tab, named ***Alerts*** on the NJDG District Courts dashboard, is a pivotal feature. Clicking on this tab provides users with essential information regarding cases pending before the District Courts. It also furnishes details about cases instituted in the District Courts during the last month, cases disposed of in the previous month, cases initiated in the current year, and cases disposed of in the current year. The ***Pending Dashboard*** tab

shows the different types of cases still pending in the District Courts of India. It meticulously categorises these pending cases by their specific type, offering a detailed breakdown of the court's caseload. The data is displayed through various charts, such as an age-wise graph, a chart for stages of pendency, and a comparison of case institutions versus disposals. The ***Disposed Dashboard*** tab provides data related to cases disposed of by the District Courts of India. The information is displayed through graphs and charts, offering insights into the types of cases, such as civil, criminal, or both. The dashboard further categorises these disposed cases by their specific nature (listing examples like Arbitration cases, Civil Suits, Criminal Revisions, etc.), allowing for

A detailed analysis of the court's performance across different categories of litigation is needed. The ***Delay Reasons*** tab provides data related to cases that are delayed due to several reasons. The information is displayed through graphs and charts, offering insights into the types of cases, such as civil, criminal, or both. It also categorises cases by their kind, and it divides the data into 15 delayed reasons. The ***Information Management*** tab has five sub-tabs: *Data Monitoring - Summary Report, Court Judge Report, National Master - Summary Report, Establishment Code Not Entered* and *National Master - Summary Report*. The user can select any tab by clicking on it and access the relevant data.

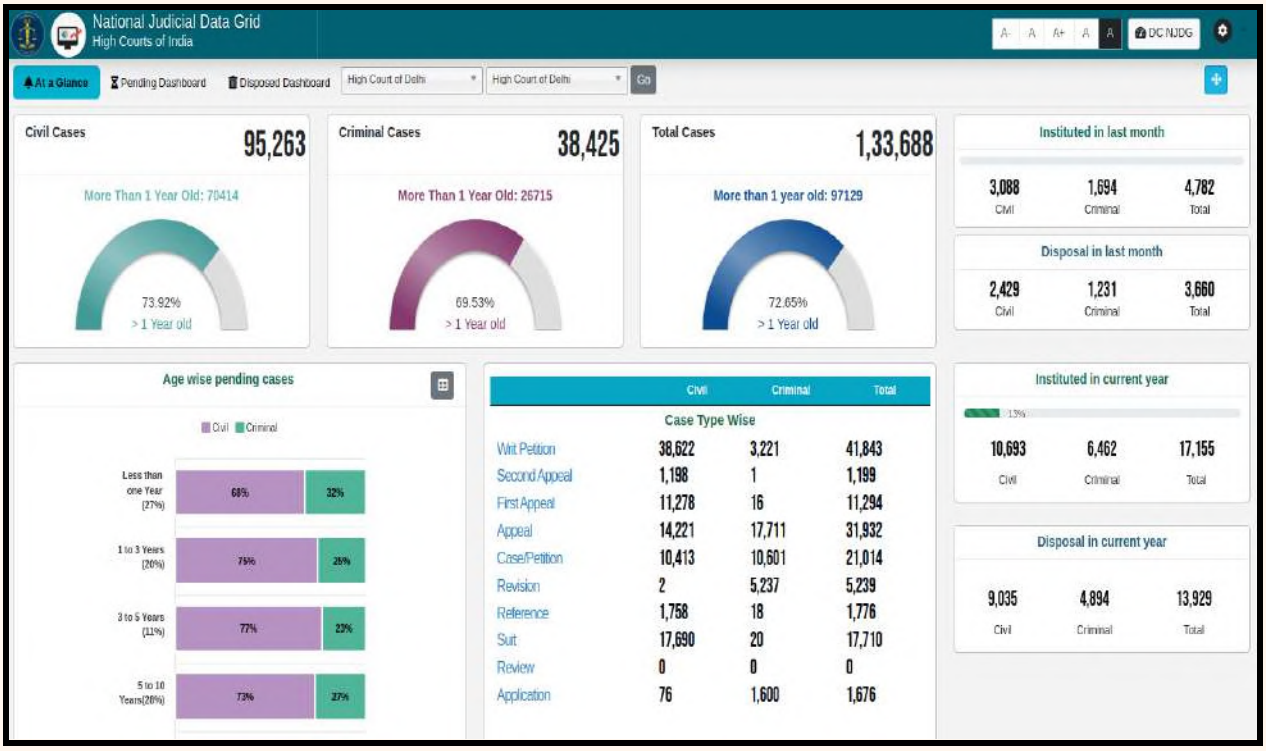
HIGH COURTS NJDG



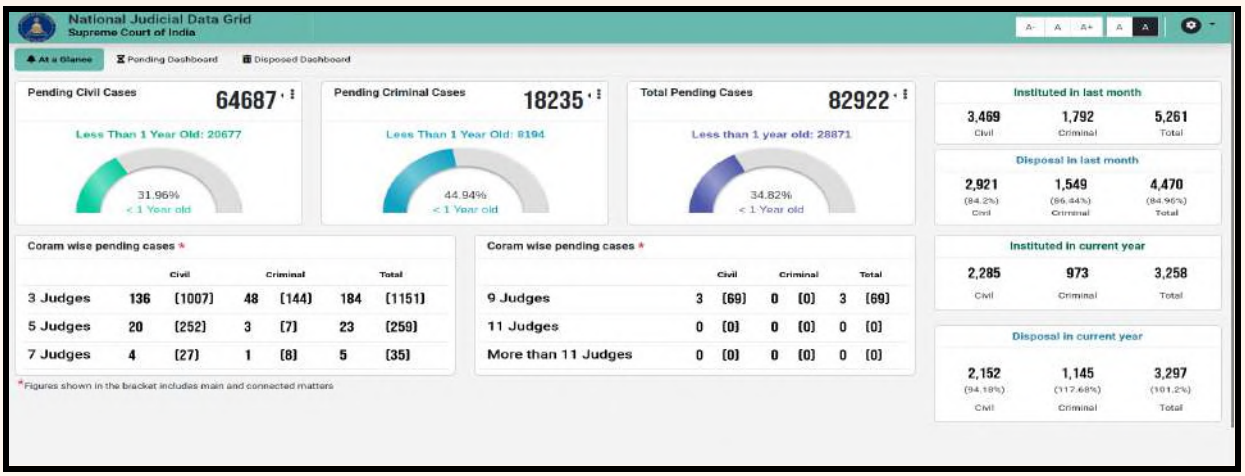
The High Courts NJDG dashboard has three primary tabs: ***At a Glance, Pending Dashboard*** and ***Disposed Dashboard***. The user can select any tab by clicking on it and access the relevant data.

The ***At a Glance*** tab offers a crucial snapshot of the High Courts' case status. It immediately presents key metrics like the number of recently filed cases (less than one year old, both civil and criminal) and a monthly and yearly summary of case initiations and disposals. Importantly, the displayed figures act as direct links, allowing users to instantly access detailed lists of these specific cases for deeper analysis. Whereas, the ***Pending Dashboard*** tab focuses on the current backlog within the High Courts. It categorises pending cases by type (such as Writ Petitions, various appeals, suits, and applications in

both civil and criminal domains). The dashboard utilises different visual representations, like age-wise graphs to understand how long cases have been pending, pie charts to show the distribution of cases across various stages of litigation, and comparative charts to track the balance between new cases filed and cases resolved. The ***Disposed Dashboard*** tab provides Insights into the High Courts' efficiency in resolving cases. It presents data on cases that have been successfully concluded, categorised by whether they were civil or criminal. Furthermore, the dashboard breaks down the disposed of cases by type (like Writ Petitions, appeals, suits, applications, etc.).



SUPREME COURT NJDG



The Supreme Court NJDG dashboard has three primary tabs: ***At a Glance, Pending Dashboard*** and ***Disposed Dashboard***. The user can select any tab by clicking on it and access the relevant data.

The ***At a Glance*** tab provides a quick overview of the judicial data. It includes key statistics and metrics such as the total number of cases, pending cases, disposed cases, and other relevant information. It gives users a snapshot of the current status of cases in the Supreme Court. Whereas, the ***Pending Dashboard*** tab focuses on cases that are still pending. It allows users to filter and view detailed information about pending cases through different charts. Users can also perform drill-down analysis based on various attributes like case type, age, and stage of the case. The ***Disposed Dashboard*** tab displays information about cases that have been disposed of. It provides details about the disposed cases with the help of different charts. Users can also filter and analyse the data based on various criteria to gain insights into the disposal patterns and trends.

BENEFITS OF NJDG

1. **Makes Things Clear and Courts Responsible:** The NJDG has introduced transparency and accountability in the functioning of the courts, particularly regarding pending and disposed of cases. Today, the status of every case in the country can be tracked through the NJDG, which includes a variety of attributes. The NJDG is capable of addressing a wide range of queries, such as:

A. ***How many civil and criminal cases are currently pending in the State of Tamil Nadu?***

According to the NJDG, on 21.03.2025, a total of 14,84,627 cases (7,11,791 civil cases and 7,72,836 criminal cases) are pending in the State of Tamil Nadu.



B. ***What is the number of pending cases filed by women at the District Court level in India, and what percentage of the total cases do these represent?***

According to the NJDG, as of 21.03.2025, there are 37,12,970 pending cases (17,87,765 civil cases and 19,25,205 criminal cases) filed by women at the District Court level in India. These cases represent 8% of the total pending cases.



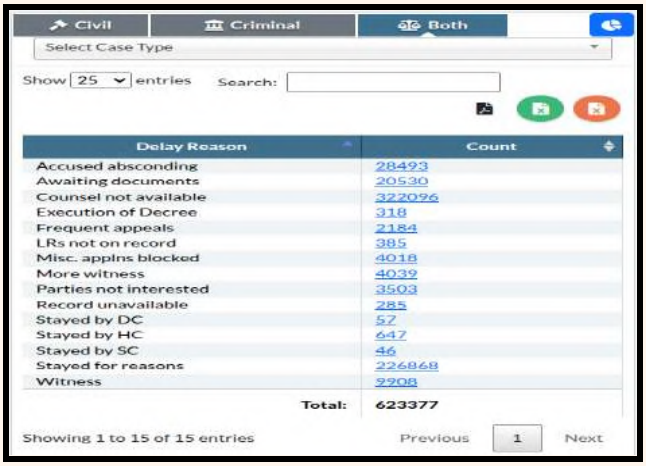
C. ***How many cases have been pending for over 30 years in the State of Punjab?***

According to the NJDG, on 21.03.2025, only 9 cases were pending in the State of Punjab for more than 30 years.



D. ***What are the reasons for the delay in case proceedings in the NCT of Delhi?***

According to the NJDG, on 21.03.2025, a total of 6,23,377 cases were delayed in the NCT of Delhi. The primary reasons for these delays, along with the number of cases, are as follows:



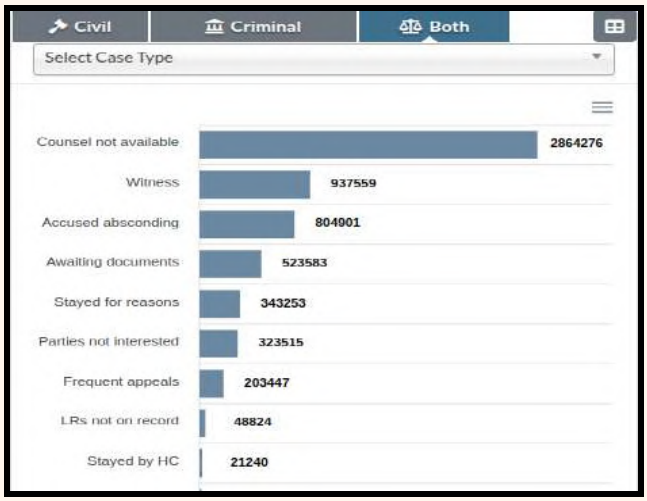
E. How many cases are delayed because the accused is absconding in the District of Hisar, State of Haryana?

According to the NJDG, on 21.03.2025, only 474 cases were delayed because the accused was absconding in the District Hisar of the State of Haryana.



F. How many cases are delayed due to a stay issued by the High Court in the State of Uttar Pradesh?

According to the NJDG, on 21.03.2025, a total of 21,240 cases were delayed due to a stay issued by the High Court in the State of Uttar Pradesh.



In *Yashpal Jain vs. Sushila Devi (2023 INSC 948)*, the Supreme Court of India talked about the State-wise pendency of cases before the respective High Courts and overall Civil Courts as per the figures available at National Judicial Data Grid under the chapter ***"Numbers speak more than words: A closer look to the Statistics of the National Judicial Data Grid"***.[4]

[4] Yashpal Jain vs. Sushila Devi (2023 INSC 948), para 33.

2. **Helps Make Good Decisions:** The wealth of data and information available on the NJDG can assist every judge,, including those directly involved in administration, in making appropriate policy decisions for expediting justice delivery. It is a remarkable tool for management purposes. In *Lok Prahari Through Its General Secretary S.N. Shukla IAS (Retd.) vs. Union of India (2021 INSC 261)*, the Supreme Court of India referred the NJDG while issuing directives regarding the appointment of ad hoc judges under Article 224A of the Constitution of India to address the backlog of criminal cases in High Courts. It observed that five High Courts (High Courts of Allahabad, Punjab & Haryana, Madras, Bombay, and Rajasthan) alone accounted for 54% of the pendency of over 57,51,312 cases.[5] Furthermore, in *Yash Developers vs. Harihar Krupa Co-Operative Housing Society Limited & Ors (2024 INSC 559)*, the Supreme Court used data from the NJDG to highlight the significant volume of litigation generated by the Maharashtra Slum Act and the long pendency of these cases before the Bombay High Court. The Supreme Court stated that NJDG reveals that 1612 cases involving disputes arising under the Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1971, are pending before the Bombay High Court. This data from NJDG underscored the Court's concern about the propensity of the statute to generate litigation and supported the argument that there seem to be problems with the statutory framework of the concerned act.[6]

[5] *Lok Prahari Through Its General Secretary S.N. Shukla IAS (Retd.) vs. Union of India (2021 INSC 261)*, para 23.

[6] *Yash Developers vs. Harihar Krupa Co-Operative Housing Society Limited & Ors (2024 INSC 559)*, para 33.

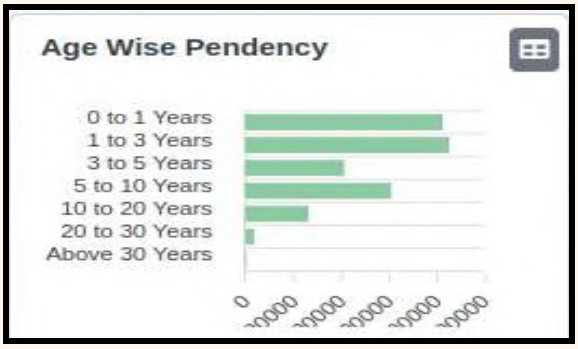
3. **Helps Use New Technology:** The NJDG is providing enough data to introduce big data mining and Elastic Search technology. Through the NJDG, a quantum leap can be taken in utilising technology to benefit justice delivery in the country. In *Smt. Sunanda W/O. Dhanraj Wodeyar vs. Smt. Prabha A. Wodeyar (Criminal Petition No. 100162 of 2018)*, the High Court of Karnataka, relied on the National Judicial Data Grid to ascertain the pending case status before the trial court. The High Court of Karnataka directed the registry to investigate the case status using the NJDG after the petitioner failed to reappear in the court for filing a memo. The NJDG revealed that the suit had already been disposed of. Consequently, the HC determined that the petition's prayer was no longer valid and dismissed the petition.[7]

4. **Helps Manage Judges' Work:** The number of cases pending in every court in the country is available on the NJDG. It is therefore easy to find out if any judge is overworked or underutilised in terms of the number of cases pending in the court. The High Court of Punjab and Haryana has used the National Judicial Data Grid in many judgments to ascertain the pendency of cases at the District Courts while considering petitions seeking expedited proceedings.[7] Furthermore, in *Mahar Uddin Ali vs. The Union of India and Ors. (WP(C)/3128/2017)*, Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, the Gauhati High Court, highlighted the existence and potential utility of the NJDG and the Case Management and Information System (CIS) to the State Government and Foreigners Tribunals. The High

[7] *Suraj Chopra vs. Pooja CR-939-2025 (O&M), Parvinder Singh vs. Gurwinder Kaur CR-6630-2024 (O&M), HARMEET SINGH vs. KULDEEP SINGH CR-4825-2024 (O&M)*

Court suggested that a similar database should be created for the proceedings before the Foreigners Tribunals to manage the large number of pending cases better. The court observed that the NJDG and CIS have enhanced judicial productivity, transparency and accountability in the Indian judicial system.[8]

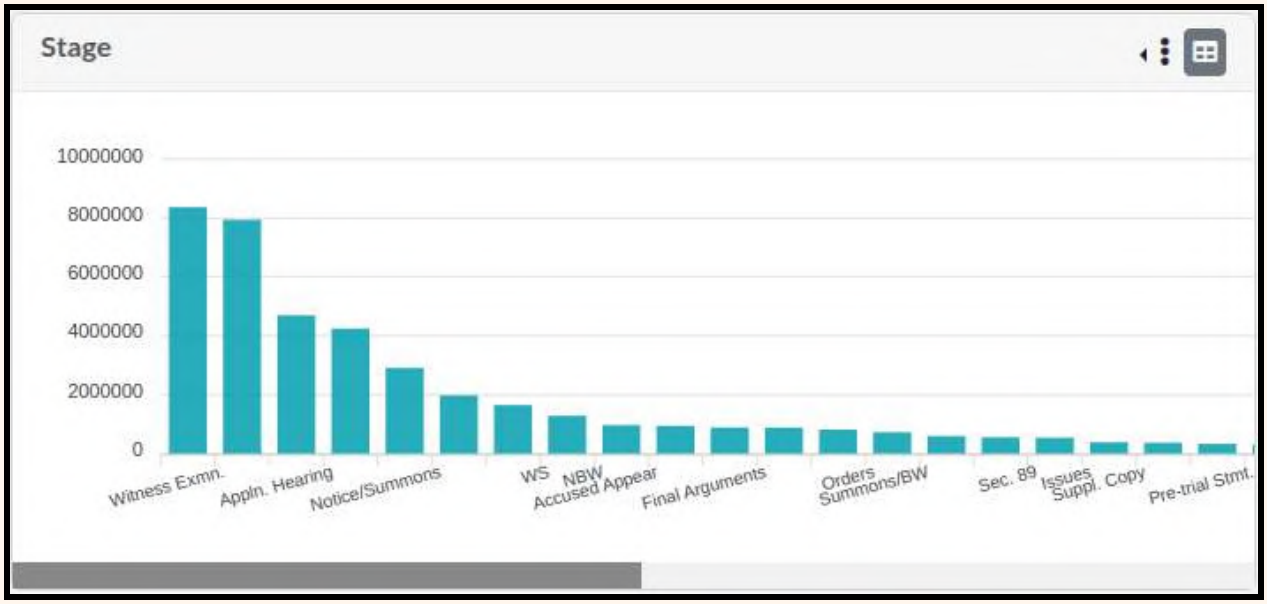
5. **Helps With Old Cases:** The age-wise pendency of cases is available and has been utilised to pass on this information to the High Courts. For example, cases for more than 30 years have been identified; there are more than 75,000 such cases. Therefore, the NJDG works as an effective administrative and organisational tool. In *Yashpal Jain vs. Sushila Devi (2023 INSC 948),* the Supreme Court of India noted the three oldest civil and criminal cases with the help of the National Judicial Data Grid.[9]



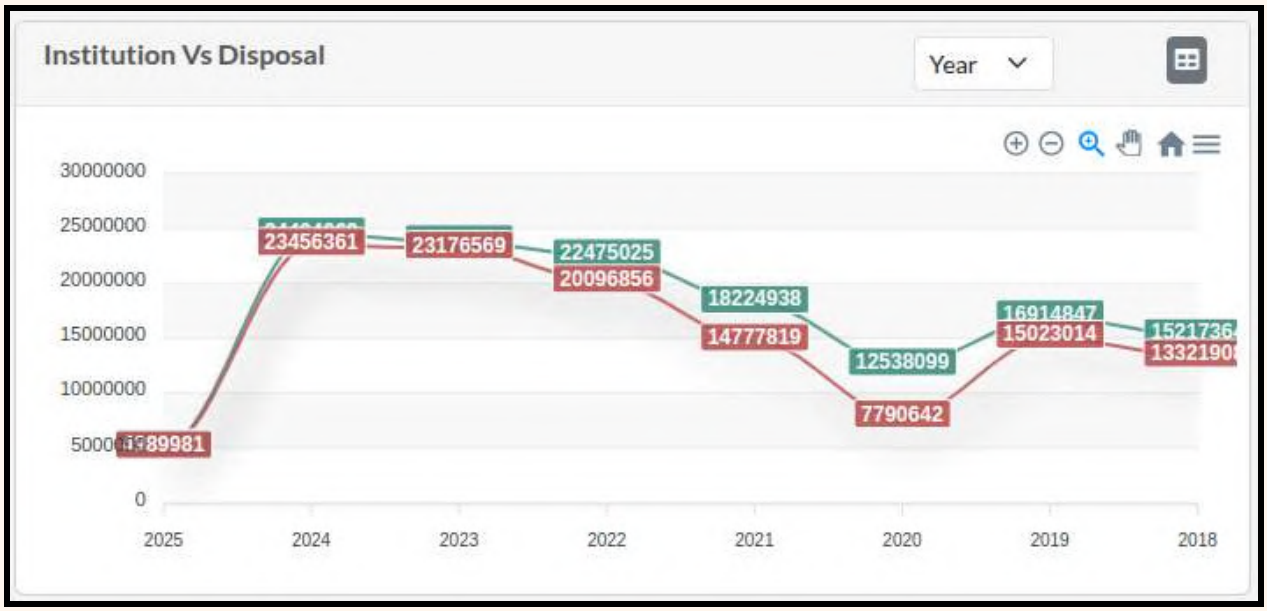
6. **Shows Where Each Case Is:** The stage at which each case is pending has been identified and made available on the NJDG. Lawyers and litigants, as well as judges, have complete information about each case that they are concerned with. In *Yashpal Jain vs. Sushila Devi (2023 INSC 948)*, the Supreme Court of India referred to the National Judicial Data Grid to consider the stage-wise pendency. And it was revealed that the majority of the pendency in cases is at the Evidence/ Argument/ Judgement stage, within which the maximum pendency is caused at the stage of hearing and evidence.[9]

[8] *Mahar Uddin Ali vs. The Union of India and Ors. (WP(C)/3128/2017),* para 23.

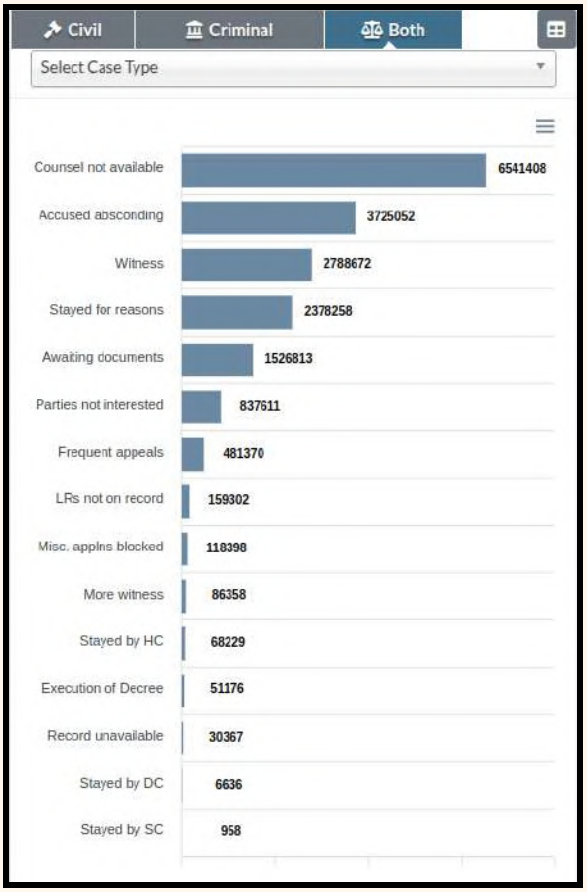
[9] *Yashpal Jain vs. Sushila Devi (2023 INSC 948),* para 34.



7. **Helps Track How Many Cases Start and Finish:** The number of cases instituted and disposed of in a month, and during a specified period, can be easily tracked through the NJDG.



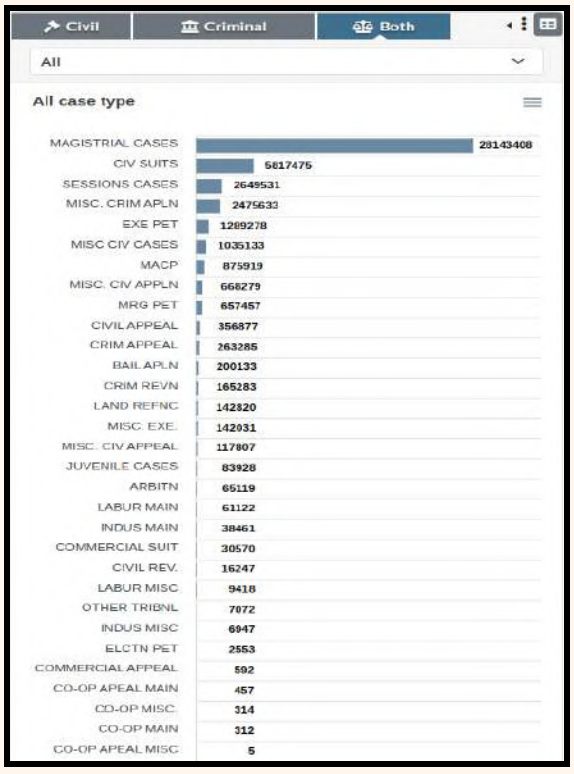
8. **Helps Find Out Why Cases Take Time**: The NJDG can also assist in finding out the reasons for the delay in the disposal of cases. This is therefore an essential tool for judges at all levels to ascertain the problem of delays in justice delivery and to take remedial steps. The Delay Reasons in District Court NJDG divides the cases into 15 delayed reasons, such as Accused absconding, Awaiting documents, Counsel not available, Execution of Decree, Frequent appeals, LRs not on record, etc.



9. **Made After Improving Court Processes and Using Better Technology:** The NJDG is a product of a big process re-engineering exercise by the eCommittee. In this process re-engineering exercise, the Unification of local nomenclatures used across the country under National Types was done, and such National Types were codified. As a result, data can be seen on NJDG under Case Types, Stages, Disposal types, Delay types, etc. At the same time, the Elastic Search database is used for speed, effectiveness and efficiency. Therefore, the new NJDG is a combination of processes

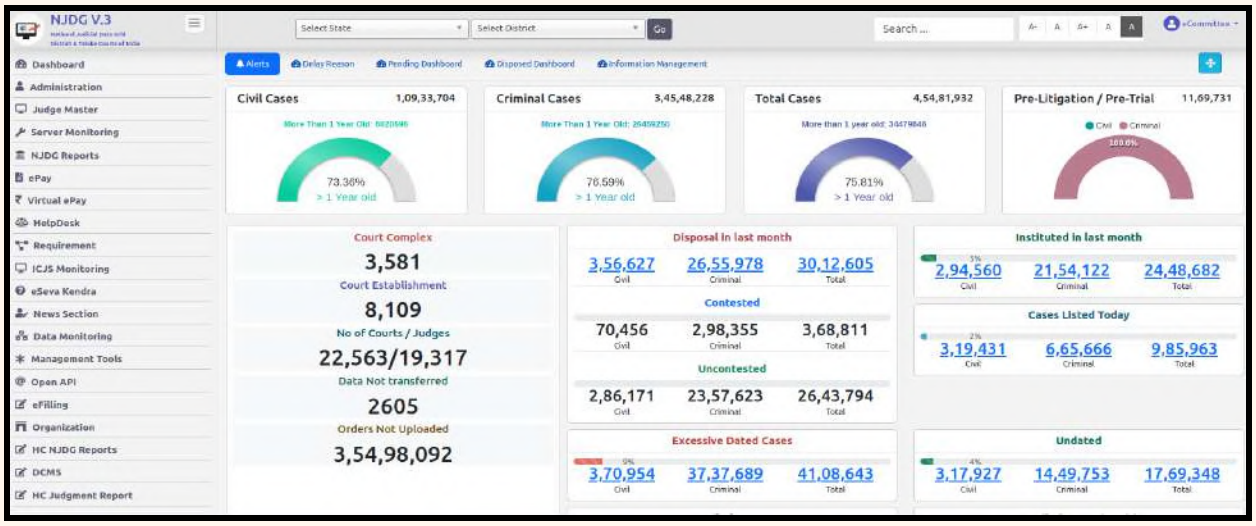
re-engineering and upgraded technology. In *Sri. Mariguru Swamigala Kudure Samadhi Gaddige Mutt/Temple vs. The Chief Commissioner, Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike and Ors. (Writ Petition No. 6284 of 2023)*, the High Court of Karnataka directed the establishment of a National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) at the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP). The proposed NJDG is intended to keep track of all pending quasi-judicial matters, including the authority before whom the matter is pending, links to the order sheet and orders passed. The High Court also suggested that a study of the existing NJDG be conducted to identify any additional fields or data points that may be required for the BBMP's implementation of the NJDG dashboard.[10]

10. **Shows How Many of Each Type of Case There Are:** In NJDG, due to the National Codification exercise, it is possible to know how many Suits, Appeals, Motor Accident Claims, Land References, etc. are pending in the country, State or District. Similarly, it is now possible to know how many Sessions Cases are pending in the country.



[10] Sri. Mariguru Swamigala Kudure Samadhi Gaddige Mutt/Temple vs. The Chief Commissioner, Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike and Ors. (Writ Petition No. 6284 of 2023), para 6.

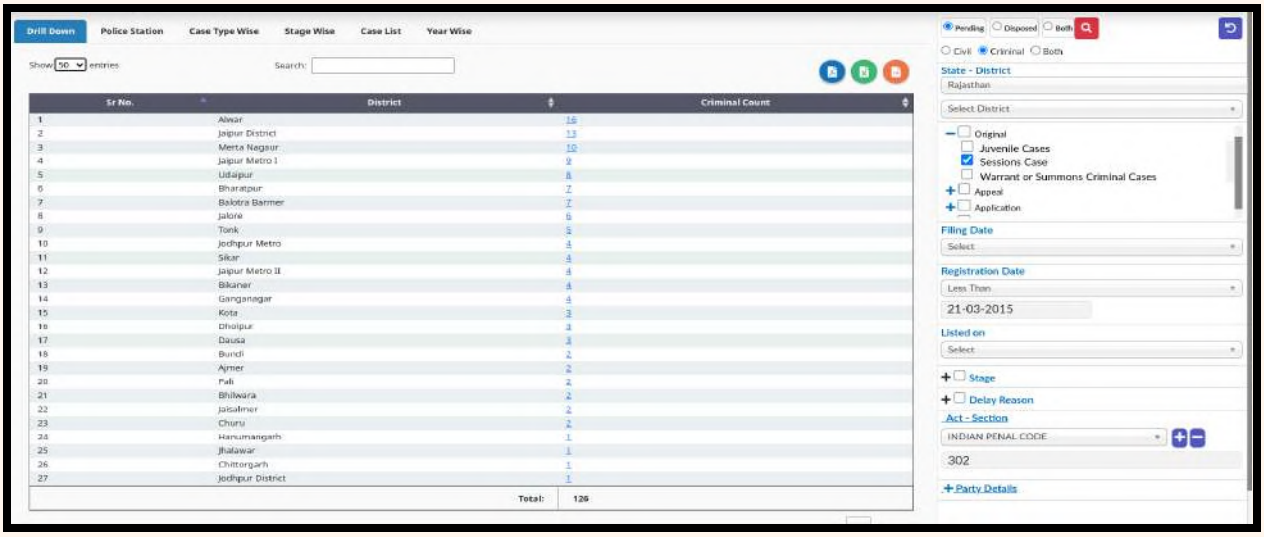
11. **NJDG Intra for Court Management:** The NJDG has an intranet-based access for management and administration. Using this facility, High Courts have created admin logins for Districts, officers in High Court Registry and Portfolio/Administrative Judges of High Courts for Judicial Planning, Monitoring and remote administration. The NJDG Intra can be accessed at the following link: https://njdgintra.ecourts.gov.in/njdg_intra/.



12. **Tool to Find Specific Case Information:** The NJDG Intra has a very interesting feature called a query builder, provided to management and administration users of NJDG. The advantage and benefit of a query builder is that a count and list of cases can be generated by combining a variety of parameters. Query builder can answer queries such as:

A. How many Sessions cases registered under Section 302 of the IPC have been pending for over 10 years in the State of Rajasthan?

According to the NJDG, on 21.03.2025, a total of 126 Sessions cases registered under Section 302 of the IPC have been pending for over 10 years in the State of Rajasthan.



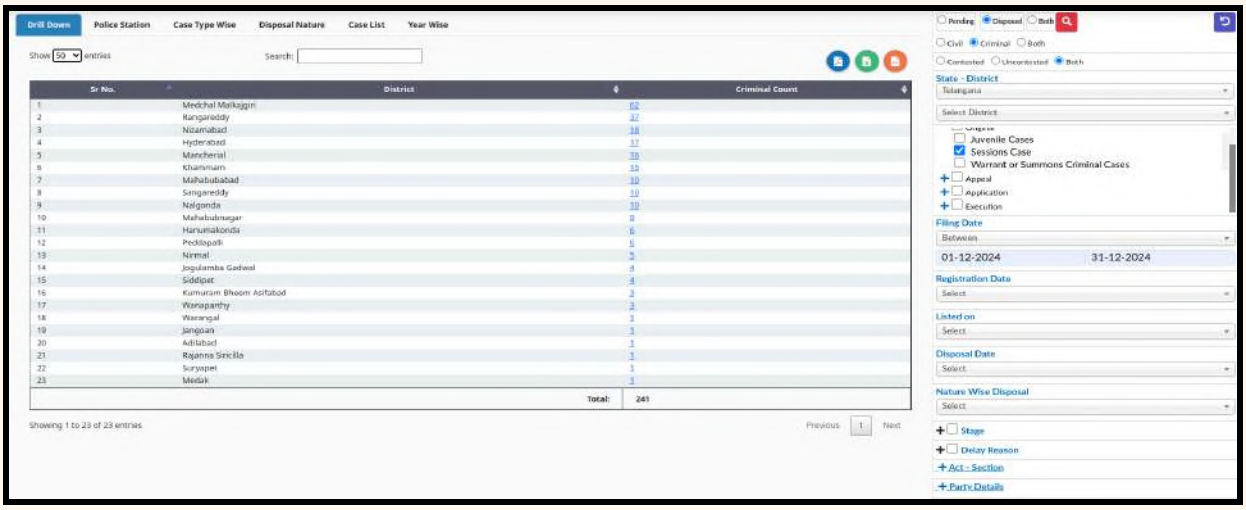
B. How many MACP cases filed by women are currently pending in India?

According to the NJDG, on 21.03.2025, 2,26,782 MACP cases filed by women are currently pending in India.



C. How many Sessions cases were disposed of in December 2024 in Telangana?

According to the NJDG, 241 cases were disposed of in December 2024 in the State of Telangana.



CONCLUSION

The National Judicial Data Grid is a powerful tool that is changing how the Indian judicial system works. It makes court operations more transparent and accountable, helps make better decisions, and promotes the use of new technology. The NJDG is instrumental in improving the delivery of justice by providing easy access to case information and helping to identify the reasons for delays. It is a product of process re-engineering and technology upgrades. It caters to various needs, from case-specific inquiries to court management. The ongoing development and utilisation of the NJDG holds the promise of a more efficient, transparent and responsive judicial system in India. While discussing the importance of NJDG, Dr. Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud, 50th Chief Justice of India, said:

"Onboarding of SC data on NJDG portal under the open data policy is a step on our part to bring transparency and accountability in the judicial domain".

Number of Cases Dealt With (Virtual Hearings) on VC in High Courts and District Courts as on 28.02.2025

S. No.	High Court	High Courts	District Courts	Grand Total
1	Allahabad	247795	6239979	6487774
2	Andhra Pradesh	409661	1440284	1849945
3	Bombay	70599	222698	293297
4	Calcutta	164983	103823	268806
5	Chhattisgarh	104298	318981	423279
6	Delhi	322025	6286058	6608083
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	2942	8391	11333
8	Gauhati – Assam	267125	495237	762362
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	4153	13268	17421
10	Gauhati - Nagaland	1214	964	2178
11	Gujarat	413959	221098	635057
12	Himachal Pradesh	184930	191650	376580
13	Jammu & Kashmir	262301	554387	816688
14	Jharkhand	222760	709896	932656
15	Karnataka	1263915	172328	1436243
16	Kerala	166811	644552	811363
17	Madhya Pradesh	679877	1059175	1739052
18	Madras	1489864	398363	1888227
19	Manipur	52353	16678	69031
20	Meghalaya	6107	61483	67590
21	Orissa	344259	325137	669396
22	Patna	277749	2922585	3200334
23	Punjab & Haryana	620092	3096762	3716854
24	Rajasthan	245451	231850	477301
25	Sikkim	718	16285	17003
26	Telangana	1366701	196166	1562867
27	Tripura	22434	38248	60682
28	Uttarakhand	89226	48857	138083
	Total	**9304302**	**26035183**	**35339485**

Status of Implementation of Rules of VC as on 28.02.2025

Sr. No.	High Court	Whether the Rules of Video Conferencing are implemented in the High Court	Whether the Rules of Video Conferencing are implemented in District Courts
1	Allahabad	Yes	Yes
2	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes
3	Bombay	Yes	Yes
4	Calcutta	Yes	Yes
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes
6	Delhi	Yes	Yes
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes
8	Gauhati – Assam	Yes	Yes
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	Yes	Yes
10	Gauhati - Nagaland	Yes	Yes
11	Gujarat	Yes	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
21	Orissa	Yes	Yes
22	Patna	Yes	Yes
23	Punjab & Haryana	Yes	Yes
24	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes
25	Sikkim	Yes	Yes
26	Telangana	Yes	Yes
27	Tripura	Yes	Yes
28	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes
	Implemented	**28**	**28**
	Not Implemented	**0**	**0**

Status of implementation of Rules of e-Filing as on 28.02.2025

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 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
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**

Status of implementation of e-Sewa Kendras as on 28.02.2025

Sr. No.	High Court	Whether the e-Sewa Kendra is implemented in HC	Functioning e-Sewa Kendras in HC (A)	Whether the e-Sewa Kendra is implemented in DC	Functioning e-Sewa Kendras in DC (B)	Total (A+B)
1	Allahabad	Yes	2	Yes	74	76
2	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	1	No	0	1
3	Bombay	Yes	3	Yes	40	43
4	Calcutta	Yes	1	Yes	8	9
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes	1	Yes	23	24
6	Delhi	Yes	1	Yes	13	14
7	Gauhati - Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	1	Yes	24	25
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	174	175
12	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	1	Yes	11	12
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	1	Yes	9	10
14	Jharkhand	Yes	2	Yes	24	26
15	Karnataka	Yes	3	Yes	25	28
16	Kerala	Yes	1	Yes	161	162
17	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	3	Yes	126	129
18	Madras	Yes	2	Yes	300	302
19	Manipur	Yes	1	Yes	20	21
20	Meghalaya	Yes	1	Yes	15	16
21	Orissa	Yes	1	Yes	126	127
22	Patna	Yes	1	Yes	37	38
23	Punjab and Haryana	Yes	1	Yes	112	113
24	Rajasthan	Yes	2	Yes	1	3
25	Sikkim	Yes	1	Yes	9	10
26	Telangana	Yes	1	Yes	98	99
27	Tripura	Yes	1	Yes	15	16
28	Uttarakhand	Yes	1	Yes	30	31
	Implemented	**28**	**39**	**27**	**1572**	**1611**
	Not Implemented	**0**		**1**		

Status of Implementation of e-Payments as on 28.02.2025

Sr. No.	High Court	Whether the Court Fee Act is amended to enable the receipt of e-Payments	Whether the e-Payments facility is implemented
1	Allahabad	Yes	Yes
2	Andhra Pradesh	No	No
3	Bombay	Yes	Yes
4	Calcutta	Yes	Yes
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes
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	No	No
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
	Implemented	**23**	**24**
	Not Implemented	**5**	**4**

Statistics of Virtual Courts-28.02.2025

S.No.	Establishment_name	Received	Proceeding Done	Contested	Paid Challans	Challan Amount
1	Assam Traffic Department	203589	203133	545	40853	25818202
2	Chhattisgarh Traffic Department	865	785	0	87	142300
3	Gujarat Traffic Department	3110056	2981301	4363	262630	202409166
4	Haryana Traffic Department	2879338	2045787	9410	134654	114497701
5	Himachal Pradesh Traffic Department	543432	449972	991	21496	34374103
6	Jammu Traffic Department	887295	676156	7207	138424	89594543
7	Karnataka Traffic Department	89328	89293	238	78385	745467390
8	Kashmir Traffic Department	1114503	1115261	155286	198107	109112565
9	Kerala (Police Department)	2466512	2413635	4176	203110	121609216
10	Kerala Transport Department	1218773	1208009	6042	171497	240181307
11	Madhya Pradesh Traffic Department	1227509	912558	658	40965	37530300
12	Maharashtra Transport Department	56569	55108	20	2335	3037405
13	Manipur Virtual Court (Traffic)	2484	2132	0	58	54000
14	Manipur Virtual Court (Transport)	2329	2038	0	39	163500
15	Meghalaya Traffic Department	831	790	0	57	43051
16	Nashik Traffic Department	7	3	0	3	3
17	Notice Branch Delhi Traffic Department	22480304	22174740	111040	2267696	1627850906
18	Odisha Traffic Ctc-Bbsr Commissionerate	654604	589176	1098	43158	40609501
19	Rajasthan Traffic Department	114380	66453	4093	14161	10850530
20	Tamil Nadu Traffic Department	232109	185245	1632	112346	1048645550
21	Tripura Traffic Department	23312	23308	25	3472	886790
22	Uttar Pradesh Traffic Department	22522929	16584766	114641	1186275	664871891
23	Uttarakhand Traffic Department	68110	62652	277	5481	7689602
24	Uttarakhand Transport Department	47612	39690	135	3153	5535201
25	Virtual Court Chandigarh	823685	822072	3281	95674	92426511
26	Virtual Court Delhi (Traffic)	8163048	7804625	143791	1971881	1907727502
27	Virtual Court Gujarat (Transport)	340418	332818	1759	58047	223891875
28	West Bengal Traffic Department	285945	264502	2460	11789	6122702
	Total	**69559876**	**61106008**	**573168**	**7065833**	**7361143313**

Status of Installation of Justice Clock in High Courts

Sr. No.	High Court	Number of Items for which funds were released	No. of Items Procured/ Purchased
1	Allahabad	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
3	Bombay	4	4
4	Calcutta	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	1	1
6	Delhi	1	1
7	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	1	1
8	Gauhati (Assam)	1	1
9	Gauhati (Mizoram)	1	1
10	Gauhati (Nagaland)	1	1
11	Gujarat	1	1
12	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2
14	Jharkhand	1	1
15	Karnataka	3	3
16	Kerala	1	1
17	Madhya Pradesh	3	3
18	Madras	2	2
19	Manipur	1	1
20	Meghalaya	1	1
21	Orissa	1	1
22	Patna	1	1
23	Punjab & Haryana	1	1
24	Rajasthan	2	2
25	Sikkim	1	1
26	Telangana	1	1
27	Tripura	1	1
28	Uttarakhand	1	1
	Total	**39**	**39**

Status of Implementation of ICJS as on 28.02.2025

Sr. No.	High Court	Whether ICJS implemented
1	Allahabad	Yes
2	Andhra Pradesh	Yes
3	Bombay	Yes
4	Calcutta	Yes
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes
6	Delhi	Yes
7	Gauhati - Arunachal Pradesh	Yes
8	Gauhati - Assam	Yes
9	Gauhati - Mizoram	Yes
10	Gauhati - Nagaland	No
11	Gujarat	Yes
12	Himachal Pradesh	Yes
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes
14	Jharkhand	Yes
15	Karnataka	Yes
16	Kerala	Yes
17	Madhya Pradesh	Yes
18	Madras	Yes
19	Manipur	Yes
20	Meghalaya	Yes
21	Orissa	Yes
22	Patna	Yes
23	Punjab and Haryana	Yes
24	Rajasthan	Yes
25	Sikkim	Yes
26	Telangana	Yes
27	Tripura	Yes
28	Uttarakhand	Yes
	Implemented	**27**
	Not Implemented	**1**

E-Filing Total Count as on 28.02.2025

S.No.	State Name	High Court/ District Court	Total Cases Submitted		
			HC	DC	Total
1	Allahabad	District Court	*	10065	10065
2	Andhra Pradesh	High Court	16096	5	16101
3	Bombay	Both Court	332237	1569520	1901757
4	Calcutta	High Court	8327	1694	10021
5	Chhattisgarh	Both Court	631	804	1435
6	Delhi	District Court	*	1090246	1090246
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	Both Court	0	0	0
8	Gauhati – Assam	Both Court	14399	20007	34406
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	Both Court	0	0	0
10	Gauhati - Nagaland	Both Court	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	High Court	63901	3378	67279
12	Himachal Pradesh	Both Court	2720	90411	93131
13	Jammu & Kashmir	Both Court	28311	108734	137045
14	Jharkhand	Both Court	32	836	868
15	Karnataka	Both Court	4370	153261	157631
16	Kerala	District Court	*	922681	922681
17	Madhya Pradesh	District Court	*	1379	1379
18	Madras	Both Court	93230	1231719	1324949
19	Manipur	High Court	4215	8972	13187
20	Meghalaya	Both Court	1	1	2
21	Odisha	Both Court	19241	58284	77525
22	Patna	Both Court	601635	7649	609284
23	Punjab & Haryana	Both Court	50632	41319	91951
24	Rajasthan	Both Court	34595	3718	38313
25	Sikkim	Both Court	3627	5445	9072
26	Telangana	Both Court	7784	3482	11266
27	Tripura	Both Court	3988	14882	18870
28	Uttarakhand	Both Court	126	61937	62063
		Total	**1290098**	**5410429**	**6700527**

Status of Digitisation of Court Records as on 28.02.2025

S.No.	Name of High Court	Number of pages digitised in the High Court in the current month	Total number of pages digitised in the High Court up to the current month	District Courts(including Taluka Courts) under the jurisdiction of the HC	
				Number of pages digitised in DC in the current month	Total number of pages digitised in DC up to the current month
1	Allahabad	38,12,007	53,47,89,659	6,74,43,402	97,45,60,893
2	Andhra Pradesh	10,65,308	1,42,04,781	74,44,535	2,56,91,977
3	Bombay	52,94,010	3,46,09,102	3,51,884	7,25,424
4	Calcutta	6,69,253	4,89,38,686	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6	Delhi	3,81,265	22,93,29,647	18,58,340	10,90,01,868
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
8	Gauhati – Assam	0	2,97,53,593	0	15,58,31,203
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	45,556	8,08,530	51,096	13,23,281
10	Gauhati – Nagaland	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	37,317	5,37,090	56,411	82,430
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	71,42,331	0	0
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1,83,665	3,92,08,843	9,32,837	54,83,298
14	Jharkhand	12,02,000	1,51,23,206	4,31,935	75,83,464
15	Karnataka	11,35,920	2,69,43,999	18,92,569	3,44,31,202
16	Kerala	11,62,488	5,86,92,719	5,23,898	91,17,722
17	Madhya Pradesh	18,61,592	22,47,29,014	1,25,61,461	53,31,95,995
18	Madras	24,85,456	14,55,99,531	78,73,506	8,19,05,103
19	Manipur	1,09,272	52,78,155	90,451	48,45,673
20	Meghalaya	48,000	8,45,702	99,034	33,31,430
21	Orissa	8,47,805	4,45,35,424	42,92,948	11,75,81,662
22	Patna	62,743	2,27,97,499	0	0
23	Punjab & Haryana	17,08,932	27,41,99,318	0	50,66,96,188
24	Rajasthan	47,30,208	10,43,40,362	25,00,959	52,25,444
25	Sikkim	0	11,61,836	2,60,441	44,10,905
26	Telangana	14,26,033	10,78,15,504	47,70,757	3,28,19,876
27	Tripura	2,78,781	63,60,786	0	6,19,005
28	Uttarakhand	6,50,000	1,71,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,200
	Total	**2,92,97,611**	**1,99,49,45,317**	**11,36,36,464**	**2,61,48,64,243**

e-Committee Outreach/ Training Programmes Conducted During the Month of February 2025

S.No.	Dates of Programmes	Programme No.	Conducting Institute	Title of Programme	Participants	No. of Participants
1	22.02.2025	ECT_11_2025	JTRI, UP	Programme for Technical staff of District Courts: Hardware & software maintenance, Data Replication, Data monitoring, VC equipment, Lan connections, etc	Technical Staff/District System Administrator/ System Officers	150
2	15.02.2025	ECT_11_2025	Andhra Pradesh State Judicial Academy	Programme for Technical staff of District Courts: Hardware & software maintenance, Data Replication, Data monitoring, VC equipment, Lan connections, etc	Technical Staff/District System Administrator/ System Officers	49
3	01.02.2025	ECT_10_2025	MJA	Programme for Technical staff of High Court - Hardware & software maintenance, Data Replication, Data monitoring, VC equipment, LAN connections, etc	Technical Staffs & NIC Coordinators at the High court	90
4	04.02.2025-10.02.2025	ECT_11_2025	MJA	Programme for Technical staff of District Courts Hardware & software maintenance, Data Replication, Data monitoring, VC equipment, Lan connections, etc	Technical Staff/District System Administrator/ System Officers	677
5	08.02.2025	ECT_13_2025	Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Judicial officers of the District Judiciary (All cadres)	72
6	08.02.2025	ECT_16_2025	Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy	Ecourts Programme at All-District Headquarters	All Judicial officers of the District	72
7	04.02.2025 & 06.02.2025	ECT_18_2025	Delhi Judicial Academy	ICT & eCourts Induction Programme for the newly recruited Direct District Judges	Newly recruited Direct District Judges	35
8	01.02.2025	ECT_7_2025	Assam Judicial Academy	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk, Ecourts Programme at Taluk /Village	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk	27
9	02.02.2025	ECT_12_2025	Assam Judicial Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Advocate / Advocate clerk	27
10	15.02.2025	ECT_7_2025	Assam Judicial Academy	Advocate/ Adv. Clerk, Ecourts Programme at Taluk /Village	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk	31
11	16.02.2025	ECT_12_2025	Assam Judicial Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Advocate / Advocate clerk	31
12	17.02.2025 & 18.02.2025	ECT_09_2025	Himachal Pradesh Judicial	Refresher programme for Court Staff	Staff of the District Judiciary	30

			Academy			
13	24.02.2025 & 25.02.2025	ECT_08_2025	Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy	Refresher programme for Court Staff & N-step Training	Administrative head, Process server	30
14	27.02.2025	ECT_04_2025	Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk, Ecourts Programme at District Headquarters	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk	50
15	14.02.2025	ECT_14_2025	Jharkhand Judicial Academy	Cyber Laws & Appreciation & Handling of Digital Evidence -Refresher Programme	Judicial Officers	50
16	16.02.2025	ECT_08_2025	Jharkhand Judicial Academy	Refresher programme for Court Staff & N-step Training	Administrative head, Nazarat, Process servers	400
17	28.02.2025	ECT_05_2025	Jharkhand Judicial Academy	Programme for Court Managers & Administrative Head Staff of District Judiciary	Administrative Head staff & Court Managers from every District	50
18	03.02.2025-05.02.2025	ECT_14_2025	Karnataka Judicial Academy	Cyber Laws & Appreciation & Handling of Digital Evidence -Refresher Programme	Judicial Officers	35
19	04.02.2025	ECT_4_2025	Kerala Judicial Academy	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk, Ecourts Programme at District Headquarters	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk	263
20	05.02.2025	ECT_9_2025	Kerala Judicial Academy	Refresher programme for Court Staff	Staff of the District Judiciary	206
21	05.02.2025	ECT_16_2025	Kerala Judicial Academy	eCourt Programme at All District Headquarters	Judicial Officers of all the District of Rajasthan	32
22	06.02.2025	ECT_4_2025	Kerala Judicial Academy	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk, Ecourts Programme at District Headquarters	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk	266
23	03.02.2025-07.02.2025	ECT_17_2025	Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy	ICT & eCourts Induction Programme for the newly recruited Civil Judges	Newly recruited Civil Judge Junior Division	53
24	01.02.2025	ECT_12_2025	Orissa Judicial Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Advocate / Advocate clerk	644
25	08.02.2025	ECT_4_2025	Orissa Judicial Academy	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk, Ecourts Programme at District Headquarters	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk	367
26	19.02.2025	ECT_9_2025	Orissa Judicial Academy	Refresher programme for Court Staff	Staff of the District Judiciary	864
27	02.02.2025	ECT_13_2025	Bihar Judicial Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Judicial officers of the District Judiciary (All cadres)	1000
28	09.02.2025	ECT_5_2025	Bihar Judicial Academy	Programme for Court Managers & Administrative Head Staff of District Judiciary	Administrative Head staff & Court Managers from every District	125
29	22.02.2025	ECT_14_2025	Chandigarh Judicial Academy	Cyber Laws & Appreciation & Handling of Digital Evidence -Refresher Programme	Judicial Officers	171

30	07.02.2025	ECT_7_2025	Sikkim Judicial Academy	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk Ecourts Programme at Taluk /Village (once in 3 months)	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk	50
31	15.02.2025	ECT_16_2025	Sikkim Judicial Academy	Ecourts Programme at All-District Headquarters	All Judicial officers of the District	23
32	01.02.2025	ECT_16_2025	Telangana State Judicial Academy	Ecourts Programme at All-District Headquarters	All Judicial officers of the District	136
33	08.02.2025	ECT_13_2025	Tripura-Agartala State Judicial Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Judicial officers of the District Judiciary (All cadres)	9
34	08.02.2025	ECT_10_2025	Tripura-Agartala State Judicial Academy	Programme for Technical staff of High Court - Hardware & software maintenance, Data Replication, Data monitoring, VC equipment, LAN connections, etc	Technical Staffs & NIC Coordinators at the High court	29
35	09.02.2025	ECT_11_2025	Tripura-Agartala State Judicial Academy	Programme for Technical staff of District Courts Hardware & software maintenance, Data Replication, Data monitoring, VC equipment, Lan connections, etc	Technical Staff/District System Administrator/ System Officers	30
36	03.02.2025	ECT_14_2025	Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy	Cyber Laws & Appreciation & Handling of Digital Evidence -Refresher Programme	Judicial Officers	15
37	16.02.2025	ECT_12_2025	Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Advocate / Advocate clerk.	100
38	16.02.2025	ECT_9_2025	Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy	Refresher programme for Court Staff	Staff of the District Judiciary	100
39	22.02.2025	ECT_13_2025	Meghalaya State Judicial Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Judicial officers of the District Judiciary (All cadres)	39
40	28.02.2025	ECT_14_2025	Meghalaya State Judicial Academy	Cyber Laws & Appreciation & Handling of Digital Evidence -Refresher Programme	Judicial Officers	20
41	03.02.2025 - 21.02.2025	ECT_13_2025	Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy	Computer Skill Enhancement Programme- Level I & II	Judicial officers of the District Judiciary (All cadres)	105
	TOTAL					**6553**

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