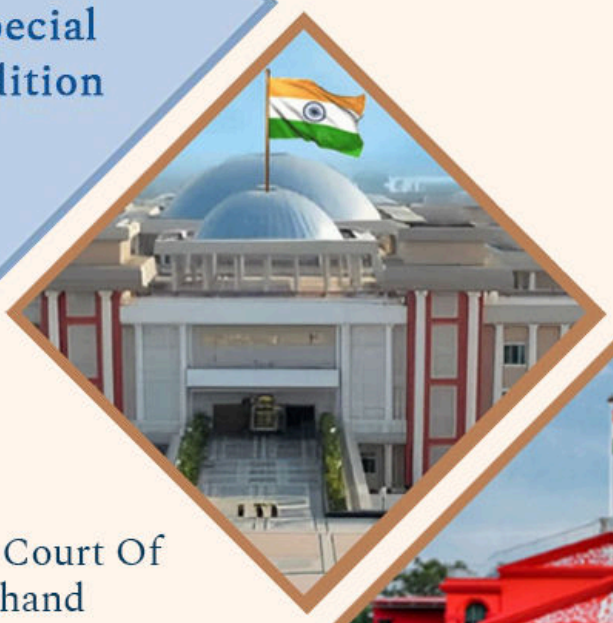
April, 2024

Newsletter

e-Committee, Supreme Court of India

Special Edition



High Court Of Jharkhand



High Court of Karnataka

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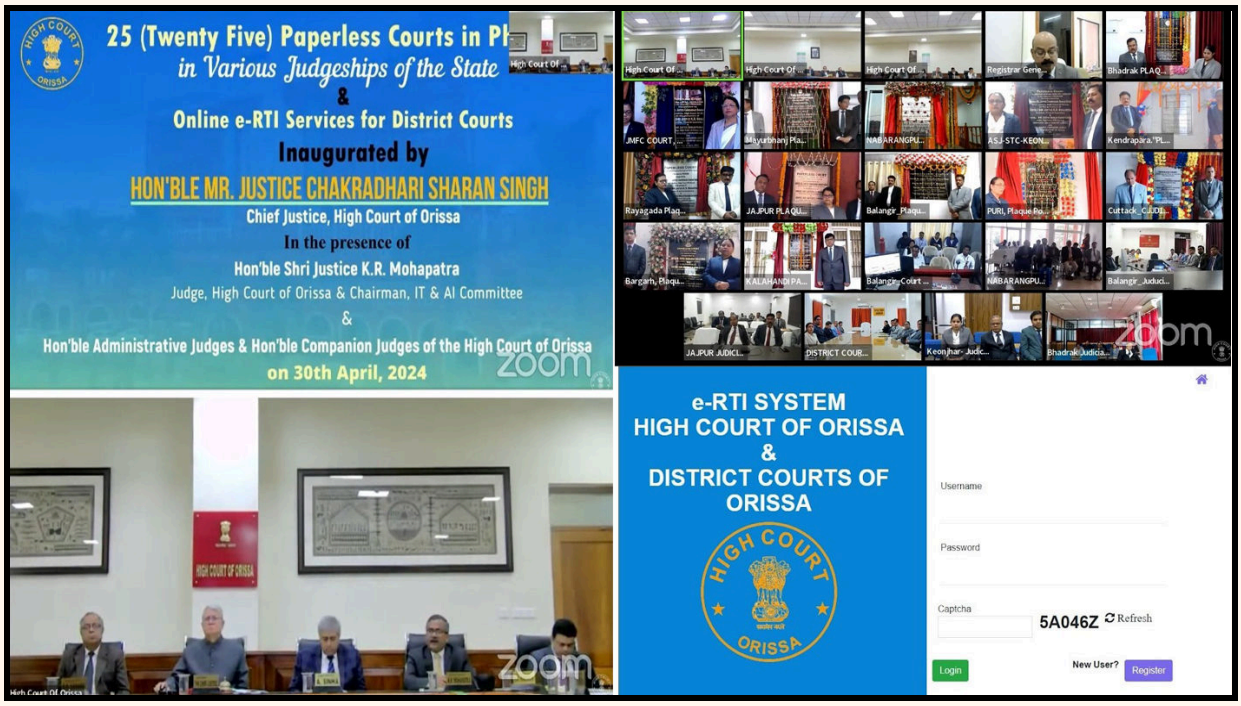
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Inauguration of 25 Paperless Courts in Phase-XI and e-RTI Service for the District Courts of Orissa



On the 30.04.2024, the Hon'ble Shri Justice Chakradhari Sharan Singh, Chief Justice, High Court of Orissa, inaugurated 25 (Twenty-five) Paperless Courts in Phase-XI in various Judgeships now the number of Paperless Courts in the District Judiciary of the State has reached 341 and launched the e-RTI Service for the District Courts through virtual mode, in presence of Hon'ble Shri Justice K.R. Mohapatra, Chairperson, Information Technology & Artificial Intelligence Committee and Hon'ble Companion Judges of the High Court of Orissa. The district judges and state judicial officers joined the event in virtual mode. The above said event can be viewed on the Court's YouTube channel by clicking the link below:- https://www.youtube.com/live/jxqZ98nmQFQ?si=jouYInYAsTEm4

E-Sewa Kendra Inaugurated At District & Session Court of High Court of Madhya Pradesh



The e-Sewa Kendras have been set up and are functional on 13.04.2024 at the District Court of Dewas to facilitate ecourt services to litigants, lawyers, and all stakeholders regarding their cases. The service that is available through e-Sewa Kendra will include Information related to Case Status, Next Date of Hearing, Obtaining of Certified Copies, e-filing, e-payment, e-court fees, e-Court mobile application, e-mulakat - prison appointment and accessible legal services shall be made available to the litigants. Till 30.04.2024 the e-Sewa Kendra is functional at District and Session Court of Barwani, Betul, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Narmadapuram, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Mandleshwar, Morena, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Rajgarh, Sagar, Satna, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Umaria, Mandsaur, Dhar, Ashoknagar, Anuppur, Khandwa, Seoni.

CIS-Generated Processes for all Criminal Courts in Tripura



HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA

F.4(37)/HC/VOL-I/2024/9829-36 ***Dated, Agartala, the 30th April, 2024***

From : Sarbajeet Choudhury,
Deputy Registrar (Vigilance)-cum-CPC.

To : The District & Sessions Judge,
Dhalai District, Ambassa/ North Tripura District, Dharmanagar/Sepahijala District, Sonamura/ West Tripura District, Agartala/Gomati District, Udaipur/South Tripura District, Belonia/Khowai District, Khowai/ Unakoti District, Kailashahar.

Sub : Use of CIS generated processes by all Criminal Courts in Tripura-Re.

Respected Madam/Sir,

Apropos the subject cited above and being directed by the Hon'ble Judge-in-Charge,ICT (including eCourts Project), I am to request you to ensure that all the Criminal Courts under your respective Judgeship use and implement the CIS generated processes w.e.f. 01.05.2024.

Any issue, technical or otherwise relating to the implementation of the above proposal may kindly be brought to the notice of the undersigned for necessary remedial action.

This is for favour of your kind information and doing the needful please.

Yours truly,
30/04/2024.
(Sarbajeet Choudhury)
Dy. Registrar (Vigilance)-cum-CPC

For optimum use and utilisation of CIS 3.2 software, the High Court of Tripura has been pleased to implement the available feature of CIS for auto-generated QR-based processes for all the Criminal Courts of Tripura w.e.f 01.05.2024. This automation would save a lot of repetitive work for the Comply Clerks, whose services may be better utilised for other productive purposes. The communication to this effect was issued on 30.04.2024.

Inauguration of Video Conferencing facility at Dharmanagar Bar Association, High Court of Tripura



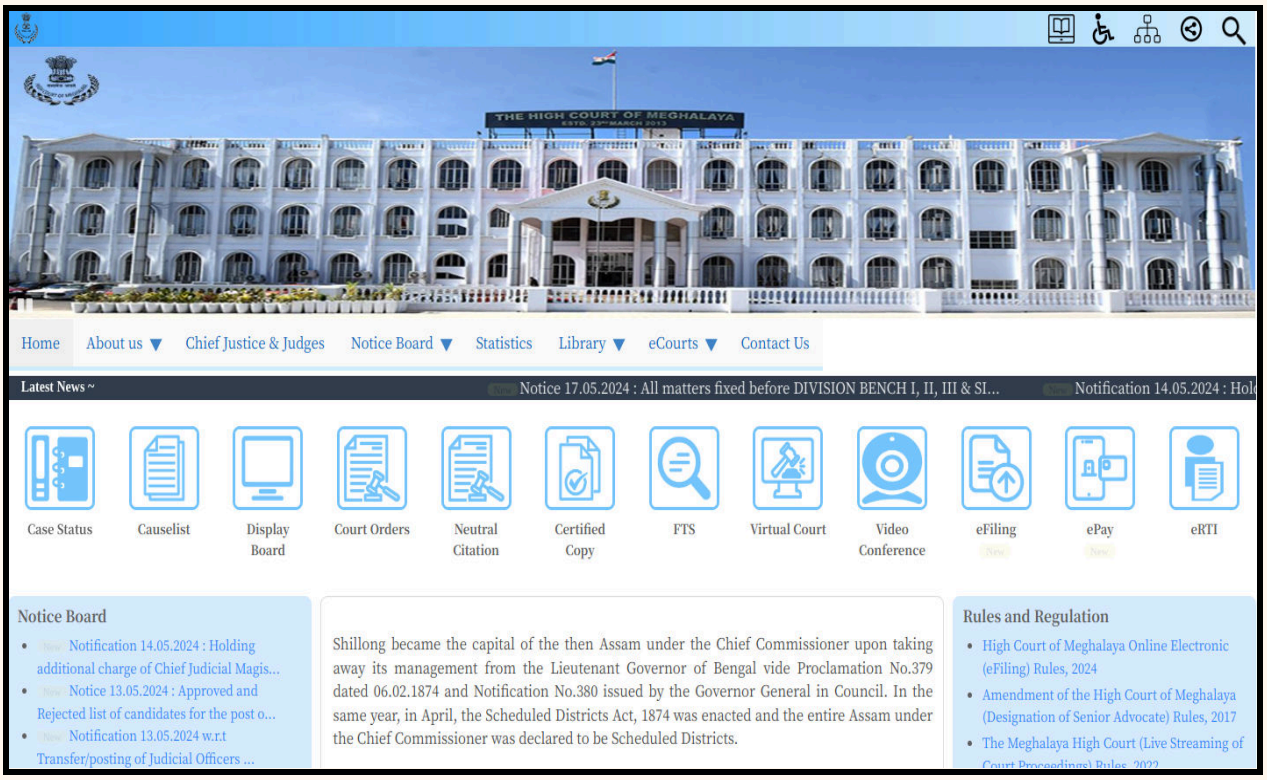
Virtual Inauguration of implementation of the Video Conferencing facility at Dharmanagar Bar Association was done on 03.04.2023 by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura in the august presence of all the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court. The said facility would enable the lawyers, litigants and all other stakeholders to appear virtually in High Court Case Proceedings from the building of the Dharmanagar Bar Association.

Go green initiative- Digital Paper book Training for Court staff of the Rajasthan High Court



Intending to adopt the Go-green initiative and improve accessibility for the use of digital paper books in place of physical paper books, the Rajasthan High Court has procured special Software. Thirty-one Rajasthan High Court employees have been selected to work on a tool to get hands-on experience with the software to improve accessibility for using Digital Paper-books. They have been imparted extensive online training on 06.04.2024 by the Technical Team of Rajasthan High Court.

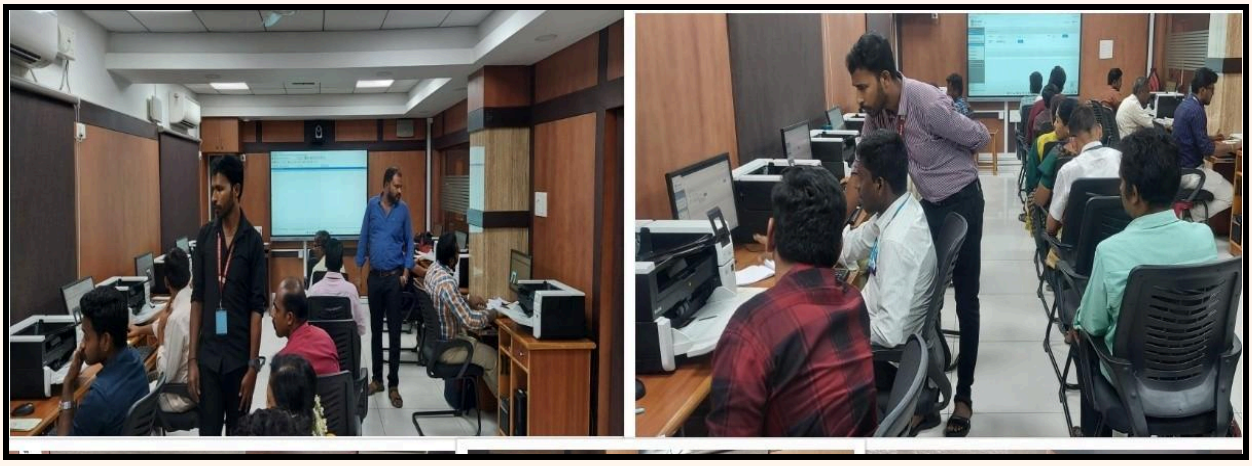
High Court of Meghalaya Conducts a Training Programme on Computer Skill Enhancement for Judicial Officers



In April 2024, several specialised training and refresher programs were organized in Meghalaya to upgrade the skills of court staff across different judicial locations. Each session was tailored to address specific court operations and digitization needs. The sequence of training started on April 6, 2024, when a session was conducted by Enhira Software Pvt Ltd at the High Court of Meghalaya. This session focused on the "Digitisation of case records" and was attended by 70 participants from the High Court, district courts, and sub-divisional

courts, highlighting the push towards digital transformation in record-keeping. On April 10, 2024, Smti D. Laishram, a System Officer from the District Court of Shillong, led two sessions. The first was ECT-8-2024 NSTEP, and the second was a refresher program designated ECT-9-2024. Both sessions catered to the staff of the District Court in East Khasi Hills, Shillong, and each session had 23 participants. These programs were designed to ensure that court staff remain updated with the latest technological and procedural protocols necessary for efficient court administration. Further training was carried out on April 27, 2024, by Smti D. Laishram, extending the reach to East and West Jaintia Hills. The sessions were NSTEP training (ECT-8-2024) and refresher programs (ECT-9-2024) for court staff. The NSTEP training sessions took place in Khliehriat for East Jaintia Hills and Jowai for West Jaintia Hills, with 8 participants attending each session. Similarly, the refresher programs on the same day involved 8 participants at each location, tailored specifically to the staff of the District Courts in East and West Jaintia Hills. These sessions focused on reinforcing the competencies required for optimal functioning within the judicial system, ensuring that the staff is well-versed in the necessary operational updates and legal protocols.

Scanning and Digitization Training for District Judiciary Staff at Madras High Court



The training on scanning and digitisation processes to 855 staff from 285 Courts of the District Judiciary (i.e., @ 3 staff each x 285 Courts) from 01.04.2024 to 30.04.2024, excluding High Court Holidays, was conducted in coordination with the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, Chennai

Replacement of Hardware for the Judicial Officers at Madras High Court

The Madras High Court has replaced the 818 Nos. of Laptops and Printers (more than 5 years old) for the use of 818 Judicial Officers in the State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry. And has also provided 64 Nos. of Laptops and Printers to the newly recruited 64 Judicial Officers in the State of Tamil Nadu. As of 30.04.2024, 99 courts have received a desktop computer, UPS, one ADF scanner and LAN connectivity each.

e-Office Training Programs at the District Judiciary of Kerala



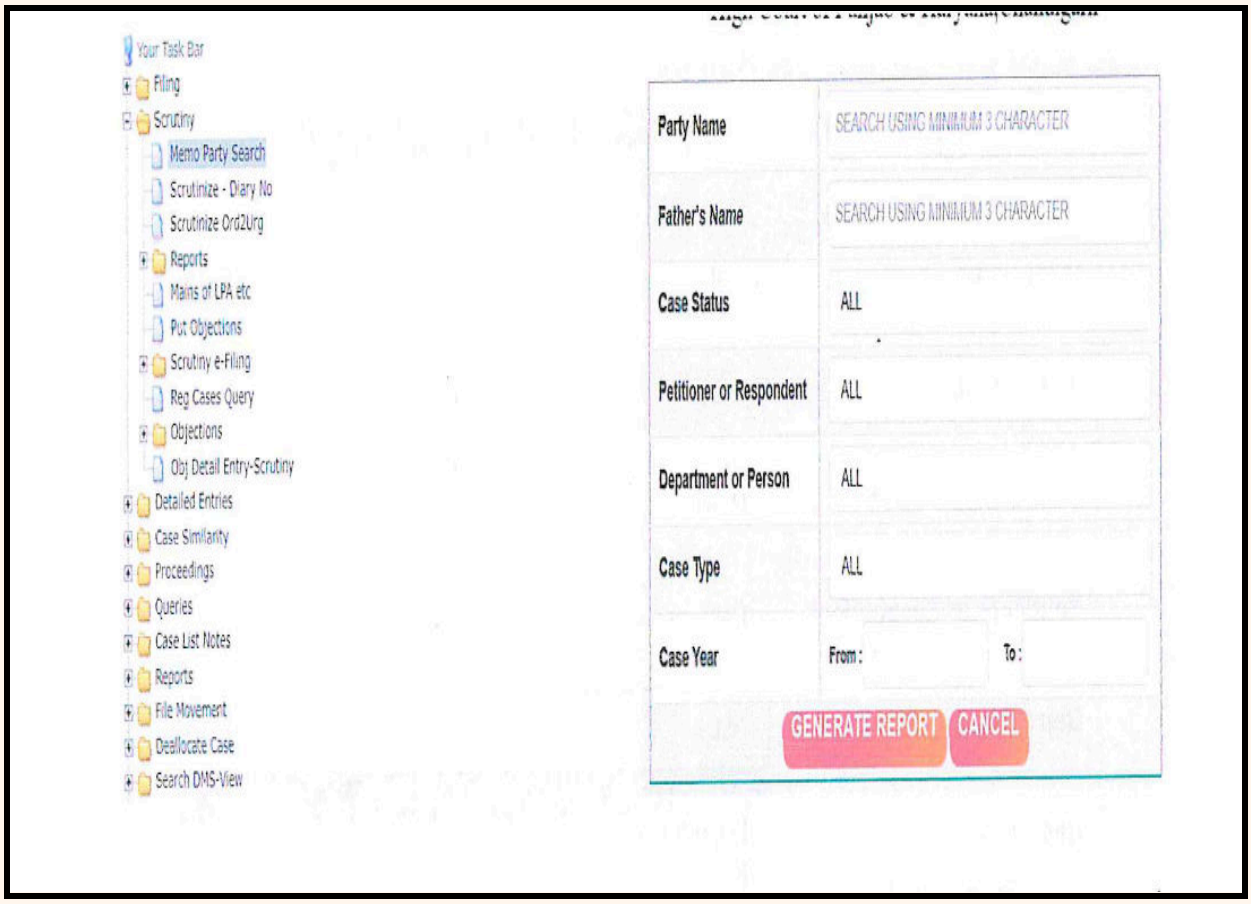
As a part of the implementation of e-Office, on 08.04.2024 and 09.04.2024, e-Office training was conducted for all Ministerial Staff in the Judicial District of Palakkad. A total of 297 participants attended the training programme. On 11.04.2024, a refresher training on e-Office was held for all Ministerial Staff in the Judicial District of Kalpetta, with 161 participants. A training session for Judicial Officers in the Palakkad District was also conducted on April 22, 2024, and around 34 Judicial Officers attended the programme.

Training for the Staff Members in District Court Manjeri, Kerala



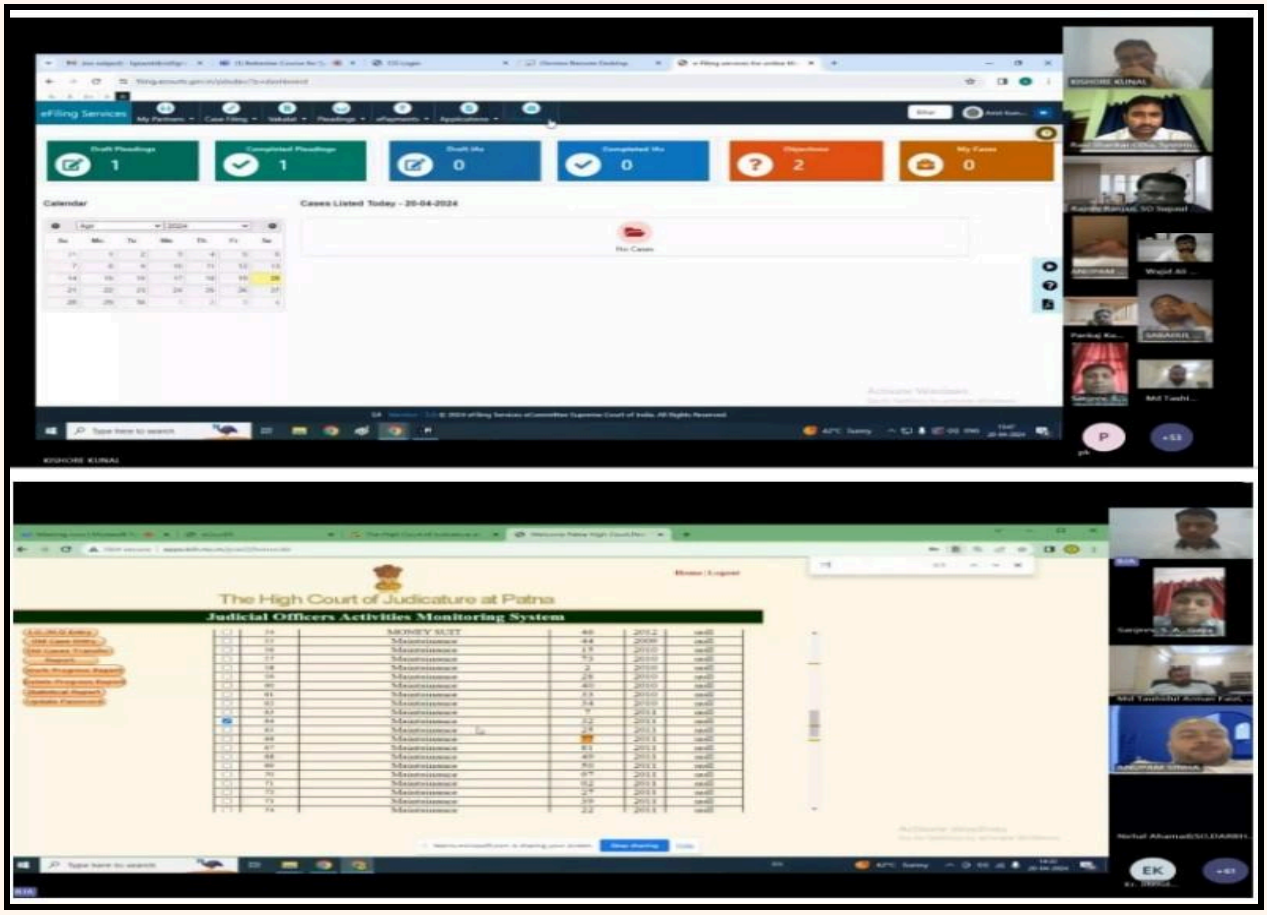
Refresher Training for staff members of the District Judiciary was held on 22.04.2024 to 25.04.2024, & 29.04.2024 to 30.04.2024 by offline mode at Court Complex, Manjeri and Court Complex, Tirur.

Scrutiny Module of the High Court of Punjab & Haryana



A new module has been introduced in IsHiCo software in the 'Scrutiny' module with the name 'Scrutiny' module and the name 'Memo Party Search' option. This option helps search for case details with the help of all memo parties and their parentage. In the Case status option, the user can select the 'Pending' or 'Disposed' option to ease the search query. The screenshots of the same are enclosed herewith.

Training Programme for System Officers and System Assistants of the Judgeships at Bihar Judicial Academy



A Special Training Programme ECT_9_2024 for the System Officers and System Assistants of the Judgeships of Bihar was held on Saturday, i.e. on 20.04.2024 through online mode with respect to Features with basic commands of CIS, UBUNTU Desktop/Server, JOAMS, Online Data Entry, Progress of Old Cases, DPR/MPR of Judicial Officers etc. organised by Bihar Judicial Academy. The total number of participants was 74.

e-Committee Supreme Court of India

Special Edition



झारखंड उच्च न्यायालय, रांची
High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen
Chairman, Hon'ble Computer Committee High Court of Jharkhand



MESSAGE

"Going digital is no longer an option, it is the default".

It is only through technology that the Justice Delivery System can reach the last person in need of justice, which is next to impossible in physical mode.

For decades, the Indian judiciary has grappled with a significant backlog and pendency of litigation, which is now being addressed through initiatives like Digital India and e-Courts. e-Courts have the potential to transform access to justice in the digital age by integrating technology with the traditional courts to reduce pendency and expedite justice delivery.

The adoption of technology in law offers several benefits that positively impact the legal profession and the administration of justice. It has replaced traditional approaches with modern methods revolutionizing today's legal landscape. Some of the benefits of Legal Technology include increased efficiency, improved collaboration, fast process, enhanced access to information, large data storage space, enhanced legal research, cost savings, easy access, increased transparency, data analytics, predictive insights and improved case management. Various technologies have been incorporated into the judicial system which are helping in speeding up the judicial processes in the Courts.

The High Court of Jharkhand is on the forefront to adopt and exploit the technological advantage we have at our disposal in every field. All our Courts function in hybrid mode. Two Courts are completely paperless and work on Document Management System (DMS). Proceedings of one Court is live streamed. 5.34 Crore pages have already been scanned and are being migrated, phase-wise to the DMS. Over and above these pages, 52 lakh pages have been freshly scanned and are being uploaded in DMS. An android app of the High Court of Jharkhand for the benefit of lawyers has already been developed inhouse and is likely to be formally launched soon. Visitors Management System with facility of online e-pass is under test run and shall be implemented soon.

We are looking forward towards transformation of the entire Justice Dispensation System in the State of Jharkhand in a block chain approach where the Courts in all hierarchies are connected with no movement of case records and digitally reachable by the stakeholders. I sincerely hope that within a short span of time we will achieve the same.

Computer Committee Members of the High Court of Jharkhand



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen
Chairman, Hon'ble Computer Committee



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Shankar



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Choudhary

Best Practices (e-initiatives) of the High Court of Jharkhand

Data Bank for Case Information System (CIS) in High Court: A separate periphery in-house module has been developed to keep an accumulated database of ready pending cases for centrally listing the cases before respective Benches with provision for listing the cases bench, nomenclature-wise, subject-wise, and year-wise, as per Benches' direction.

Judgment/Order Template: A module has been integrated into CIS to automatically generate the structure of Order/Judgement by fetching the details such as the Petitioners/Respondents, Advocates, Coram, etc., halting the need to type these details manually. To save time, an editable document file in the court format is generated with the details of the Petitioners/Respondents, Advocates, Coram, etc..

Software for Vigilance Cell: An application has been developed to maintain data for the impartial assessment of the Judicial Officers' character, conduct, capabilities and performance throughout the year. Complete privacy has been maintained

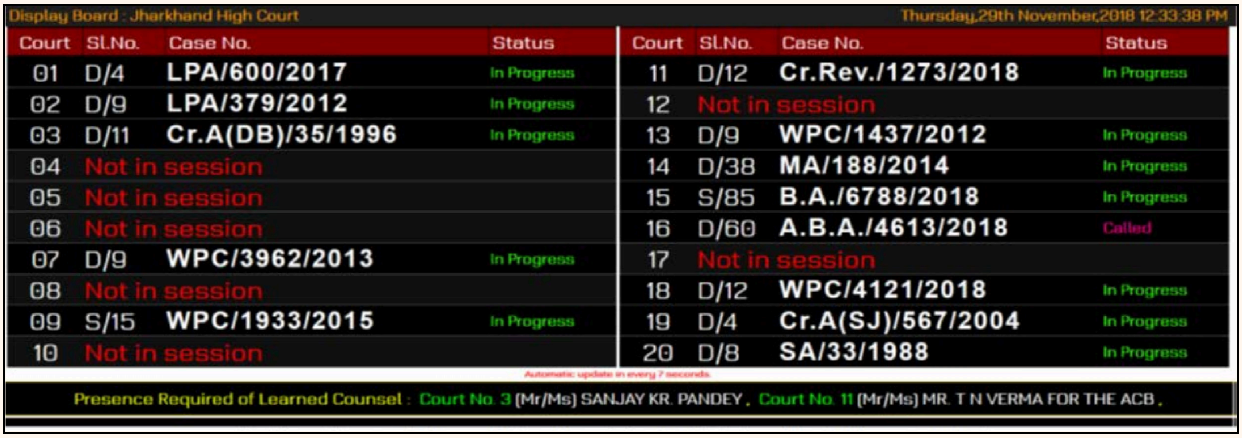
for the Reporting Authority, Reviewing Authority and Accepting Authority.

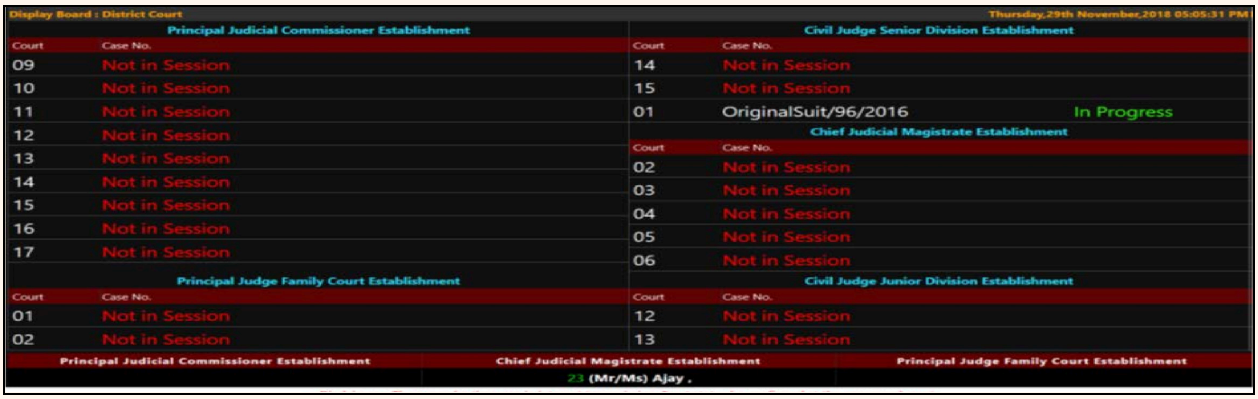
Software for State Judicial Officers: This application manages the biodata of the state's judicial officers and is also available on the High Court of Jharkhand's website. It can generate reports under different headings, such as transfer, promotion, training details of Officers cadre-wise, Judicial Officers on Deputation, Due for retirement, List of Master Trainers, etc.

Display Board & eCall Facility:

- Implemented at the High Court of Jharkhand and all 24 District Courts of State of Jharkhand.
- Displays live status of hearings of cases in all the courtrooms.
- Displays Messages and Presence Required of Learned Counsel in particular Court Rooms.
- Recently, an e-Call facility has been implemented to send SMS directly to concerned advocates for their presence required in a particular courtroom.
- Offline and Online Display Boards are on the High Court website.

The Display Board has been customised to view all the Establishments on a single screen so that litigants and lawyers can find their cases if called in some other courts.





e-Pass (Visitor Management System):

- Implemented in the High Court of Jharkhand on 2nd October 2021.
- Provision for both Advocates & Litigants to apply for a Gate Pass online to enter the High Court premises.
- The link is available on the official website of the High Court of Jharkhand.

Live Streaming of Proceedings: It is implemented in the High Court of Jharkhand on a trial basis.

Online Scrutiny Report:

- Implemented in the High Court of Jharkhand on 16.06.2020.
- Display a list of defects made by the Stamp Reporting Section in the cases filed in the High Court.
- Details of cases can be searched by party names/Token No. And Year.

Online Certified Copy:

- High Court of Jharkhand facilitates the online application for certified copies of Orders and Judgments from 26th November 2020.
- It is integrated with the e-Grass payment gateway, and certified copies are delivered electronically.
- Users can apply in two ways.

Orders & Judgement copy: Users can apply online for a certified copy of orders/ judgment by following simple steps and making an online payment. Applicants receive the proper/certified copy of the requested order in their provided e-mail. (ii) Other copies: Documents related to the cases, such as petitions/annexures/ pleadings, can also be applied online.

- Report Periphery version 2.1: Upgraded version of CIS report periphery version 1.0.
- Lower Court Report: The generation of the lower court report is based on establishment with multiple filters, such as court/district/case type/case status/registration date and subordinate case type.
- Daily Proceeding:- Court users can instantly check the proceedings of cases.
- Duplicate Checking
- Cause List:-User wise entry/delist cases log.
- Institution Register:- Generates reports nature-wise/Judicial Branch with institution/ unregistered/ Pending/ Disposal filter.
- Interlocutory Application Institution Register:- Generate reports nature-wise with Pending/Disposal filter.
- Case Details:-Enhanced searching of cases by case no/case type and case year.
- Various reports of Arising Cases/Fixed cases/Top Cases and Defects Register, etc., can be generated.
- The official website of the High Court of Jharkhand has an Android Mobile App for accessing various applications/modules/menus. Through the aforesaid mobile app, one can access various Applications/Modules/menus, such as Case Status, Cause List, Order /Judgment,Display Board, certified copy, e-Pass, Live streaming, and Calendar.

Achievements of Phase I & II of The E-Courts Project in the State of Jharkhand

E-filing: E-filing Version 3.0 software has been launched and made live in the High Court of Jharkhand and District Courts of Jharkhand. The e-filing system provides for filing plaints, written statements, replies, and various applications related to cases online, which saves advocates' and clients' time, money, and travel and facilitates the automatic digitisation of case records.

Video Conferencing: High Court, as well as District and Sub-divisional Courts of Jharkhand, had conducted hearings of the cases through the VC application 'Google Meet'. In 2019, 213 VC Systems at various District and Sub-divisional Courts of the State of Jharkhand and 82 VC Systems for Jails of Jharkhand were provided by the State Government to enable the e-trail of cases. Also, one Desktop VC System at all the 24 District and 04 Sub-divisional Courts and corresponding Jails have been supplied under the eCourts Project for Jail-Court VC.

NSTEP: National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been implemented in the District Courts of Jharkhand. 212 Smartphones with a 2GB data plan have been provided to Bailiffs/Process Servers of Jharkhand for serving processes/ summons electronically. Several training sessions for process servers, administrators, and other stakeholders have been conducted in district courts.

Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) between police station, court and prison: The inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) has been rolled out in all the District Courts of the State of Jharkhand. Meta Data of FIR, Charge sheet, etc., are being fetched successfully through CIS 3.2 from the CCTNS System (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems)

except for some Hindi data in the CCTNS system.

Virtual Courts: e-Challan, a prerequisite of the virtual court, has been implemented on a pilot basis at Ranchi. Virtual Court will help people pay fines online for petty traffic offences and get their traffic challans disposed of while sitting at home. Implementation of Virtual Court in Jharkhand is being processed.

Digitisation of judicial records (both legacy and pending): Scanning & Digitisation of Court Records is underway in the High Court of Jharkhand and will be started in the District and Sub-divisional Courts of Jharkhand. The High Court of Jharkhand has 5.34 crore pages scanned in the old phase, which is being migrated to the DMS adopted in July 2023. Since then, about 20000 cases have been uploaded in DMS, and it counts to about 49 Lakh fresh pages being digitised.

e-Sewa kendras: e-Sewa Kendra has been set up at the High Court of Jharkhand and all 24 District Courts of State of Jharkhand as a one-stop centre to easily access basic information about Judicial functioning, VC facility, access to cause-list, daily order sheets, next date of hearing, copy of judgments and orders pronounced by the Courts etc.

Online certified copy facility in High Court: The facility for applying online for certified copies of Orders and Judgments was launched on 26/11/2020 in the High Court, with an online payment facility that is running successfully.

The e-payment facility in the High Court: E-payment of the Court Fee in the High Court of Jharkhand is also operational through an ONLINE E-COURT FEE module/link provided on the High Court of Jharkhand website (https://jharkhandhighcourt.nic.in/).

Online view of Defective filing: Given the Covid-19 pandemic situation, to

avoid physical inspection of the Defective Cases which are being pointed out by the concerned Section of the High Court, software has been developed for the convenience of the Advocates/Litigants and a module for online view of defective filing has been provided in High Court of Jharkhand website to view online the defects of their filed cases. Also, software regarding further Stamp Reporting for the second time has been developed, and a module for this is available on the High Court of Jharkhand website for online viewing.

Website accessibility for visually challenged persons: For website accessibility for visually challenged persons, audio captcha, PDF creation, and PDF as searchable and readable by screen reader have been added to the dashboard of the website of the High Court of Jharkhand.

Virtual Justice Clock: Virtual Justice Clock, which is an initiative of the e-Committee for the display of case institution and disposal rates in District Judiciary, is implemented in Jharkhand. The Link of Virtual Justice Clock is available on the official website of the High Court of Jharkhand and the District Court websites of Jharkhand. It displays the live status of pendency, institution, and disposal of cases on a weekly and age-wise basis.

Electronic gadgets and connectivity provided to Judicial Officers: Judicial Officers of Jharkhand have been provided with Laptops, Laserjet Printers, Jio-Fi Routers, and Digital Voice Recorders along with microphones and headphones to make them well-versed with technology for the speedy delivery of Justice.

Official email ID creation through automated mail creation and request processing software: Email-ids for the Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers of the State of Jharkhand have been created successfully through automated mail creation and request processing

software provided by the eCommittee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Capacity Building / Training programmes: eCourts Capacity Building training programs have been conducted for all the stakeholders, such as judicial officers, court staff, advocates, and advocate clerks of the State of Jharkhand on CIS and various eCourt services.

Periphery Reports of CIS: A menu-based system has been developed to generate periphery reports (Fees & Documents, Case No. Wise disposal, Judge Wise disposal (Total Count Of Cases & IA), Nature wise disposal count, Order Sheet, Institution Register, Case Register (Nature wise Count Pendency/Disposal), IA No wise Disposal, IA Register, Cause list, Daily Proceedings, Caveat Filing, Orders & Judgement, Lower Court Case Search by Fir/ Case No., Arising cases from main case, Defects Register, Subject wise Report) of CIS of High Court.

JustIS App: JustIS App has been installed by the Judicial Officers of the State of Jharkhand which is a Court Management Tool developed by the eCommittee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India through NIC for the District Judiciary, Judicial Officers.

GIMS: Government Instant Messaging Services app has been installed for the Judicial Officers of the State of Jharkhand, which can be used for sharing official communication with Judicial Officers quickly

SMS facility: The bulk SMS facility is available for Lawyers/ litigants, facilitating faster information dissemination to Lawyers/ litigants. This facility provides the following information: Various types of messages are sent to the provided mobile no, such as Listing of cases, Filing related information, Objection- related Information, and Court Proceedings/Business.

Judicial Service Centres and Computer Server Rooms: The sites of the Computer Server Room (CSR) and Judicial Service Centre (JSC) have been prepared in all the District Courts of the State of Jharkhand under the e-Courts Project. Facility of UPS and DG Sets provided in the Judicial Service Centres/ Centralized Filing Centres and Server Rooms.

Supply of Computer Hardware items in Courts/Court complexes: Hardware items such as latest Desktop Computers, Duplex Printers, MFD Network Printers, Information Kiosks, UPS, DG Sets, Extra Monitor with Splitter Display Board Monitors, Flatbed Scanners, High-speed Scanners, Document Visualizers, Camera with Speakers and MIC etc. have been supplied to Court Rooms/ Court Complexes of the District & Sub-divisional Courts.

Implementation of FASTER: FASTER (Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records) system has been implemented in Jharkhand for quick transmission of e-authenticated copies of the judgments/orders of the Supreme Court of India to the Subordinate Courts/ Jails for compliance and due execution through a secured electronic communication channel.

Implementation of CIS Software: CIS 3.2 software has been implemented and is currently operational in all the District Courts of the State. Also, High Court CIS, i.e. HCNC 1.0 software, has been implemented and is currently operational in the High Court of Jharkhand.

Solar Power Plants: Khunti in the State of Jharkhand is the first District Court in India to start running on solar power with a total installed solar power plant capacity of 180 KWP. Also, rooftop Solar Power Plants have been installed in the various District and Sub-divisional Courts of Jharkhand by JREDA (Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency).

Migration of websites to S3WaaS Platform: All the District Court websites of the State of Jharkhand have been migrated to the S3WaaS (Secure, Scalable & Sugamya Website as a Service) platform.



Implementation of Neutral Citation: Neutral Citation for citing the High Court's decisions, which will enhance an individual's right to access judgments, orders and proceedings of the High Court, is under implementation. Currently, while running the latest patch/script of Neutral Citation provided by eCommittee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Ongoing E-Court Phase III Activities In the State of Jharkhand

- Provisioning of ICT infrastructure All in One Computers, Scanners, Handheld Devices (Smartphones), LAN(Existing Court Rooms, Digital Signature Tokens.
- Porta Cabins, LAN Nodes for eSewa Kendras

e-Committee Supreme Court of India

Special Edition



Justice N.V. Anjaria
Chief Justice & Chairman Committee
for Computers &Technology
High Court of Karnataka



MESSAGE

With great pleasure, I seize the opportunity to communicate with you all through the medium of this Newsletter. As we step into a new phase of innovation to be activated through the e-courts project, I extend my regards.

Our collaboration and collective passion for the use of technology in all areas of functioning has the power to transform ideas into reality. This Institution will thereby become more active, progressive, and productive in pursuit of its cherished goals. The various projects under phase II of the e-courts project will mark our onward journey to effectuate the dispensation of justice with the aid of technological advancement.

As a part of technological transformation in Karnataka Judiciary, the High Court of Karnataka, in continuation of past initiatives under Phase I and II, took several e-initiatives such as e-I LR (Bilingual) through ILR Online Portal, Online Digital Case Diary, e-Certified copy Platform, CCTV facilities, e-Pay Portal, e-Summons through e-mails, summons and notices in vernacular language. The process of technological transformation will continue in Phase-III of the e-courts project as envisioned by the Hon'ble e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India.

The future is going to be the digital era. As far as the judiciary is concerned, it has to be shaped to new times. I am sure that all of us will strive continuously for fostering creativity, sharing the knowledge and embracing the spirit of collective endeavours in accomplishing the ICT enablement in the justice delivery system. Your dedication and commitment are bound to take our aims to greater heights.



Achievements of Phase I And Phase II High Court of Karnataka

The High Court of Karnataka has completed several tasks to enhance the judicial system's efficiency in Phase I and II. These tasks include analyzing existing infrastructure, mapping ICT needs, preparing hardware specifications, and conducting feasibility studies before infrastructure implementation.

Formation of Computer Committee: The e-Committee Project commenced with the formation of a specialized committee responsible for its initiation and management, i.e., the High Court

Computer Committee and District Court Computer Committee. These committees were formed to provide strategic direction, oversee the project's execution, and ensure alignment with organizational objectives.

Network Planning and Feasibility Study:

- Analyzed existing court infrastructure.
- Mapped ICT needs for judicial processes.
- Prepared hardware specifications based on requirements.
- Conducted a feasibility study for site preparation and LAN installation.

Site Preparation: Each court complex now has a designated "Computer Room" with minimal civil and electrical work, ensuring reliable electricity, backup power, and uninterrupted operations.

Communication infrastructure: Implemented broadband internet (256 Kbps to 2 Mbps) at court complexes.

- Installed data cabling for internal LAN connectivity.
- Set up LAN and WAN, including hubs, modems, and routers.
- Extended broadband to judicial officers' home offices.
- Established communication links between jails and courts for efficient data transfer.

ICT Hardware and System Software: Installation of ICT hardware, including computers, servers, scanners, printers, etc., has been completed in the computer rooms of all court complexes. The operating system chosen, Linux (Redhat), has been implemented.

Judicial portal and email services: A centralized e-mail server has been established solely for the Indian Judiciary domain, guaranteeing secure communication. All technical aspects, including hosting and maintenance, are internally managed, with robust security measures ensuring data integrity. The portal is a crucial resource for judiciary

stakeholders, enabling effective information dissemination and promoting an ICT culture within the Indian Judiciary.

Training For Judges & Administrative Staff In Courts

- Comprehensive training programs for judicial officers nationwide to implement change management strategies.
- Judicial officers trained as Master Trainers to oversee ongoing training programs.
- District System Administrators (CIS Master Trainers) selected from court staff and trained to use the Case Information Software (CIS) proficiently.

Preparation of a Dedicated Website for District Judiciary: Implementation of a dedicated website for individual Districts using Drupal content management for the Judicial System was completed.

Unique Identification Numbers: Karnataka High Court has started assigning unique identification numbers to all judicial officers, streamlining identification processes within the judiciary.

Process Re-engineering: The Karnataka High Court has initiated process re-engineering exercises. These exercises involve a comprehensive reassessment of processes, procedures, systems, and Court Rules to enhance efficiency and effectiveness within the judiciary.

Case Information System: The CIS version 1.0 was implemented in District Units. The process involved was migration / transferring data from the existing application LMS [Litigation Management System] to the new unified platform, focusing on improving case management and information accessibility.

Data Entry Progress: Significant progress was made in data entry for pending and legacy CIS cases. This ongoing effort ensures that all case information is accurately recorded and readily accessible for judicial proceedings.

Judicial Officers are provided with a Laptop: Judicial officers have been equipped with laptops, ensuring they have the necessary tools to adapt to the demands of modern legal practice. These laptops enable officers to access digital resources, draft legal documents, and communicate effectively with colleagues and stakeholders.

Phase – II: System And Application Software For Court Processes

Case Information Software: The National Core version of CIS for District/Taluka Courts was rolled out with the latest version, CIS 3.2, featuring a browser-based application with an open-source technology stack. The new version promises an improved user interface, workflow automation, and compatibility with Cloud Architecture, fulfilling the needs of ongoing Process Reengineering.

Core-periphery Model of CIS: High Courts delineate peripheral specifications to ensure coherence with the Core, while integration guidelines are jointly crafted by the eCommittee in collaboration with NIC to maintain consistency across the system.

Scanning, Digitization And Digital Preservation Of Case Records: Initially, the High Court initiated Scanning and Digitization in-house, conducting a Proof of Concept (POC) at all three Benches through NICSI empaneled vendors. Additionally, scanning activity has been commenced in three District Court Complexes, including the City Civil Court, Bengaluru; Bangalore Rural

District Courts; and the Court of Small Causes, Bengaluru. The target for the financial year 2023-24 is to scan and digitize six crore pages of Judicial Records, encompassing records from the High Court and the aforementioned three District Courts.

Cloud Infrastructure: Utilize cloud computing to store judicial data from the Case Information System (CIS) across all Court Establishments, enhancing accessibility and collaboration within the judicial system. During Phase II of the e-Courts project, cloud storage was procured to store metadata and judgments/orders.

Infrastructure in newly set up courts: Replicating ICT infrastructure and hardware requirements in the newly established courts under Phase III ensures seamless compatibility and standardization with existing courts.

Video-Conferencing For Courts And Jails: Virtual Courtrooms are being introduced to expedite hearings and reduce the need for physical presence, with guidelines being developed for legal proceedings conducted through virtual means.

Establishment Of Virtual Courts: In June 2020, a Virtual Court was established in Bengaluru City for traffic offenses, covering six traffic court jurisdictions. Since then, it has received 55,911 challans from Police Traffic IT, resulting in fines totaling Rs. 41,71,91,790/-.

E-Sewa Kendra: In Karnataka, 27 e-Sewa Kendras cover all three High Court Benches and 25 District Judiciary court complexes, offering e-court services, including VC cabins and help desk counters. Plans are underway to establish at least 185 e-Sewa Kendras for 2024-2025.

Capacity Building: The e-Committee initiated Digital Accessibility Training for 371 visually challenged employees in Karnataka. The training, conducted in 18 batches over two days starting from 11.09.2023, aims to integrate these employees into the judiciary's accessibility ecosystem.

Human Resources: Recruiting and training personnel with technology and legal administration expertise is imperative to fortify the management and support of implemented technologies. In the High Court of Karnataka, technical manpower has been strategically deployed at the Computer Centre and in each District Court under Phase II. This ensures smooth and efficient utilization of IT infrastructure. Under Phase III of the project, additional technical manpower will be deployed to address project-specific needs and challenges, further enhancing the judiciary's technological capabilities.

Judicial Process Reengineering: In Karnataka, a Judicial Process Re-engineering report has been compiled to streamline workflows and standardize components within the Case Information System (CIS) across the judiciary. Efforts are underway to automate processes such as summons issuance, certified copy distribution, and case status updates for advocates and litigants, and to provide judgments via email. Additionally, the High Court is adopting recommendations from the "Project Report on Model e-Registers" by the Justice Rajesh Bindal committee to standardize court registers in alignment with CIS fields, complementing digitization efforts.

Disabled Friendly ICT Enabled Facilities: The High Court's website has been adapted for disabled individuals, with digitally accessible documents such as Judgments and Orders available. Regular accessibility compliance audits are conducted on the website and portal.

Accessibility Committees have been established at both the High Court and District levels to foster a disability-friendly environment in the Courts.

NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes): Integrating NSTEP in all Civil Courts across Karnataka as part of Phase II of the e-Courts Project has greatly improved communication and coordination among legal entities. By providing 2740 mobile phones to bailiffs and process servers, the real-time tracking of summons and notices has significantly increased efficiency.

Knowledge Management System: The High Court of Karnataka, under the e-Courts Project, has implemented KOHA Library software to capture and share legal knowledge effectively. Additionally, the Indian Law Report (ILR) has been made freely accessible online, promoting collaboration and knowledge-sharing among legal professionals.

Integration With Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS): Through ICJS, the Court receives FIR and Charge Sheet electronically along with its e-signed copies. It aims to integrate associated documents, promoting a paperless environment and facilitating a holistic approach to judicial processes.

Telegram Channel: The High Court of Karnataka and each District Judiciary in the state have launched Telegram channels, attracting over 14,600 subscribers for the High Court channel and over 31,000 subscribers across 30 district channels. These channels deliver real-time e-court services, including cause lists, case status updates, notifications, and other judiciary activities.

Paperless Court: Karnataka courts are transitioning to paperless proceedings, utilizing digital systems for document management. The High Court is acquiring integrated hardware for court halls to facilitate this shift, reducing costs and environmental impact while improving accessibility and efficiency. Plans include scanning case records and implementing e-filing applications to eliminate physical paper movement.

ICT e-Initiatives of The High Court of Karnataka

S3WaaS websites of all the 30 District Courts in the Karnataka State Judiciary: Under Phase III of the e-Courts Project, the High Court of Karnataka completed the migration of all the 30 District Courts websites into S3 SAAS platform in compliance with GIGW.



Revamped websites of the High Court of Karnataka: To improve the user interface (UI) and user experience (UE), the High Court website has been revamped with a new look and feel, with additional features making it an accessible website. Advocates dashboard is an added feature as a part of online services, which contains the following services:

- Registration of Copying requests for orders with e-payment of copying charges.
- e-Payment of Court Fee & Process Fee.
- Registration for Cause List SMS

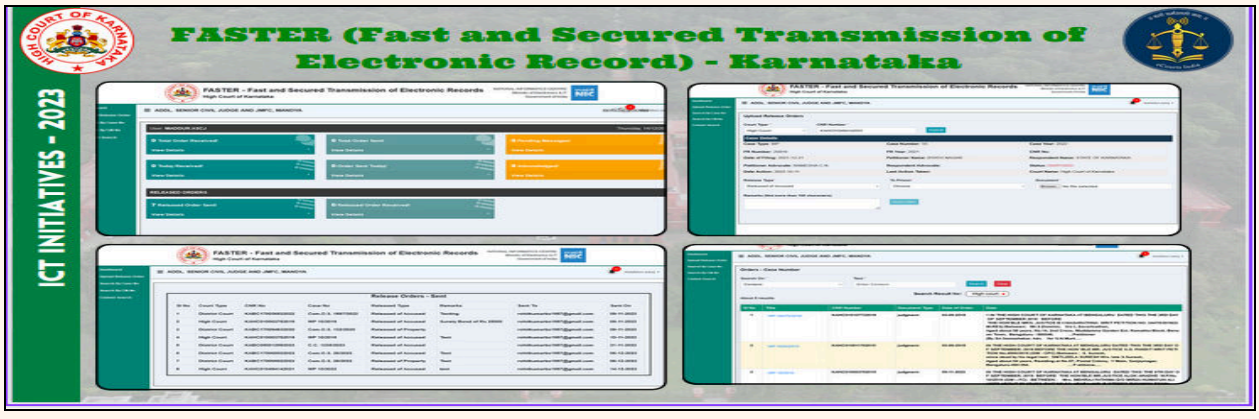


Online Digital Case Diary android mobile application for Litigants, Advocates, and Government Department: The in-house technical team of the High Court of Karnataka has developed a web-based Online Digital Case Diary to gather and verify the access credentials of Advocates, Litigants, and Government Departments concerning email ids and phone numbers as well their identity by cross verifying their uploaded ID proofs. The Online Digital Case Diary mobile application has also been developed in collaboration with the EDCS (Electronic Delivery of Citizen Services) wing of e-Governance, Government of Karnataka, to enable the Litigants,

Advocates, and Government Department to keep track of the entire life cycle of cases pending and disposed before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka and all Courts in the State. The credentials are now being used to secure access to Court Hall Proceedings through VC.



FASTER (Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Record) -Karnataka: FASTER-Karnataka has been developed in house by the NIC technical team, High Court of Karnataka. The same would help minimize the physical movement of any such communication, either through post or otherwise, and also ensure real-time transmission for due compliance and execution.



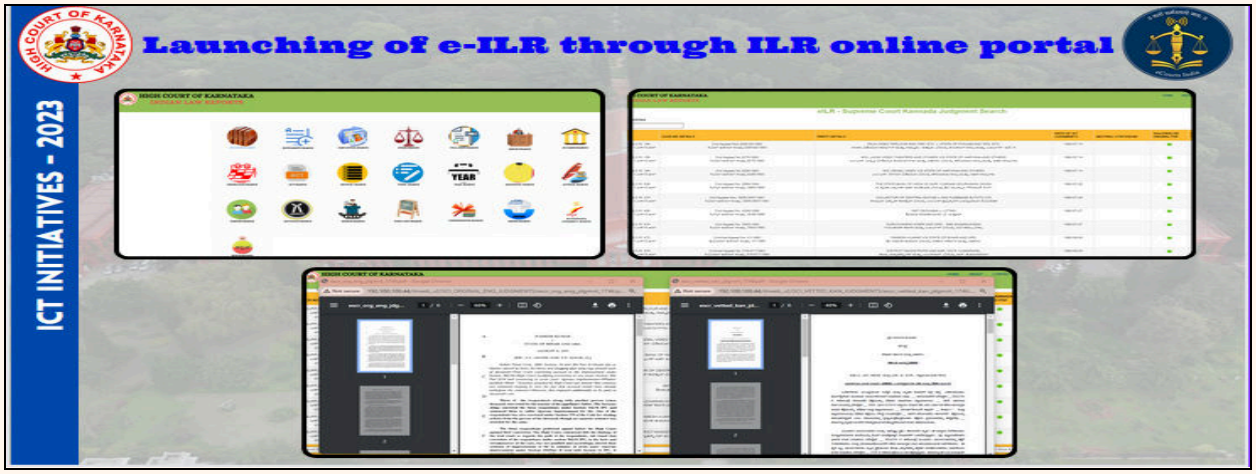
Dashboard for the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Karnataka: As a part of the revamped website, a dedicated dashboard has been developed for the Hon'ble Judges with login credentials having beneficial features to access various services:

- Cause list,
- Pending/disposed cases dashboard,
- Calendar of posted matters,
- Daily disposed of the statement,
- A briefcase to store the files,
- Committee constitution details, and resolution passed therein,
- Access to e-Library,
- Access to virtual justice clock.



e-ILR (bilingual) through ILR online portal: To make available the ILR (Karnataka series) in bilingual for free access by the learned Advocates, Litigants, Officials of Government Departments, Law Students, and the Public, in General, an online platform has been developed for the public use with several user-friendly search parameters for gaining knowledge in the field. The same would accomplish the vision of Phase III of the e-Courts Project as a part of the knowledge management component. Similarly, the

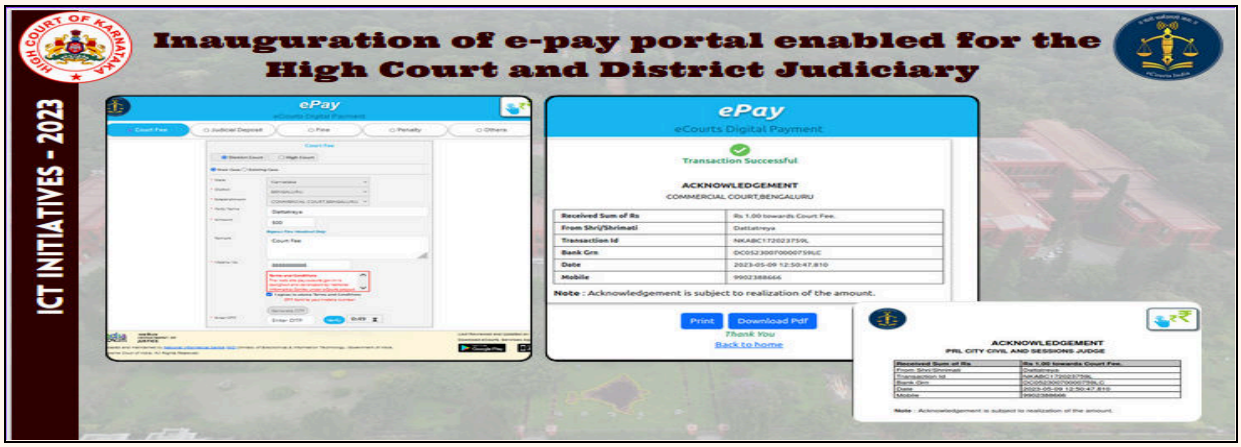
introduction of bilingual online ILR would also meet the agenda of the AI-Assisted Legal Translation Advisory Committee of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, i.e., to start digital law reports accompanied by making available translated versions of Judgments in vernacular language. The link is available on the official website of the High Court of Karnataka.



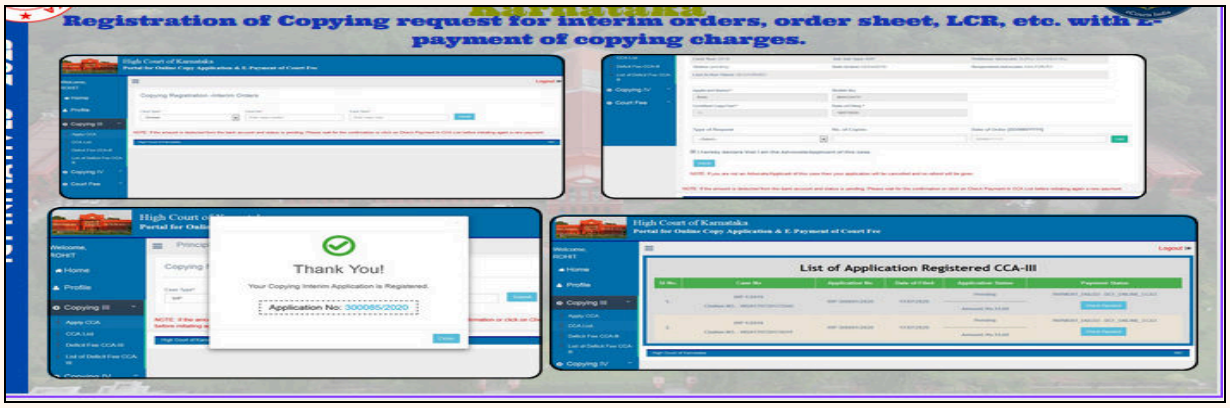
CCTV in High Court & District Courts: In compliance with directions from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Pradyuman Bisht v/s. Union of India and others, the High Court of Karnataka has implemented CCTVs as security and Administration surveillance inside and outside the Court Complexes. It also includes Court Halls with AV capturing. CCTV Project has been taken in the High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru, and Benches at Dharwad and Kalaburagi and has been implemented in 12 District Courts, and the project is in progress in another 18 District Courts for the upcoming Year 2024-25.



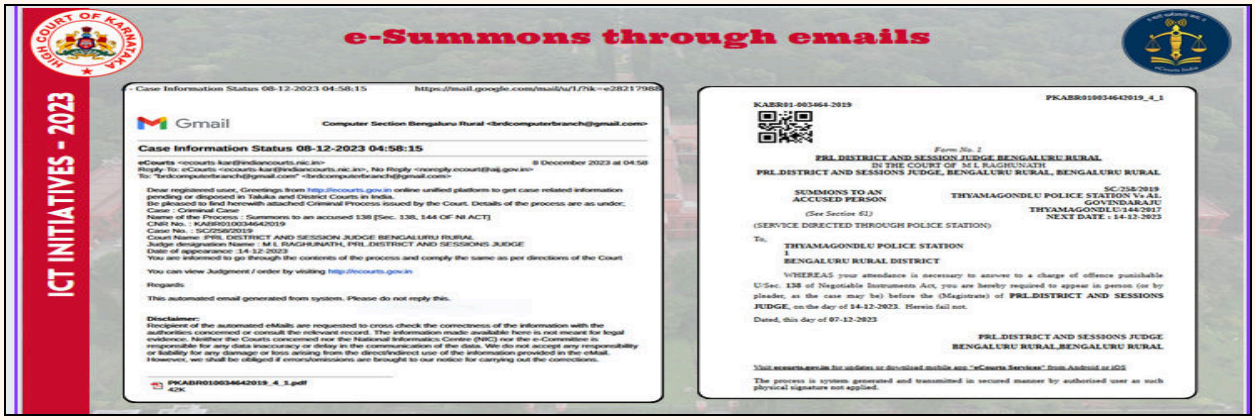
e-Pay portal enabled for the High Court and District Judiciary: The e-Pay portal has been enabled for the Advocates and Litigants to make online payments for court fees, process fees, copying charges, etc.



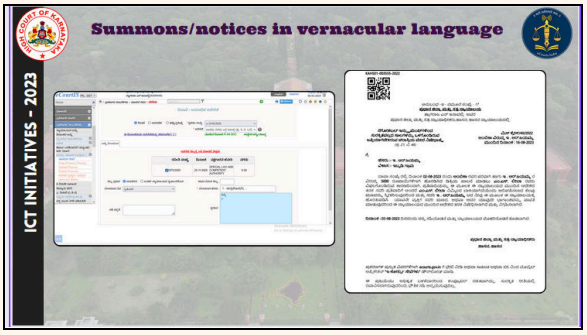
e-Certified Copies platform for District Judiciary: As a Citizen Centric Service and to make available the certified copies of the Orders and Judgments of the District Judiciary, an online e-facility has been developed in the form of District Judiciary Online Services to enable the Advocates and Litigants to make online application for getting digitally signed e-copies of the Orders and Judgments with facing sheet and QR code to facilitate the verification of Judgments online.



e-Summons through Emails: The High Court of Karnataka, as a part of CIS module, by generating e-Summons, started transmitting through emails by operationalizing the same in the District Judiciary, namely wherever the parties to the litigation provided the emails. The same is an additional feature besides the conventional service mode of summons through process servers/bailiffs and tracking through the NSTEP application/handheld device.



Summons/Notices In Vernacular Language: The High Court of Karnataka, as a part of the CIS module, started generating the summons and notices in vernacular language.



Scanning, Digitization, and Digital Preservation of Case Records: The High Court has taken up Scanning and Digitization work on entrepreneur level by outsourcing. Similarly, the scanning is taken up in three District court complexes (City Civil Court including Commercial Court, Bengaluru;

Bangalore Rural District Courts and Court of Small Causes, Bengaluru). An in-house application is also available to track the records..The target for FY 2023-24 is to scan and digitize six crore pages of Judicial Records covering the High Court and the stated three District Courts.

Cloud Infrastructure: During Phase II of the e-Courts project, cloud storage was procured based on the metadata requirements and judgments/orders. Now, cloud storage is required to digitize court records, live streaming, electronic evidence, etc. Cloud storage is also necessary for establishing paperless courts. Accordingly, it is planned to migrate to cloud storage in Phase III.

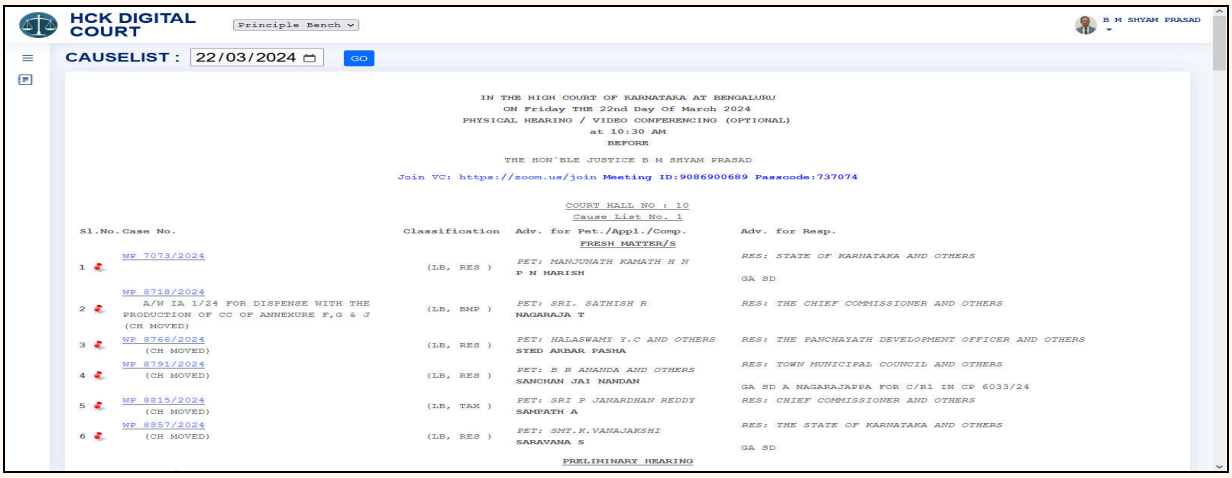
Infrastructure in newly set up courts: Under Phase III, the newly established courts will replicate the same ICT infrastructure and hardware requirements to maintain compatibility and standardization with the existing Courts.

Establishment of Virtual Courts: In Karnataka, a virtual court has been established in Bengaluru City for traffic offenses since June 2020, covering six traffic court jurisdictions within the city limit. The Virtual Court has received 55,911 Challans from Police Traffic IT, and a fine of Rs. 41,71,91,790/- has been collected.

e-Sewa Kendra: In Karnataka, 27 e-sewa Kendras have been established, covering all three Benches of the High Court of Karnataka and 25 other Court Complexes of the District Judiciary. These Kendras facilitate e-court services, including VC cabins and help desk counters, as visualized under the e-Courts project. Now, steps have been taken to establish not less than 185 e-Sewa Kendras for the year 2024-2025, spread across the Court Complexes situated in the State, to bridge the digital divide and facilitate Advocates, Litigants, and Citizens' access to e-court Services.



Paperless Court: As a preparation for establishing Paperless Courts, the High Court of Karnataka is in the process of procuring completely integrated hardware to cover around 400 Court Halls in FY 2023-24, including the High Court and District Judiciary. The above-mentioned move will ensure no physical movement of papers, thereby reducing costs.



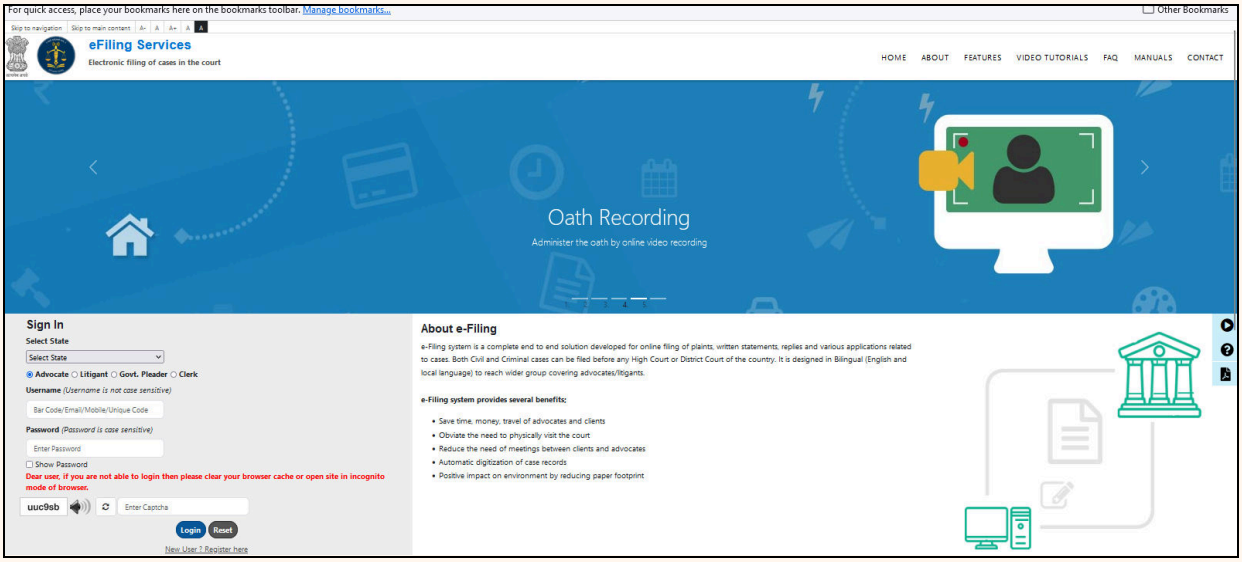
System & Application Software Development: Software developers are deployed in the Computer Centre, High Court to develop requisite software to support case management and document handling and scale up process re-engineering to expand use cases on AI/Blockchain, ultimately to give citizen-centric value-added services.

Solar Power Backup: As a part of sustainable practice and to promote renewable energy, the High Court of Karnataka, under e-Courts Phase II, installed solar panels in 10 Court Complexes and such solar panels in another 33 Court Complexes through State funds. Under Phase III for FY 2023-24, the High Court proposes expanding solar backup facilities in another 40 Court Complexes to ensure an uninterrupted power supply to the IT infrastructure.

Video Conferencing Setup: During the pandemic, the video conferencing facility was operationalized with the eCourts hardware system to enable the Advocates and Litigants to participate online in the Court Proceedings. The facility continued throughout the State through hybrid mode. To scale up the video conferencing facility with a robust system, the High Court of Karnataka has floated a tender for procurement of end-to-end AV/VC hardware to cover about 400 Court Halls under Phase III for the FY 2024-25.



e- Filing: e-Filing portal is enabled in the High Court and all the establishments of the District Judiciary.



Connectivity (Primary + Redundancy): In Karnataka, the Department of e-Governance has provided a wide area network system (KSWAN) to connect all the courts in the State as a primary connectivity by using BSNL services. Redundant facilities are also made available in a considerable number of Court complexes. Steps have been initiated to opt for SD-WAN or leased lines among the Court Complexes for seamless connectivity.

CLASS (Live-Audio Visual Streaming System): In the High Court of Karnataka, AV streaming of Court Proceedings has already started through the YouTube platform. Once the complete integration of hardware is in place, the feature will become permanent. Live streaming rules are already in place through notification.

Human Resources: In the High Court of Karnataka, in addition to technical manpower deployed at the Computer Centre, technical manpower is deployed under Phase II in each District Court to ensure hassle-free usage of IT infrastructure in the Courts. Under Phase III, project-specific technical manpower will be deployed.

Future Technological Advancements: The High Court of Karnataka to make use of AI technology started using an AI tool (SUVAS) for the translation of Judicial Records, as well as testing tools like Shruti, Saransh, and Panini of NIC to make use of the same for voice-to-text for summarization of contents and translation.

Judicial Process Reengineering: In Karnataka, the Judicial Process re-engineering report already been prepared by the Committee constituted for the same to automate the process and to standardize the various components and fields of the Case Information System (CIS); efforts have been made to achieve the uniformity of workflow throughout state judiciary, and further endeavour is also on to automate the process like summons, issuance of certified copies, sharing case information inclusive of status to the Advocates and Litigants, as well to make available the copies of Judgments through email etc., The High Court, taking note of the introduction of the Case Information System and digitization of records, is also endeavouring to follow the "Project Report on model e-Registers" to standardize the format of registers maintained by the Courts in consonance with fields available in CIS.

Disabled friendly ICT-enabled facilities: The website of the High Court is made accessible for disabled persons. Similarly, digitally accessible documents are prepared as Judgments and Orders to make them accessible to differently-abled persons. Steps also have been taken to subject the website and portal to audit for accessibility compliance. To create a disabled-friendly eco-system in the Courts, the High Court formulated a Committee on accessibility both at the High Court and District Level.

NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes): In Karnataka, the NSTEP project has already been implemented in all the establishments of

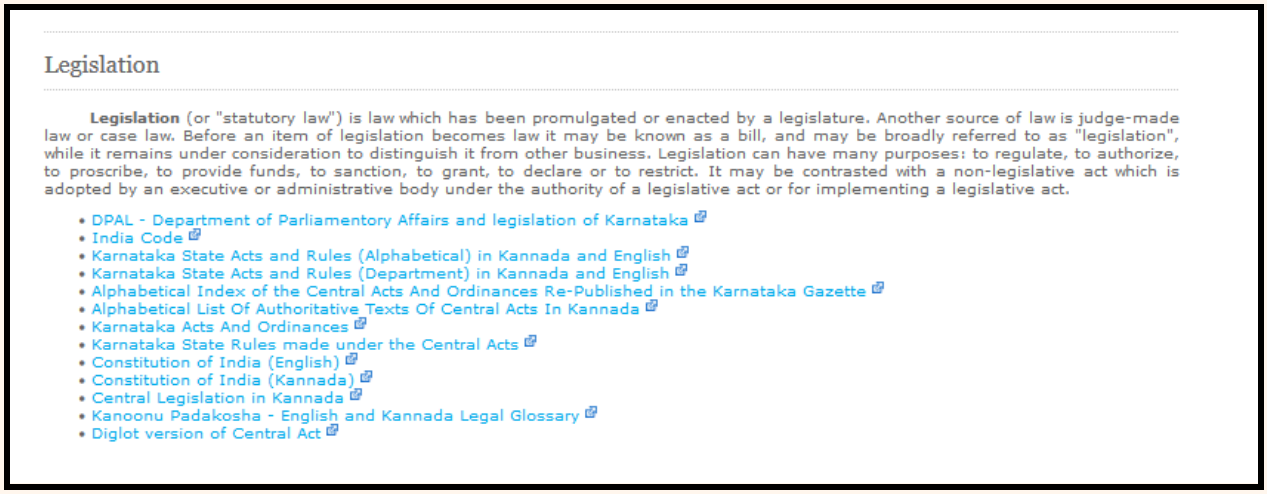
Civil Courts under the e-Courts Project of Phase II, and 2740 mobile phones have been provided to bailiffs and process servers to keep track of summons and notices issued and also to get the real-time status of such process back in the Court.Under Phase III of the e-Courts Project for the current FY 2023-24, the High Court proposes to extend to all other bailiffs and process servers.To use the said NSTEP mechanism in the Criminal Courts, effort is made to send summons of Criminal Cases to the Police Stations for service and to keep track of such processes, and the same is under pilot in one of the Court locations at Bengaluru.

Capacity Building: Develop comprehensive training programs to equip court personnel with the necessary skills. Ensure ongoing training to keep pace with technological advancements. The High Court of Karnataka has conducted the eCommittee Digital Accessibility



Training for visually challenged court staff working in the High Court of Karnataka and District Judiciary for two days, divided into 18 batches, starting from 11.09.2023. The High Court of Karnataka, under Phase II of the e-Courts Project, has trained judicial officers through selected master trainers and trained the judiciary staff through technicians and other staff by making them master trainers. The eCourts capacity-building training is ongoing in coordination with the Karnataka Judicial Academy.

Knowledge Management System: Under the e-Courts Project, KOHA Library software has been successfully implemented in the High Court of Karnataka libraries, which contains datasets of books with search parameters to search through title, author, edition, and publisher. As a part of the creation of an online learning platform and digital case registry, the High Court of Karnataka decided to make the bilingual Indian Law Report (ILR) published online without any cost barrier and to achieve the objective of Phase III to make such repository freely accessible aggregator of case law.



Legislation

Legislation (or "statutory law") is law which has been promulgated or enacted by a legislature. Another source of law is judge-made law or case law. Before an item of legislation becomes law it may be known as a bill, and may be broadly referred to as "legislation", while it remains under consideration to distinguish it from other business. Legislation can have many purposes: to regulate, to authorize, to proscribe, to provide funds, to sanction, to grant, to declare or to restrict. It may be contrasted with a non-legislative act which is adopted by an executive or administrative body under the authority of a legislative act or for implementing a legislative act.

- DPAL - Department of Parliamentory Affairs and legislation of Karnataka
- India Code
- Karnataka State Acts and Rules (Alphabetical) in Kannada and English
- Karnataka State Acts and Rules (Department) in Kannada and English
- Alphabetical Index of the Central Acts And Ordinances Re-Published in the Karnataka Gazette
- Alphabetical List Of Authoritative Texts Of Central Acts In Kannada
- Karnataka Acts And Ordinances
- Karnataka State Rules made under the Central Acts
- Constitution of India (English)
- Constitution of India (Kannada)
- Central Legislation in Kannada
- Kanoonu Padakosha - English and Kannada Legal Glossary
- Diglot version of Central Act

e-Office for High Courts & District Courts: E-Office has been implemented in a few Branches on a pilot at the High Court of Karnataka, and now efforts are to establish the same for all other branches and to streamline the workflow in the administration.

Integration with Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS): In Karnataka, the Courts have already been onboarded through ICJS to have interoperability among the pillars for data exchange. As such, The courts have already started receiving FIR and Chargesheet in electronic form. Now, an effort has been made to fetch the associated FIR and Charge sheet facility documents. Once complete, the receipt of police records is achieved through the form in the ICJS platform by consuming the same into CIS. The same would aim to institutionalize a paperless environment in the Criminal Justice System.

Telegram Channel: The High Court of Karnataka has already launched the Telegram channel of the High Court of Karnataka for each district judiciary of the State of Karnataka. The prime objective of Telegram Channel is for real-time delivery of e-court services. Currently, 14600+ members are subscribed to the High Court channel, and across the state, in 30 districts, about 31000+ members are subscribed to District Judiciary channels. High Court and all District Judiciary telegram Channels can be accessed at: https://karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in/telegram_channels.php

Number of Cases Dealt With (Virtual Hearings) On VC In High Courts And District Courts As On 30.04.2024

S. No.	High Court	High Courts	District Courts	Grand Total
1	Allahabad	244051	5659343	5903394
2	Andhra Pradesh	398355	1427179	1825534
3	Bombay	54187	159571	213758
4	Calcutta	151819	89810	241629
5	Chhattisgarh	103703	202145	305848
6	Delhi	321595	5382850	5704445
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	2431	8158	10589
8	Gauhati – Assam	266544	432480	699024
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	3987	13268	17255
10	Gauhati - Nagaland	1029	774	1803
11	Gujarat	403298	206687	609985
12	Himachal Pradesh	184093	184098	368191
13	Jammu & Kashmir	260149	517063	777212
14	Jharkhand	221572	676230	897802
15	Karnataka	1245199	150268	1395467
16	Kerala	164568	599631	764199
17	Madhya Pradesh	672872	947822	1620694
18	Madras	1467816	388923	1856739
19	Manipur	49084	15670	64754
20	Meghalaya	5027	47194	52221
21	Orissa	326137	290469	616606
22	Patna	277203	2546143	2823346
23	Punjab & Haryana	594171	2598297	3192468
24	Rajasthan	238253	200156	438409
25	Sikkim	560	14605	15165
26	Telangana	844476	191903	1036379
27	Tripura	21861	33714	55575
28	Uttarakhand	87385	46136	133521
	Total	**8611425**	**23030587**	**31642012**

Status of Implementation of Rules of VC as on 30.04.2024

Sr. No.	High Court	Whether the Rules of VC is implemented in High Court	Whether the Rules of VC is 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
b	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 30.04.2024

Sr. No.	High Court	Whether the Rules of e-Filing is implemented in High Court	Whether the Rules of e-Filing is 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	No	No
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	**24**	**24**
	Not Implemented	**4**	**4**

Status of Implementation of e-Sewa Kendras as on 30.04.2024

Sr. No.	High Court	Whether the e-Sewa Kendra is implemented in HC	Whether the e-Sewa Kendra is implemented in DC	Functioning e-Sewa Kendras in DC
1	Allahabad	Yes	Yes	74
2	Andhra Pradesh	No	No	0
3	Bombay	Yes	Yes	43
4	Calcutta	Yes	Yes	7
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	23
6	Delhi	Yes	Yes	13
7	Gauhati - Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	24
8	Gauhati - Assam	Yes	Yes	78
9	Gauhati - Mizoram	Yes	Yes	8
10	Gauhati - Nagaland	Yes	Yes	11
11	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	93
12	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	11
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	9
14	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	24
15	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	24
16	Kerala	Yes	Yes	162
17	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	30
18	Madras	Yes	Yes	23
19	Manipur	Yes	Yes	15
20	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	14
21	Orissa	Yes	Yes	131
22	Patna	Yes	Yes	37
23	Punjab and Haryana	Yes	Yes	111
24	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	1
25	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	9
26	Telangana	Yes	Yes	34
27	Tripura	Yes	Yes	15
28	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	26
	Implemented	**27**	**27**	**1050**
	Not Implemented	**1**	**1**	

Status of Implementation of e-Payments as on 30.04.2024

Sr. No.	High Court	Whether the Court Fee Act is amended to enable to receive the e-Payments	Whether the e-Payments facility 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	No
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	No
27	Tripura	Yes	Yes
28	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes
	Implemented	**23**	**22**
	Not Implemented	**5**	**6**

Statistics of Virtual Courts-30.04.2024

S.No.	Establishment_Name	Received	Proceeding Done	Contested	Paid Challans	Challan Amount
1	Assam Traffic Department	137636	137634	433	26294	17480401
2	Chhattisgarh Traffic Department	698	689	0	69	110300
3	Gujarat Traffic Department	991551	959548	1500	64880	49974050
4	Haryana Traffic Department	1574805	1508656	5107	76755	65511651
5	Himachal Pradesh Traffic Department	308135	230036	381	10006	14392853
6	Jammu Traffic Department	447563	444946	2621	88153	56092644
7	Karnataka Traffic Department	57575	57540	166	49563	435361790
8	Kashmir Traffic Department	728189	728189	75329	139030	76883946
9	Kerala (Police Department)	1450109	1411119	3233	138614	73108991
10	Kerala Transport Department	878799	872646	4601	138728	183996803
11	Madhya Pradesh Traffic Department	224774	203692	254	11028	9995901
12	Maharashtra Transport Department	56569	55108	20	2109	2850305
13	Manipur Virtual Court (Traffic)	0	0	0	0	
14	Manipur Virtual Court (Transport)	1	0	0	0	
15	Meghalaya Traffic Department	443	438	0	40	30100
16	Notice Branch Delhi Traffic Department	18451595	18264975	90746	1740098	1242956606
17	Odisha Traffic Ctc-Bbsr Commissionerate	532393	481720	931	31063	29491001
18	Pune Traffic Department	6079	6055	21	627	117800
19	Rajasthan Traffic Department	35114	31615	2120	11703	8118170
20	Tamil Nadu Traffic Department	201924	163199	1521	95987	890718290
21	Tripura Traffic Department	2872	2871	5	806	184500
22	Uttar Pradesh Traffic Department	16292386	13419785	66846	854120	485218640
23	Uttarakhand Traffic Department	15872	13342	39	910	997700
24	Uttarakhand Transport Department	0	0	0	0	
25	Virtual Court Chandigarh	398995	398934	408	27583	26569510
26	Virtual Court Delhi (Traffic)	6278727	5981729	119023	1802952	1741162552
27	Virtual Court Gujarat (Transport)	149871	144414	714	15674	61948050
28	West Bengal Traffic Department	164756	156379	707	7982	4253452
	Total	**49387431**	**45675259**	**376726**	**5334774**	**5477526006**

Status of Installation of Justice Clock in High Courts

Sr. No.	High Court	No of Items for which funds where 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 30.04.2024

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	No
8	Gauhati - Assam	Yes
9	Gauhati - Mizoram	Yes
10	Gauhati - Nagaland	No
11	Gujarat	No
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	**25**
	Not Implemented	**3**

E-Filing Total Count as on 30.04.2024

S.No.	State Name	High Court/ District Court	Total Cases Submitted		
			HC	DC	Total
1	Allahabad	District Court	*	4750	4750
2	Andhra Pradesh	High Court	16087	3	16090
3	Bombay	Both Court	254686	807618	1062304
4	Calcutta	High Court	5959	953	6912
5	Chhattisgarh	Both Court	424	15	439
6	Delhi	District Court	*	745604	745604
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	Both Court	0	0	0
8	Gauhati – Assam	Both Court	4190	7303	11493
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	Both Court	0	0	0
10	Gauhati - Nagaland	Both Court	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	High Court	59181	15	59196
12	Himachal Pradesh	Both Court	1884	73911	75795
13	Jammu & Kashmir	Both Court	22735	49235	71970
14	Jharkhand	Both Court	5	469	474
15	Karnataka	Both Court	1620	65830	67450
16	Kerala	District Court	*	564846	564846
17	Madhya Pradesh	District Court	*	196	196
18	Madras	Both Court	48715	508983	557698
19	Manipur	High Court	1694	0	1694
20	Meghalaya	Both Court	1	1	2
21	Odisha	Both Court	9422	42127	51549
22	Patna	Both Court	487462	151	487613
23	Punjab & Haryana	Both Court	20369	20325	40694
24	Rajasthan	Both Court	10687	2499	13186
25	Sikkim	Both Court	3276	4339	7615
26	Telangana	Both Court	5545	102	5647
27	Tripura	Both Court	3662	860	4522
28	Uttarakhand	Both Court	30	27706	27736
		Total	**957634**	**2927841**	**3885475**

e-Committee Outreach/ Training Programmes Conducted During the Month of April 2024

S.No.	Dates of Programmes	Programme No.	Conducting Institute	Title of Programme	Participants	No. of Participants
1	06.04.2024	ECT_6_2024	Training conducted by the High Court of Meghalaya	Digitisation of case records	Staff of High Court and District Courts & Sub-divisional courts	70
2	10.04.2024	ECT_8_2024	High Court of Meghalaya	NSTEP	Staff of District Court, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	23
3	10.04.2024	ECT_9_2024	High Court of Meghalaya	Refresher programme for court staff	Staff of District Court, East Khasi Hills, Shillong	23
4	27.04.2024	ECT_8_2024	High Court of Meghalaya	NSTEP	Staff of District Court, East Jaintia Hills, Khliehriat	8
5	27.04.2024	ECT_8_2024	High Court of Meghalaya	NSTEP	Staff of District Court, West Jaintia Hills, Jowai	8
6	27.04.2024	ECT_9_2024	High Court of Meghalaya	Refresher programme for court staff	Staff of District Court, East Jaintia Hills, Khliehriat	8
7	27.04.2024	ECT_9_2024	High Court of Meghalaya	Refresher programme for court staff	Staff of District Court, West Jaintia Hills, Jowai	8
8	01.04.2024 to 30.04.2024	ECT_6_2024	High Court of Madras in coordination with the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, Chennai	Training on scanning and digitisation processes	District Judiciary Staff	855

9	08.04.2024 and 09.04.2024	ECT_16_2024	High Court of Kerala	e-Office training	All Ministerial Staff in the Judicial District of Palakkad	297
10	11.04.2024	ECT_16_2024	High Court of Kerala	Refresher training on e-Office	All Ministerial Staff in the Judicial District of Kalpetta	161
11	22.04.2024	ECT_16_2024	High Court of Kerala	Refresher training on e-Office	Judicial Officers in the Palakkad District	34
12	20.04.2024	ECT_9_2024	Bihar Judicial Academy	Features with basic commands of CIS, UBUNTU Desktop/Server, JOAMS, Online Data Entry, Progress of Old Cases, DPR/MPR	System Officers and System Assistants of the Judgeships	74
	TOTAL					**1569**

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