



Virtual court 2.0

(eChallan Traffic/Transport Court)

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

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SOP for Virtual court 2.0 (eChallanTraffic/Transport Court)

1. Introduction

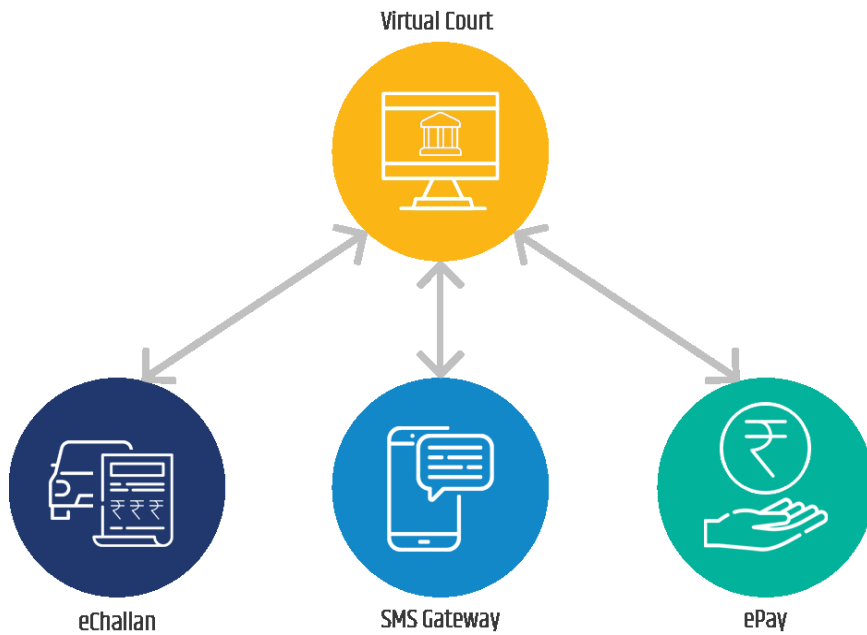
A novel concept of Virtual court has been introduced under the eCourts project. The concept is aimed at reducing footfalls in the courts by eliminating the physical presence of violator or advocate in the court.

The Virtual court works in asynchronous mode. Law enforcing agencies like Traffic Police or Transport Department officials, need not visit the court physically for filing the Traffic Challans. Similarly, litigant also need not visit the court for pleading guilty and payment of the fine. As both the stakeholders i.e., prosecuting agency as well as violator are not visiting the court, Judge can also adjudicate the cases virtually by sitting anywhere. Thus, precious judicial time will also be saved. Virtual court can be managed by the Judge whose jurisdiction can be extended to entire state and working hours may be 24X7.

The Virtual court concept will reduce the pendency of cases tremendously (several lakhs), considering the large number of traffic offences sent to the courts daily for adjudication.

Establishing Virtual court for traffic violations involves integration of 3 distinct applications. Integration also requires co-ordination with the respective stakeholders in the state who are responsible for functioning of these applications.

1. **eChallan Application:** eChallan application developed by NIC is used by prosecuting agencies i.e., Traffic Police/Transport Department of the respective state. As such the respective prosecuting agencies may be responsible for the data and smooth functioning of the eChallan application and sending to the Virtual court.
2. **ePay:** ePay application for payment of fine in the Virtual court is integrated with payment vendors such as SBI ePay in some states or with the respective state treasury portals in some other states. Respective vendors are responsible for functioning and seamless support to the Virtual court for online payments.
3. **Virtual court:** Virtual court application developed by NIC under guidance of eCommittee Supreme Court of India is integrated with eChallan for receipt of challans from the prosecuting agencies and with respective payment vendors for online payment of fine.
4. **SMS Gateway:** Virtual Courts is integrated with NICs' SMS gateway for sending various messages to violator at different events.



As integration with different stakeholders like eChallan, Online Payments, is required, understanding the respective application, defining the mechanism of sharing the data between Virtual court and these applications and vice-versa, mechanism of re-conciliation, needs to be clearly defined. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) document helps to identify all such parameters and address the issues that may crop-up while establishing and implementing the Virtual court.

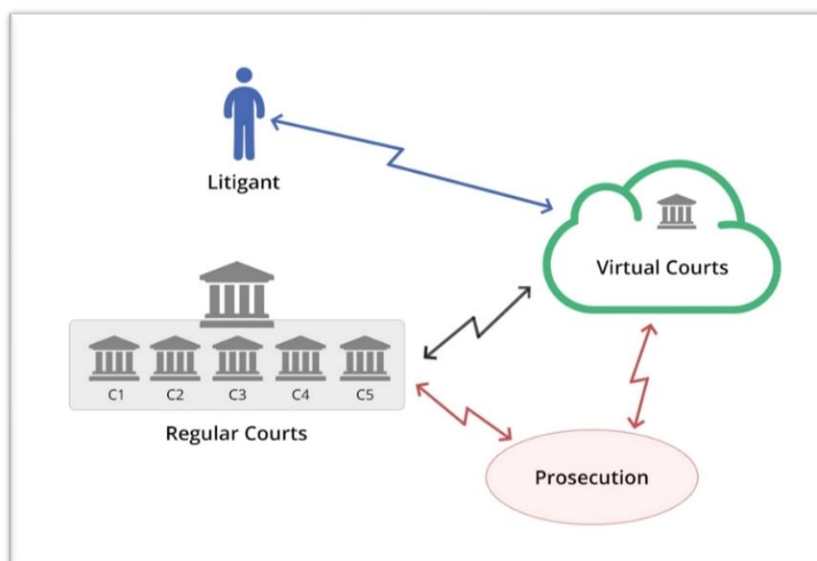
2. Nodal Officer

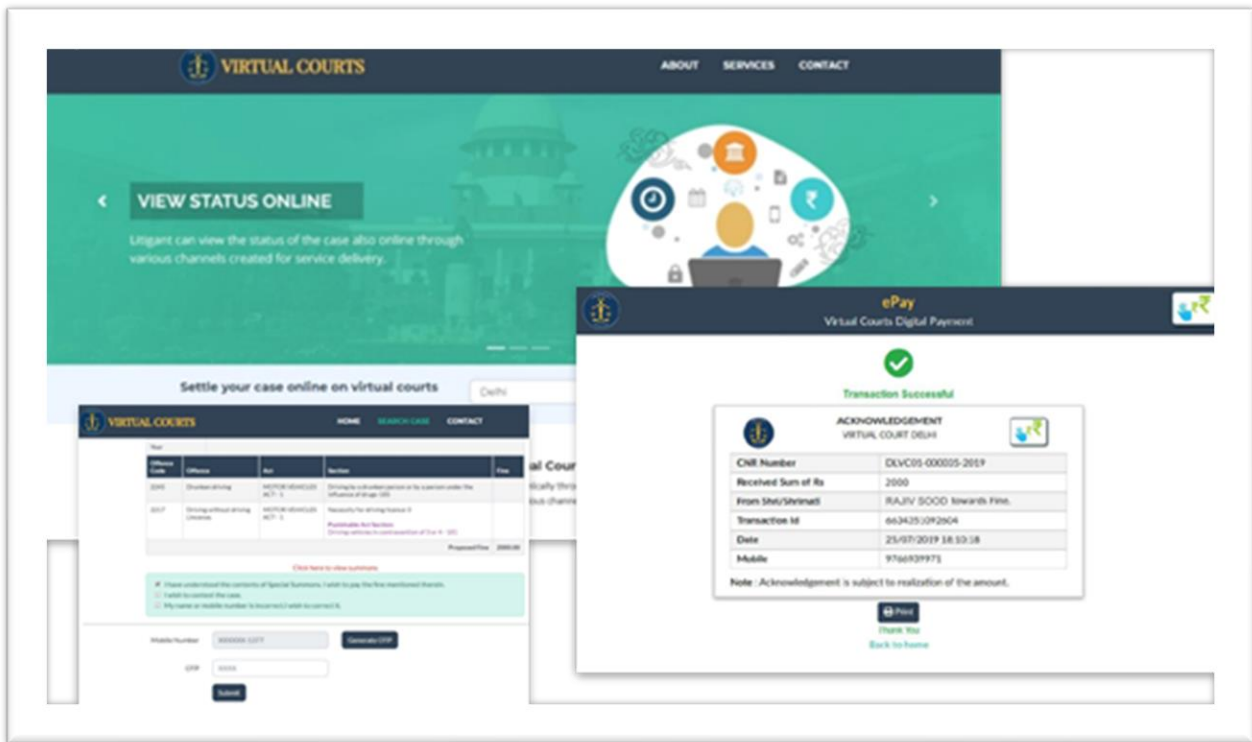
Virtual court shall function under the control of respective High Court. Virtual court needs continuous co-ordination with various stakeholders. Central Project Co-ordinator (CPC) shall be appointed as a may nodal officer for all the integrations, communication with various stakeholders, re-conciliation of payment related data, re-conciliation of eChallan etc.

3. Key Features of Virtual court

Following are the key features of Virtual court;

1. Virtual court eliminates physical presence of offender/violator in the court.
2. Number of judges performing Judicial work in adjudicating traffic challans across the state can be reduced virtually to single judge located in any part of the state.
3. Electronic Traffic Challans submitted in the court are automatically filed to the Virtual court for adjudication.
4. Virtual court application is deployed on cloud for ease of access.
5. Every High Court can appoint one or more Judge(s) to deal with the cases filed in the respective state.
6. Judge can access the Virtual court application from anywhere and anytime, view the cases and adjudicate the cases online.
7. Fine is calculated automatically for every challan depending on the type of Offence and relevant Act-Section-rule. Judge verifies the fine and imposes the fine accordingly. Time taken to impose the fine after filing of challan may be less than a working day.
8. On imposing the fine by Judge, violator gets an SMS on his mobile to visit the portal vcourts.gov.in for payment of fine. Eg *“Traffic violations by your Vehicle No.....found actionable vide Challan No.....Click <https://vcourts.gov.in> to see details and may pay fine of Rs.....”*
9. On visiting the site, violator can search the case and can view the special summons issued for the violation. If violator wishes to pay the fine, he/she can proceed by getting OTP on the mobile and pay the fine using the payment gateway. On successful payment of the fine, the case is deemed disposed off.
10. If violator wishes to contest the case, response is recorded by entering OTP on the portal. In such, eventuality the case is transferred to regular court for further hearing.
11. It is possible that if erroneous SMS is received by violator regarding, eChallan, vehicle number, such information can be entered by violator on the portal which will be referred to traffic police for further correction.





Virtual court Screenshots

4. Integration with eChallan Application

4.1 eChallan

Traffic violations are enforced by following two agencies.

1. Police department (Traffic Police)
2. Transport Department (RTO)

NIC has developed centralized eChallan application which is used by these departments for administering traffic violation. Although the same eChallan application is used by these departments, difference in defining jurisdiction, type of offences, penalties etc is prominently seen. This also impacts the functioning of Virtual court. Considering this, separate establishments for Police and Transport can be created while establishing the Virtual court.

In some states, instead of NIC, private vendors have developed and implemented eChallan application. If integration is planned with private eChallan application similar process as defined in this SOP may have to be followed.

eChallan application used by the prosecuting agencies, includes

1. Mobile App - used by field level officers using hand held devices to challan the violator and
2. CCTV – Automated challan from CCTV feed
3. Backend application that manages all the data collected from the field level officers and makes it ready for sharing with Virtual court.

4.2 Masters

Following are some functions/masters which are shared by eChallan to the Virtual court. Understanding functionality of each master and its impact on functioning on Virtual court needs to be defined.

1. District
2. Circle
3. Offence

4.2.1 District

eChallan defines district master based on the requirements of prosecuting agencies. For example, if the prosecuting agency is Police, it may define Commissionerate as one district whereas Rural SP may be identified as separate district within the same revenue district. If the prosecuting agency is Transport Department, every ARTO office may be identified as one district.

Virtual court requires the list of the districts same as revenue districts to identify the jurisdiction. eChallan will map all the districts defined in eChallan application with respective revenue district based on lgdirectory code.

The list of districts in the state is available on <https://lgdirectory.gov.in/> (Local government directory of Government of India). Lgdirectory provides census code for each district based on 2011 Census. However, it was noticed that several new districts are created post 2011. The Census Codes for such newly created districts is not available.

It is thus suggested that instead of Census Code, Lgdirectory Code should be used by both the applications to identify the districts.

In case if the **Lgdirectory Code is also not available**, new code shall be created for such districts using mechanism provided below;

1 + 2 digit Lgdirectory code for state + 2 digit serial number

Example: A new district Anakapally is created in Andhra Pradesh. It may not have Lgdirectory code. eChallan shall create code as (12801) where “28” is Lgdirectory code for Andhra Pradesh state. If another district is created without Lgdirectory code in Andhra Pradesh it may be given number as 12802 etc. CPC shall define such codes and inform the list of all such districts in advance to the Virtual court before initiating the integration.

Virtual court shall cross-verify the data with Lgdirectory code and directly adopt the codes given by eChallan for the codes of the districts not having even Lgdirectory code.

Note: It may be possible that eChallan application may have multiple Districts like Commissionerate, Rural SP, ARTO office as district. eChallan shall map these districts with respective Lgdirectory code and share it under single Lgdirectory code for respective revenue district.

Requirement of the data and output of API for District Master as required from eChallan is mentioned in **Annexure E1**.

Roles and responsibilities

CPC shall define the District Master in consultation with respective prosecuting agency. Prosecuting agency can further define the master in consultation with eChallan team.

4.2.2 Circle

Defining circle or jurisdiction where the offence is committed is another requirement of the Virtual court. When the violator, contests the case, Virtual court may have to direct the Violator to the appropriate physical court. This is possible only when jurisdiction from where eChallan is originated is known.

If there are multiple traffic courts within district trying traffic offences, appropriate jurisdictions (herein after referred as Circles) may have to be defined in eChallan.

eChallan defines circle master based on the requirements of prosecuting agencies. For example, if the prosecuting agency is police, it may define different circles in the city which maps to the jurisdiction of respective physical court.

Facility is available in the Virtual court to map the circles defined in the eChallan system with the respective physical courts adjudicating traffic violations.

Multiple circles can be mapped to single court, however one circle cannot be mapped to multiple courts.

Requirement of the data and output of API for Circle Master as required from eChallan is mentioned in **Annexure E2**.

Roles and responsibilities

Defining the Circle is a mandatory requirement of the Virtual court. Close co-ordination is required between CPC and Prosecuting agency. Prosecuting agency can further enter the master in consultation with eChallan team.

4.2.3 Offence

Prosecuting agencies, use several offences to charge violator. Offences are mostly defined in common language to be understood by field level officers. Depending on the motor vehicle rules, certain offences are compounded directly on road by field level officers while other offences are sent to the Virtual court.

eChallan shall provide list of all offences triable by Virtual court.

Virtual court shall further classify the offences shared by eChallan into respective Act/Section/Rule along with details of punishment/fine.

Requirement of the data and output of API for Offence Master as required from eChallan is mentioned in **Annexure E3**.

Roles and responsibilities

Upon receiving the offence master from prosecuting agency/eChallan CPC shall convert the same into relevant act/sections and define the fine.

Note: The offences which are ambiguous in nature for which mapping of act/section is not possible and fine cannot be pre-determined, such offences may not be considered for adjudication in the Virtual court.

4.3 Non-deletion/Non-modification of Masters in eChallan Application

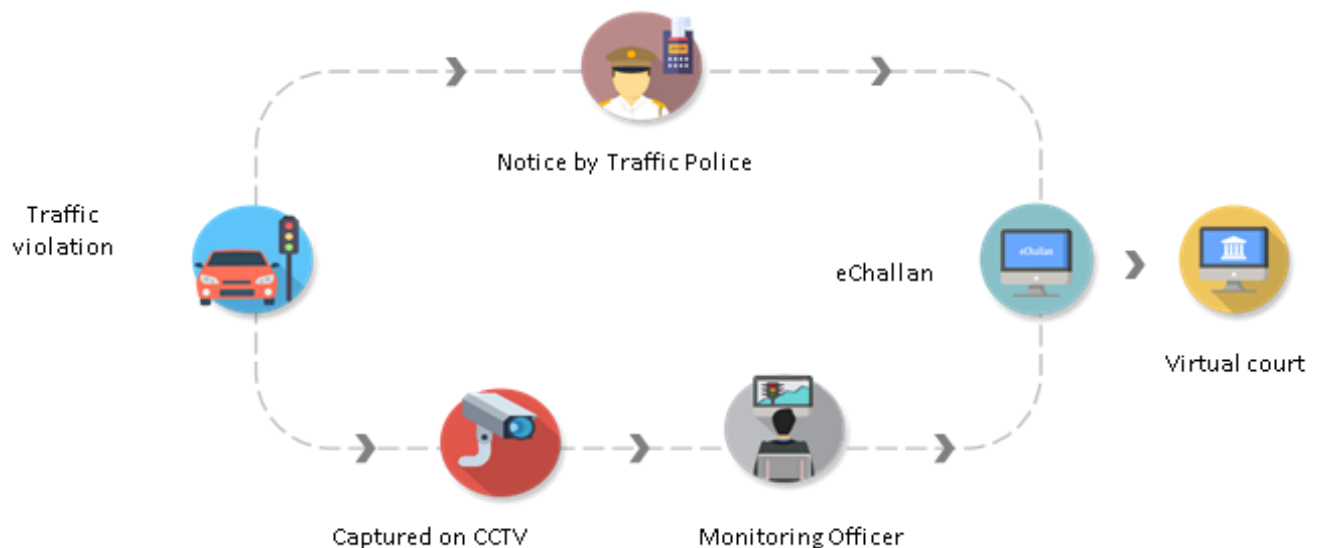
Once the District, Circle and Offence masters are shared by eChallan, Virtual court stores the same and uses it to further adjudicate the masters. Any modification/deletion of the masters consumed from eChallan in the Virtual court may affect the purpose of adjudication and may process the data in wrong/not intended manner.

Example: Let's consider an example that offence "Red Light Jumping" is given as code 3, in eChallan software. Once the offence master is shared with Virtual court, the same code 3 is allocated to offence "Red Light Jumping". Virtual court further adds relevant acts, sections, fine etc and uses it in the process of adjudication. In future, if eChallan application changes offence registered on Code 3 from "Red Light Jumping" to "Signal Crossing", wherein the challans have already been adjudicated in the Virtual court, in such cases the challans received with code 3 shall continue to be treated as "Red Light Jumping" and not "Signal Crossing".

It is thus imperative that once the codes are given to the masters by eChallan software, same shall not be changed in future. Codes may be closed in eChallan and new Codes can be created to adopt the change/enhancement if any.

4.4 Consumption of eChallan in the Virtual court

Once the masters e.g. District, Circle, Offences are prepared by High Court, challans generated by the field level officers are consumed by Virtual court and used for the purpose of adjudication. The process of flow of eChallans to Virtual court is as follows



Once the eChallan is prepared by the field level officer, facility is available in eChallan software to mark the challan to be **“Sent to Virtual court”**.

eChallan software further filters the challans based on following criteria

1. Challans with invalid Mobile Number
2. Challans where Vehicle is impounded
3. Challans which are paid in eChallan Software
4. Challans where payment initiated in eChallan and status is pending
5. Challans with offences which are not acceptable by Virtual court (eg. offences of ambiguous nature)

After applying the above filters, the remaining challans are **“Sent to Virtual court”**. These challans are received in Virtual court and are further processed for adjudication.

- Requirement of the meta-data and output of API for consuming eChallans in Virtual court as required from eChallan is mentioned in **Annexure E4/E5**. The challans can be consumed partially. Maximum 2000 challans can be consumed at a time.
- Along with the meta-data as mentioned in **Annexure E4/E5**, eChallan shall also share, photograph of the violation, challan details (only for some special type of Virtual court eg NBT in Delhi) etc in the form as mentioned in **Annexure E6**.
- If corrections are done by eChallan system for rejected/invalid challans, the corrected challans can be re-consumed in Virtual court as mentioned in **Annexure E7**.
- Description of the API created to show eChallan statics by state and department till date is mentioned in **Annexure E8**.

5. Integration with Virtual court

Following events occur in Virtual court.

Consuming Challans	Scrutiny of Challans	Adjudication Process	Action by Violatoar	Overdue Challans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consumed Challans ○ Invalid Challans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Verification and registration of Challans ○ Rejection of Challans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Imposing the fine ○ Zero Fine Imposed ○ Denying Cognizance ○ Transferring to regular court for trial ○ Settled in Lokadalat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plead guilty and pay the fine ○ Contest the case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overdue Challans

The detail of every event along with the response/reply to eChallan application is elaborated below.

5.1 Consuming Challans

Although the Challans are filtered at the source i.e., at eChallan software application before sending them to Virtual court, on receipt in the Virtual court, these challans are further validated to check if all the requirements of Virtual court are met.

5.1.1 Consumed Challans

If the requirements are met, challans are marked as consumed and are further available for scrutiny.

5.1.2 Invalid Challans

If the challan doesn't meet the requirement of Virtual court same is marked as invalid and are not further available for scrutiny. The challan becomes automatically marked as invalid if any of the following violations is noted

- a. Invalid mobile number
- b. District Code not matching
- c. Offence Code not matching
- d. Circle code not matching

Note: If any challans are marked as invalid because of any aforesaid reason, CPC and prosecuting agency shall co-ordinate and resolve the reason for marking challan as invalid. If any new district, circle, offence is added/changed in the eChallan application, prosecuting agency shall communicate the same to CPC to avoid getting the challan invalid.

Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Once the challans are received in the virtual court, response for all such challans i.e., consumed, or invalid is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V1**.

- If the (**status flag= C**), challans are marked as consumed and
- If the (**status flag=I**) challans are marked as invalid.

This API may help eChallan to reconcile the count of challans sent to the virtual court vis-à-vis the challans consumed and challans marked as invalid.

5.2 Scrutiny of Challans

All the valid challans are available for scrutiny. The scrutiny of the challans is done manually and not through software. On scrutiny, challans are either

- Verified and registered
- Rejected

5.2.1 Verification and registration of Challan

Once the challan is verified, CNR Number is allocated to the Challan and the challan becomes further available as a case for adjudication.

5.2.2 Rejection of Challan

If the Challan is found incorrect for want of jurisdiction, insufficient information etc, the challan may be rejected. Facility for entering the reason for rejection is also provided to the Virtual court.

Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Response for all such rejected challans is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V2**

- If the (status flag= V), challans are marked as verified and registered
- If the (status **flag=R**) challans are marked as rejected.

Once the response of this kind is available prosecution agency shall coordinate with CPC and resolve, in case of any issue.

5.3 Adjudication of challans

Once the challan is verified and CNR Number is allocated to the Challan, it is available for adjudication. Judge may adjudicate the challan using any of the following alternatives

- Imposing the fine
- Zero Fine Imposed
- Denying Cognizance
- Transferring to regular court for trial
- Settled in Lokadalat

5.3.1 Imposing the fine

Upon receiving and checking the details of offence(s) such as fine applicable for respective offences, PDF, photographs wherever applicable, the judge imposes the fine for respective challan.

Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Response for all such challans where fine is imposed is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V3 (status_flag = F)**.

5.3.2 Zero Fine Imposed

As an exception even "0" amount can also be imposed as fine in certain circumstances, and in such cases, challan may be deemed disposed as no further action will be taken by violator.

Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Response for all such challans where fine is imposed is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V3 (status_flag = Z)**.

5.3.3 Denying Cognizance

In case the challan is not fit for taking cognizance, Judge may deny taking cognizance and the challan is marked as "Cognizance Denied".

Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Response for all such challans where cognizance is denied is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V3 (status flag = C)**.

Note: eChallan may have some mechanism or interface to inform prosecuting agency on denial of cognizance so that further action can be taken by prosecuting agency.

5.3.4 Transferring to regular court

While adjudication, if Judge is of the opinion that regular trial is required, Judge may exercise the option of transferring the challan to regular court electronically.

Note: Mapping of circle and defining jurisdiction is necessary to transfer the case to the specific court in the respective court complex having jurisdiction to adjudicate the case.

Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Response for all such challans which are transferred to regular court is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V3 (status flag = T)**.

5.3.5 Settled in Lok Adalat

Sometimes there is no action from the violator i.e., violator does not pay the fine. Such cases are placed in the Lokadalat for settlement. If cases are settled in Lokadalat, facility is provided in the Virtual Court application to mark the cases as disposed by way of 'Settled in Lokadalat'.

Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Details of all the cases settled in Lokadalat can be obtained through API as mentioned in **Annexure V3 (status flag = L)**.

Note: eChallan may have some mechanism or interface to inform prosecuting agency on transferring the challan to regular court, so that further action can be taken by prosecuting agency.

Once the response of this kind is available prosecution agency shall coordinate with CPC and resolve, in case of any issue.

5.4 Action by Violators

Once the fine is imposed by Judge, intimation is sent to violator by SMS. Violator may choose to

- Plead guilty and pay the fine
- Contest the case

5.4.1 Plead guilty and pay the fine

On imposing the fine by Virtual court, violator gets the SMS on his mobile to visit the portal **vcourts.gov.in** and pay the Fine amount. Eg *“Traffic violations by your Vehicle No.....found actionable vide Challan No.....Click <https://vcourts.gov.in> to see details and may pay fine of Rs.....”*. On visiting the site, violator can search the case by using several options available and can view the special summons issued for the violation. If violator wishes to pay the fine, he/she can proceed by getting OTP on the mobile and pay the fine using the payment gateway. On successful payment of the fine, the case is deemed disposed off.

Note: Procedure for payment of fine and realization of fine is elaborated in integration with ePay chapter of the SOP.

Response from Virtual court to eChallan:

Once violator pays the fine, following two steps are followed.

1. Payment Status:

- Response for all the cases for which payment is done by the violator can be obtained through API as mentioned in **Annexure V4(violator action= P)**
(This API provides information only to the extent of payment of fine. However, it doesn't provide information pertaining to settlement of Amount)

2. Settlement Status:

- Once the payment is realized/settled, response is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V4(This API provides status of payment once the amount is realized/settled)**
- Sometimes confirmation of realisation/settlement of the payment from the payment vendor is not received by Virtual court in time. Response for such delayed realisation/settlement status can be obtained through API as mentioned in **Annexure V4 (violator action = P and date_pay_settlement is not null).**

5.4.2 Contest the case

If violator requests to contest the case, the case is transferred to regular court for further hearing.

Note: Here mapping of circle, and defining jurisdiction is necessary so that violator may appear before the specific court in the respective court complex having jurisdiction to adjudicate the case.

Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Once the violator requests to contest the case, response is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V4 (violator action = C)**.

Note: eChallan may have some mechanism or interface to inform prosecuting agency that violator wish to contest the case and the case is transferred to regular court, so that further action can be taken by prosecuting agency.

5.5 Overdue Challans

When there is no action from the violator, i.e., violator neither pleads guilty and pays the fine nor chooses to contest the case, challan remains pending. Facility is available in the Virtual court software to define the period after which such challans are classified as overdue challans. For example, Delhi Virtual court has defined 2 months period for classifying the challan as overdue challans. Thus, in Delhi Virtual court, when no action is taken by violator for a period of 2 months, the challan become overdue.

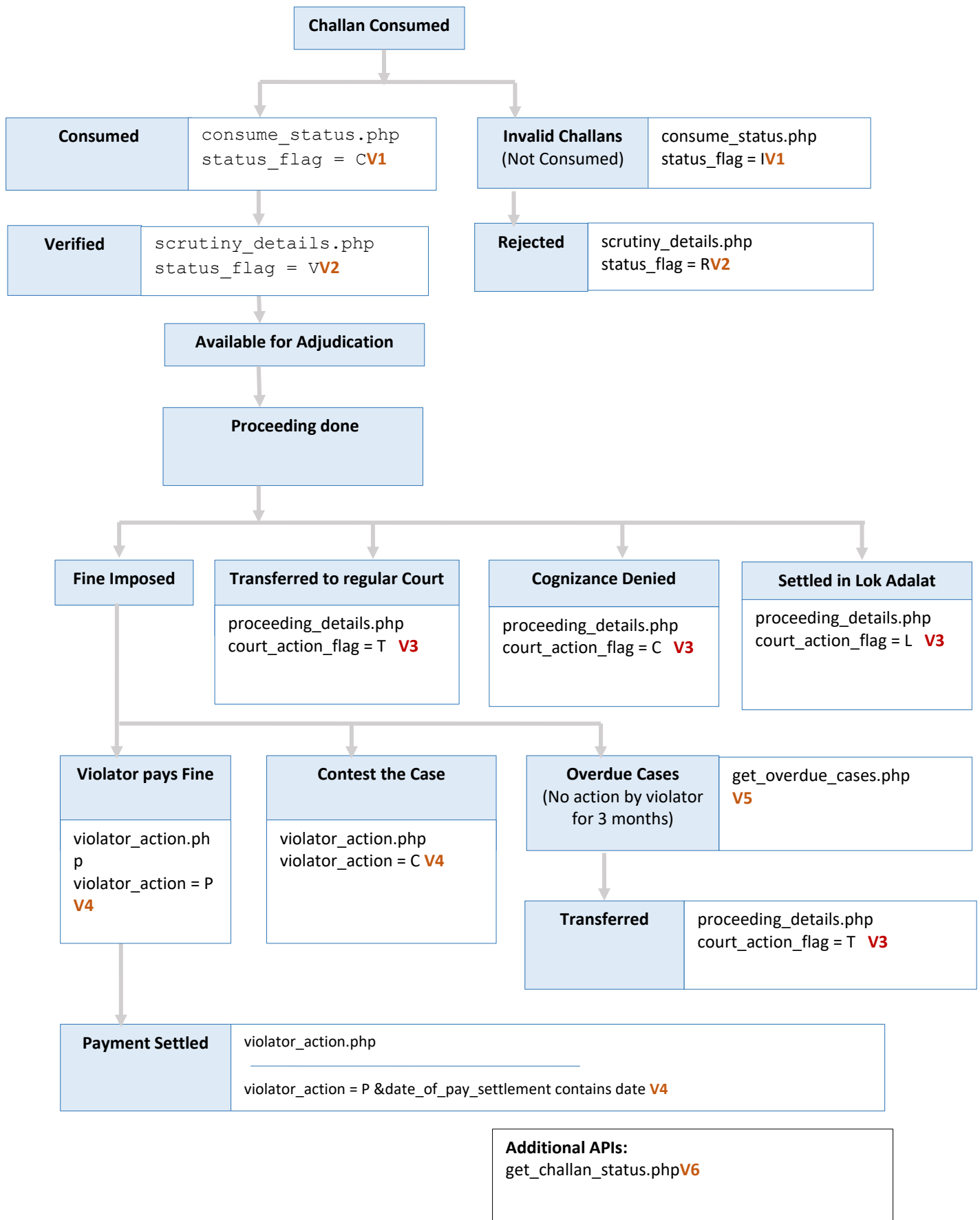
Response from Virtual court to eChallan: Response of all such overdue challans is provided through API as mentioned in **Annexure V5**.

Note: eChallan may have some mechanism or interface to inform prosecuting agency about the overdue challans so that further action can be taken by prosecuting agency in consultation with High Court.

5.6 Other APIs

Status of Single Challan

The status of single challan can be obtained through API as mentioned in **Annexure V6**. eChallan application may use the API to show status of the Challan on the fly to the prosecuting agency or violator.



6. Integration with ePay

eCourts project has developed centralized ePay portal (pay.ecourts.gov.in) for online payment of Court Fee, Fine and Penalty. ePay portal is integrated with the respective state treasury portals or banks as per the arrangements made by the respective High Courts. Virtual court portal is also integrated with ePay portal for collection of Fine. In some states, Virtual court is directly integrated with the Banks for payment of Fine.

The online payment of fine on the Virtual court platform involves integration with

1. ePay portal/State treasury portal or Banks.
2. Response to eChallan on successful realization/settlement of payment.

6.1 Integration of Virtual court with ePay portal/State treasury portal/Banks

Facility is available on the Virtual court platform to plead guilty and pay the fine. Once the payment of fine is made, depending on the mechanism/arrangement of the respective High Court with the state treasury portal, the realization/settlement of payment occurs. It is possible that many times huge delay is seen from the respective ePay vendors. Once the settlement is done same is recorded in Virtual court and communicated to eChallan.

Response from ePay to Virtual court: Virtual court receives response from ePay on following two distinct occasions.

1. **Response on payment:** Once the payment is made by violator.
2. **Response on realization/settlement:** Once the payment is realized/settled by respective ePay vendor.

6.2 Reconciliation of Fine with ePay

CPC shall establish mechanism to continuously reconcile the collected fine amount, settled fine amount etc with respective treasury vendors. It is also observed that rules for settlement of payment using VISA card and necessary compliances on disputes raised by violators needs to be addressed by respective High Court in consultation with respective ePay vendor.

7. Integration with NIC SMS gateway

Virtual court is integrated with NIC SMS gateway for sending SMS to violator on various events. The templates for the SMS are shared by e-Committee to all CPCs. These need to be registered with the operator so that template IDs, Entity IDs are generated for the same. CPC needs to communicate these IDs to NIC, Pune team to enable delivery of the SMS.

Messages are sent from Virtual court to violators on following events:

1. Notification SMS after proceeding is completed
2. Reminder SMS after every 5 days if violator doesn't pay fine amount during the given notice period (For notification and reminder, same SMS template is used)
3. Notification SMS when the case is transferred to regular court
4. Notification SMS on successful fine payment
5. OTP SMS for authentication while making online payment / sending request to contest etc.

Sample templates for these messages are provided in **Annexure S1**.

8. Roles and Responsibilities

8.1 Role of e-Committee, Supreme Court of India

1. Virtual court is developed and designed under guidance of e-Committee, Supreme Court of India.
2. Any changes/enhancements in Virtual court portal are subject to approval from e-Committee.
3. To oversee/monitor, development, and implementation of Virtual court across the country.
4. Any issue pertaining to Virtual court functionality shall be reported to e-Committee.
5. Impart training on Virtual court to the respective High Courts.
6. Periodic meeting with NIC Virtual court team and NIC eChallan team for resolution of issues if any reported by CPCs or prosecuting agencies.

8.2 Role of Central Project Co-ordinator

1. Virtual court shall function under the control of respective High Court.
2. Virtual court needs continuous co-ordination with different stakeholders. Central Project Co-ordinator (CPC) shall be the nodal officer for all the integrations, communication with different stakeholders.
3. Co-ordinate with the prosecuting agencies for smooth integration of eChallan with Virtual court.
4. Ensure that all masters eg, District, Circle, Offence etc are properly mapped.
5. Periodic meeting with the prosecuting agencies for re-conciliation of data and resolving any issues pertaining to transfer of data from eChallan to Virtual court and Vice-Versa.
6. Periodic meeting with the ePay vendor for re-conciliation of fine amount and resolving any issues pertaining to transfer of data, settlement of payment, from ePay to Virtual court and Vice-Versa.
7. Ensure resolution of disputes raised during online payments by ePay Vendor.
8. Track realization of payment of fine to avoid delay if any.
9. Ensure training and continuity of functioning of Virtual court on transfer of Judges presiding over Virtual court.
10. Report any technical issues to e-Committee with copy to NIC Pune.
11. Any meetings with respective treasury departments, prosecuting agencies within state shall be attended by CPC. Neither e-Committee nor NIC Pune team shall be involved in the state meetings unless prior intimation to e-Committee.
12. Issue pertaining to eChallan, if any shall be raised only with prosecuting agency of the respective state and not with technical team of eChallan.
13. Single point of contact for resolution of any issues reported by violator.
14. Register SMS templates with operating agency and provide Template and Entity IDs to NIC, Pune
15. Ensure that SMS quota is not exhausted.

8.3 Role of Prosecuting Agency

1. Prosecuting agency shall co-ordinate with the eChallan team for implementation of eChallan application.
2. Shall co-ordinate with CPC for implementation of Virtual court.
3. Issue pertaining to Virtual court, if any shall be raised only with CPC of the respective High Court and not with technical team of Virtual court.

4. Prosecution agency shall reconcile data in co-ordination with CPC periodically.

8.4 Role of NIC eChallan team

1. eChallan team shall co-ordinate with the respective prosecuting agency for implementation of eChallan application.
2. All events as mentioned in the SOP shall be shared by eChallan application to Virtual court application in the format as mentioned in the Annexures attached with the document.
3. Necessary dashboards, reports for getting the insights, status of eChallan shall be made available to the prosecuting agency based on the data shared by Virtual Court.
4. Issues pertaining to Virtual court like delay in realization/settlement adjudication of case etc pertaining to any challan shall be referred to CPC of the respective High Court through prosecuting agency.
5. eChallan team shall co-ordinate with Virtual court team of NIC for sharing any technical inputs with intimation to eCommittee.

8.5 Role of Virtual court team

1. Virtual court team shall co-ordinate with the respective CPC through e-Committee for implementation of Virtual court application.
2. All events as mentioned in the SOP shall be shared by Virtual court application to eChallan application in the format as mentioned in the Annexures attached with the document.
3. User Manual, training material etc shall be shared by Virtual court to e-Committee.
4. Issues pertaining to Virtual court like delay in realization/settlement adjudication of case etc pertaining to any challan shall be referred to CPC of the respective High Court through e-Committee.
5. Virtual court team shall co-ordinate with eChallan team of NIC for sharing any technical inputs with intimation to eCommittee.

9. Contact/Help Desk

1. When the Virtual court is established in the state, separate email ID is created by respective CPC and displayed on the Virtual Court portal.
2. Any issues faced by the violator shall be referred only to the designated eMail ID.
3. The eMail ID shall also be informed by CPC to the prosecuting agency so that same can also be made available on eChallan portal in case the eChallan is referred to Virtual court.

ANNEXURES

Part 1 : Details shared by eChallan to Virtual court

Annexure E1

District Master

Request Parameter

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Max length
state_code	DL	Y	National state code	2
dept_type	1	Y	1 for transport 2 for traffic	1

Response

Column Name	Mandatory	Description	Comments
Total		Total number of records received	
District Details			
district_id	Y	Serial number used in eChallan	Data used as received.
district_name	Y	District name	
lg_dcode	Y	LG Directory district code	
state_code	Y	State Code	

Annexure E2

Circle Master

Request Parameter

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Max length
state_code	DL	Y	National state code	2
dept_type	1	Y	1 for transport 2 for traffic	1
establishment_code	DLVC01	Y	Virtual court establishment code	6

Response

Fields	Mandatory	Description	Comments
Total		Total number of records received	
Circle_details			
state_code	Y	State code	Data used as received.
circle_id	Y	Circle id for traffic	
rto_code	Y	Rto code for transport	
rto_name	Y	Rto name for transport	
address	Y	Name of the circle	

Annexure E3

Offence Master

Request Parameters

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Max length
state_code	DL	Y	National state code	2
dept_type	1	Y	1 for transport 2 for traffic	1
establishment_code	DLVC01	Y	Virtual court establishment code	6

Response

Fields	Mandatory	Description	Comments
offence_id	Y	Offence code	Data used as received
state	Y	Code of the state	--
offence_name	Y	Name of the offence	Data used as received
offence_long_description			Data not used. Additional details such as Act, section etc are modified/ added by the court user.

Annexure E4**eChallan Transaction Data (NBT)****Request Parameters for NBT**

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Max length
state_code	DL	Y	National state code	2
start_date	12-11-2020	Y	Consume start date	
end_date	13-11-2020	Y	Consume end date	
dept_type	1	Y	1 for transport 2 for traffic	1
From	1 (undefined for all establishments other than NBT)	Y	Starting number of the record (Consume from this record number)	
To	100 (undefined for all establishments other than NBT)	Y	Ending number of record (Consume till this record number)	
establishment_code	DLVC01	Y	Virtual court establishment code	6

Response for NBT

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Max length
code	200		
flag	N		
Total	1727		
challan_details			
offence_details			

offence_id	102	Y
name	Driving against the flow of traffic	Y
act	184 MVA	Y
is_extended	0	
is_active	1	
fine	0	Y
non_compoundable	1	
challan_no	48703992	Y
vehicle_no	DL3SDX1886	Y
vehicle_type	M-Cycle/Scooter(2WN)	
offence_image	https://delhitrafficpolice.nic.in/notice/storage/photo1/G5uJtEnnjmyLbrwHqmlQw5r4RPwP2yeK4raFATTg.jpeg	Y
offence_date	2022-05-09	Y
offence_time	08:51:00	Y
dl_number	null	Y
challan_date	2022-05-09 08:51:00	Y
actual_speed	0	
speed_limit	0	
owner_name	RAKESH KUMAR	Y
owner_address	J-1/502/8 GALI NO-8, SANGAM VIHAR, , New Delhi-110062	
accused_name	RAKESH KUMAR	Y
accused_address	J-1/502/8 GALI NO-8, SANGAM VIHAR, , New Delhi-110062	Y

accused_type	owner	Y
mobile_no	7836827224	Y
challan_fine	0	Y
sent_to_court_on	2022-05-24 00:00:33	Y
challan_place	KHOKHA MKT	
officer_name	null	Y
gender	null	Y
is_dl_suspend	null	
challan_source	null	
is_document_impounded	null	
district	South	Y
district_id	98	Y
circle_id	78	Y
circle_name	HAUZ KHAS	Y
doc_impound_details		

Annexure E5

eChallan Transaction Data

Request Parameters for eChallan transactions (Traffic and Transport)

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Max length
state_code	DL	Y	National state code	2
start_date	12-11-2020	Y	Consume start date	
end_date	13-11-2020	Y	Consume end date	
dept_type	2	Y	1 for transport 2 for traffic	1
from_record	1	Y	From where get the records	
no_of_record	100	Y	Number of records to be consumed	
establishment_code	DLVC02	Y	Virtual court establishment code	6

Response for eChallan transactions (Traffic and Transport)

Fields	Mandatory	Description	Comments
Total		Total no of challans consumed	
Total_record_get		Number of challans need to be fetched	Ex: Total 4117 and want to receive 113 challans starting count from 4000
Challan Details			
Offence Details			Data used as received.
offence_id	Y	Offence id	
Name	Y	Offence name	
Act	Y	Act	
is_extended		0	

is_active		1
Fine	Y	Fine
challan_no	Y	Challan no
vehicle_no	Y	Vehicle no
dl_number	Y	Driving licence (99)
challan_date	Y	
owner_name	Y	Vehicle owner name (length 255)
owner_address		
accused_name	Y	offender name
accused_address	Y	Address of the offender
accused_type	Y	Accused type
mobile_no	Y	Mobile no
challan_fine	Y	Challan fine
sent_to_court_on	Y	eChallans sent to court date
challan_place		Place of challan
officer_id		62990
officer_name	Y	Officer name
Gender	Y	Gender
is_dl_suspend		Driving licence is suspended then 1 else 0 (1 for YES & 0 for NO)
challan_source		Challan source
rto_code	Y (if dept is transport)	Rto code
DEPT_CODE		1 for transport and 2 for traffic
is_document_impound		If documents is impounded 1 else 0 .
circle_id	Y	Circle id
circle_name	Y	Circle name
District	Y	District

district_id	Y	eChallan Serial Number	
lg_dcode	Y	District lg code as per LG directory	
doc_impound_details (if is_document_impound is 1 then these fields should be compulsory)			
doc_number	Y	Document number	
doc_name	Y	Name of the document	

Annexure E6

Image details for NBT establishments

If the offence is capture through CCTV, URL of the image/s provide in the offence_image field in the consume API as explained in Annexure E4.

Example value of the offence image field is-

<https://delhitrafficpolice.nic.in/notice/storage/photo/push-images/OSVD/EXP2020052605080319527597-1.jpg>

Annexure E7

Consume corrected cases

Request Parameters

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Max length
state_code	AS	Y	National state code	2
start_date	03-05-2022	Y	Consume start date	
end_date	11-05-2022	Y	Consume end date	
dept_type	2	Y	1 for transport 2 for traffic	1
establishment_code	DLVC01	Y	Virtual court establishment code	6

Response

Same as Annexure E5

Note: This option is not available for NBT (notice branch) Delhi instance.

Annexure E8**eChallan Statistics Data**

Description of the API created to show eChallan statics by state and department till date.

Request Parameters for eChallan transactions (Traffic and Transport)

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Max length
state_code	DL	Y	National state code	2
search_date	2021-12-08	Y	This defines the date the updated data is to be fetched	
dept_type	2	Y	1 for transport 2 for traffic	1

Response for eChallan transactions (Traffic and Transport)

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Comments
state_code	UP	Y	State Code	Data used as received
dept_type	2	Y	Department type 1 for Transport 2 for traffic	
date_time	2021-12-08	Y	Date till which data is to be fetched	
total_challan_issued	21409127	Y	Total challans issued by the department	
total_challan_disposed	5580810	Y	Total Challans settled on road or by eChallan directly	
total_challan_sent_to_court	14024169	Y	Challans marked as sent to the Virtual Court	
invalid_mobile_number	5875489	Y	Challans which are marked as sent to the Virtual Court but have invalid mobile number so filtered on eChallan and are not sent to the virtual court	
vehicle_impound	32451	Y	Challans which are marked as sent to the Virtual Court but have vehicle impounded so filtered on eChallan and are not sent to the virtual court	
payment_initiated	299351	Y	Challans which are	

Fields	Values	Mandatory	Description	Comments
			marked as sent to the Virtual Court but have payment initiated in the eChallan application so filtered on eChallan and are not sent to the virtual court	
challans_consumed_by_virtual_court	2855981	Y	Challans which are actually consumable by virtual court	

Part 2 : Details shared by Virtual court to eChallan

Annexure V1**Consume_status.php**

The API provides records of Rejected challan.

- Challans consumed
- Challans marked as invalid

URL Structure

```
http://court.vcourts.gov.in/vcdev/get_rejected_challan.php?for_date=06-02-2020&from_srno=1&to_srno=10&est_code=MLVC01&enc_security_string=lmAgLpTbHCa8INr5pGcutlug8d1UxzE9wGQdZZAj6Aw=
```

HTTP Method: GET

Request Parameters

Sr. No.	Element	Mandatory (M) / Optional (O)	Encryption required	Description
1.	for_date	M	No	consume_date
2.	est_code	M	No	Establishment Code of the Virtual court (provided in Annexure-A)
3.	enc_security_string	M	Yes	Encryption method - AES-128-CBC encrypted encoded string (encrypt security id with key , we will provide you security key and security id.)
4.	from_srno	O	No	From Sr No.
5.	to_srno	O	No	To Sr No.

Response JSON

Column Name	Value	Description
total_records	41	
challan_details	Main JSON Key	
Sent_to_court_date	As sent by eChallan	
challan_id	DL19406200121163200	Challan no

status_flag	I – Invalid C-	I – Invalid (Challan sent by eChallan but virtual court marked this challan as invalid automatically) C-Consumed
Invalid_reason		Reason for marking invalid – Flag with description

Sample Response

```
{
  "total_records":5,
  "challan_details":[{"Sent_to_court_date":"2020-02-06",
  "challan_id":"DL19406200121163200",
  "status_flag":"I",
  "Invalid_reason":"Mobile Number Incorrect-M"}
]}
```

Annexure V2**Scrutiny_details.php**

The API provides records of Rejected challan.

- Registration status of eChallan
- Rejection of eChallan

URL Structure

```
http://court.vcourts.gov.in/vcdev/get_rejected_challan.php?for_date=06-02-2020&from_srno=1&to_srno=10&est_code=MLVC01&enc_security_string=lmAgLpTbHcA8INr5pGcutlug8d1UxzE9wGQdZZAj6Aw=
```

HTTP Method: GET

Request Parameters

Sr. No.	Element	Mandatory (M) / Optional (O)	Encryption required	Description
1.	for_date	M	No	Action_date will always be yesterdays date 1) action_date is invalid_date 2) action_date
2.	est_code	M	No	Establishment Code of the Virtual court (provided in Annexure-A)
3.	enc_security_string	M	Yes	Encryption method - AES-128-CBC encrypted encoded string (encrypt security id with key , we will provide you security key and and security id.)
4.	from_srno	O	No	From Sr No.
5.	to_srno	O	No	To Sr No.

Response JSON

Column Name	Value	Description
total_records	41	

challan_details	Main JSON Key	
party_name	RAMSHRAY	Offender name
res_mobile	8448700262	Mobile no
action_date		
challan_id	DL19406200121163200	Challan no
status_flag	R- Rejected Challan V-Verified Challan	
reason_for_rej	Name and mobile number not correct	Reason for rejection
CNR		CNR Number if registered

Sample Response

```
{
  "total_records":5,
  "challan_details":[{"
    "party_name":"RAMSHRAY6",
    "res_mobile":"8448700262",
    "action_date":"2022-01-03",
    "challan_id":"DL19406200121163200",
    "status_flag":"V"
    "reason_for_rej":"Name and mobile number not correct"
    "CNR":""
  }]
}
```

Annexure V3**Proceeding_details.php**

The API provides records about status of challan details after proceeding.

URL Structure

```
http://court.vcourts.gov.in/vcdev/get_proceeding_challan_details.php?for_date=01-07-2019&from_srno=1&to_srno=10&est_code=MLVC01&enc_security_string=g6BzDuEAjhWpityndX  
XrCw==
```

HTTP Method : GET**Request Parameters**

Sr. No.	Element	Mandatory (M) / Optional (O)	Encryption required	Description
1.	for_date	M	No	proceeding_date
2.	est_code	M	No	Establishment Code of the virtual court (provided in Annexure-A)
3.	enc_security_string	M	Yes	Encryption method - AES-128-CBC encrypted encoded string (encrypt security id with key , we will provide you security key and and security id.)
4.	from_srno	O	No	From Sr No.
5.	to_srno	O	No	To Sr No.

Response JSON

Column Name	Value	Description
total_records	41	
challan_details	Main JSON Key	
party_name	AMIT KUMAR	Offender name
date_of_proceeding	2019-07-25	Proceeding Date
court_action_flag	F – Fine Imposed Z-Zero Fine Imposed C- Cognizance Denied T –Transfer to Court	

	L-Settled in Lokadalat	
fine_imposed	1000.00	Fine imposed by Court (F/Z) This field will be blank if court_action_flag =C,T and L with N flag
regular_establishment_name	Establishment Name#District	Regular Establishment Details (T)
next_date	06-03-2020	Regular Court Next Date (T)
lokadalat_date	Settlement Date	
lokadalat_flag	N- If settled before proceeding	Flag will be set as "Y" if the case is settled in Lokadalat after proceedings. Flag will be set as "N" if the case is settled in Lokadalat before proceedings.
CNR	MLVC010000392019	CNR Number
challan_id	DL20907190725164819	Challan ID
name_of_judge	Ms. Ruchi Aggarwal Asrani	Judge Name
offence_details		
offence_code	4583	
offence_name	Failure to use seat belt	
act_name	Motor Vehicle (Driving) Regulations	
act_section	Duty to wear seat belt	
punishable_act	MOTOR VEHICLES ACT	
punishable_section	General provision for punishment of offences	

Sample Response:

```
{
  "total_records": 41,
  "challan_details": [{
    "party_name": "AMIT KUMAR",
    "date_of_proceeding": "2019-07-25",
    "court_action_flag": 'F',
    "fine_imposed": "1.00",
    "regular_establishment_name": "#",
    "next_date": "06-03-2020",
    "lokadalat_date": "2021-01-04",
    "lokadalat_flag": 'N',
    "cnr": "MLVC010000392019",
    "challan_id": "DL20907190725164819",
    "name_of_judge": "Ms. Ruchi Aggarwal Asrani",
    "offence_details": [
      {
        "offence_code": "4583",
        "offence_name": "Failure to use seat belt",
        "act_name": "5-Motor Vehicle (Driving) Regulations",
        "act_section": "Duty to wear seat belt - 5(7)",
        "punishable_act": "MOTOR VEHICLES ACT",
        "punishable_section": "General provision for punishment of offences-177"
      }
    ]
  }
]
```

Annexure V4

Violator_action.php

The API provides records about action taken by violator

-payment made

-contest the case

URL Structure

```
http://court.vcourts.gov.in/vcdev/get_challan_data.php?for_date=01-07-2019&from_srno=1&to_srno=10&est_code=MLVC01&enc_security_string=g6BzDuEAjhWpityndX  
XrCw==
```

HTTP Method : GET

Request Parameters

Sr. No.	Element	Mandatory (M) / Optional (O)	Encryption required	Description
1.	for_date	M	No	1. receipt_of_settlement_date 2. contested_date These dates are always of yesterdays date
2.	est_code	M	No	Establishment Code of the virtual court (provided in Annexure-A)
3.	enc_security_string	M	Yes	Encryption method - AES-128-CBC encrypted encoded string (encrypt security id with key , we will provide you security key and and security id.)
4.	from_srno	O	No	From Sr No.
5.	to_srno	O	No	To Sr No.

Response JSON

Column Name	Value	Description
total_records	41	
challan_details	Main JSON Key	
fine_imposed	1000.00	Fine imposed by Court
Cnr	MLVC010000392019	CNR Number

violator_action	P- Plead Guilty and fine paid C-Contested	
fine_amount_paid	1000.00	Paid fine If violator_action= P
date_of_pay_settlement	2019-07-25 19:48:23	date of settlement If violator_action= P
grn_number	7883521987412	GRN Number
regular_establishment_name	Establishment Name#District	Regular Establishment Details (C)
next_date	06-03-2020	Regular Court Next Date (C)
challan_id	DL20907190725164819	Challan ID

Sample Response:

```
{
  "total_records": 41,
  "challan_details": [{
    "fine_imposed": "1.00",
    "cnr": "MLVC010000392019",
    "violator_action": "P",
    "fine_amount_paid": "1.00",
    "date_of_payment": "2019-07-25 19:48:23",
    "grn_number": "7883521987412",
    "regular_establishment_name": "#",
    "next_date": "06-03-2020",
    "challan_id": "DL20907190725164819"
  ]
}]
}
```


Annexure V5[get_overdue_cases.php](#)

API provides overdue cases records.

URL Structure

```
http://court.vcourts.gov.in/vcdev/get_overdue_cases.php?for_date=01-03-2022&est_code=DLVC01&from_srno=1&to_srno=1&enc_security_string=BHkjoxfPaszH0Z0Ozda wD2nL6rS0aY1Sr5wRq19Gv0w=
```

HTTP Method GET**Request Parameters**

Sr. No.	Element	Mandatory (M) / Optional (O)	Encryption required	Description
1.	for_date	M	No	Challan overdue date (Record get for this date)
2.	est_code	M	No	Establishment Code of the virtual court (provided in Annexure-A)
3.	enc_security_string	M	Yes	Encryption method - AES-128-CBC encrypted encoded string (encrypt security id with key , we will provide you security key and and security id.)
4.	from_srno	O	No	From Sr No.
5.	to_srno	O	No	To Sr No.

Response JSON

Column Name	Value	Description
total_records	1	
challan_details		
Cino	DLVC01002061882022	CNR Number
case_name	TC/206188/2022	Case name
case_no	200102061882022	Case number
res_name	YOGESH KUMAR	Offender name
total_proposed_fine	1000	Fine imposed by Court
res_mobile	8130967611	Offender mobile

dt_regis	2022-02-24	Date of registration
Address	NEAR BEBAK SINGH TRANSPORT CO. NADRAI, PRABHU PARK KASGANJ, DISTT-KASGANJ U.P.	Address of the offender
date_last_list	2022-03-01	Date of overdue
pay_grn		
pay_date_time		
pay_amount		
pay_contest		
Efilno	DL20676220223164609	Echallan number
challan_date	23-02-2022 16:46:09	Challan date

Sample Response:

```
{
  "total_records": 1,
  "challan_details": [
    {
      "cino": "DLVC01002061882022",
      "case_name": "TC/206188/2022",
      "case_no": "200102061882022",
      "res_name": "YOGESH KUMAR",
      "total_proposed_fine": "1000.00",
      "res_mobile": "8130967611",
      "dt_regis": "2022-02-24",
      "address": "NEAR BEBAK SINGH TRANSPORT CO. NADRAI, PRABHU PARK KASGANJ, DISTT-KASGANJ U.P.",
      "date_last_list": "2022-03-01",
      "pay_grn": null,
      "pay_date_time": null,
      "pay_amount": null,
      "pay_contest": null,
      "efilno": "DL20676220223164609",
      "challan_date": "23-02-2022 16:46:09"
    }
  ]
}
```

Annexure V6[get_challan_status.php](#)

The API provides challan status for single eChallan

URL Structure

```
http://court.vcourts.gov.in/vcdev/get_challan_status.php?challan_no=DL17797191001110202&est_code=MLVC01&enc_security_string=ImAgLpTbHCa8INr5pGcutlug8d1UxzE9wGQdZZAj6Aw=
```

HTTP Method: GET

Request Parameters

Sr. No	Element	Mandatory (M) / Optional (O)	Encryption required	Description
1.	challan_no	M	No	Challan No (DL17797191001110202)
2	est_code	M	No	Establishment Code of the virtual court (provided in Annexure-A)
3.	enc_security_string	M	Yes	Encryption method - AES-128-CBC encrypted encoded string (encrypt security id with key , we will provide you security key and and security id.)

Response JSON

Column Name	Value	Description
total_records	1	
challan_details	Main JSON Key	
party_name	PRADEEP KUMAR	Offender name
challan_date	2019-07-29	Challan date
fine_imposed	1000.00	Fine imposed by Court
CNR	DLVC010000392019	CNR Number
case_number	TC/23/2019	Case number
challan_id	DL19138190724214520	Challan ID
Fling Details		
filing_status_flag	I – Invalid_Challan R- Rejected Challan	

	V-Verified Challan	
Invalid_reason		Reason for marking invalid – Flag with description
reason_for_rej	Name and mobile number not correct	Reason for rejection
filing_action_date	Filing_action_date	
Court Action		
court_action_flag	F – Fine Imposed Z-Zero Fine Imposed C- Cognizance Denied T –Transfer to Court L-Settled in Lokadalat	
fine_imposed	1000.00	Fine imposed by Court (F/Z) This field will be blank if court_action_flag =C,T and L with N flag
regular_establishment_name	Establishment Name#District	Regular Establishment Details (T)
next_date	06-03-2020	Regular Court Next Date (T)
lokadalat_date	Lokadalat Date	
lokadalat_flag	N- If Disposed in Lokadalat before proceeding	Flag will be set as “Y” if the case is disposed in Lokadalat after proceedings. Flag will be set as “N” if the case is disposed in Lokadalat before proceedings.
Violator Action		
violator_action	P- Plead Guilty and fine paid C-Contested	
fine_amount_paid	1000.00	Paid fine If violator_action= P
date_of_pay_settlement	2019-07-25 19:48:23	date of settlement If violator_action= P

grn_number	7883521987412	GRN Number
regular_establishment_name	Establishment Name#District	Regular Establishment Details (C)
next_date	06-03-2020	Regular Court Next Date (C)
offence_details		
Current_status	1- Only Filing Completed 2- Adjudication Completed 3- Action from Violator Completed	
offence_code	4583	
offence_name	Failure to use seat belt	
act_name	Motor Vehicle (Driving) Regulations	
act_section	Duty to wear seat belt	
punishable_act	MOTOR VEHICLES ACT	
punishable_section	General provision for punishment of offences	

Sample Response

```
{
  "total_records":1,
  "challan_details":[
    {
      "party_name":"ZILE SINGH",
      "challan_date":"2022-06-22",
      "fine_imposed":"300.00",
      "cnr":"DLVC011894622019",
      "case_number":"TC\189445\2019",
      "challan_id":"DL17797191001110202",
```

```

"filing_details":[
{
"filing_status_flag":"I",
"invalid_reason":"Mobile no incorrect-M",
"reason_for_rej":"",
"filing_action_date":"2022-06-22" }],
"court_action":[
{
"court_action_flag":"F",
"fine_imposed":"300.00",
"regular_establishment_name":"#",
"next_date":"2020-04-09",
"lokadalat_date":"2020-04-09",
"lokadalat_flag":"N"}],
"violator_action":[
{
"violator_action":"P",
"fine_amount_paid":"300.00",
"date_of_pay_settlement":"2022-06-24",
"grn_number":"7883521987412",
"regular_establishment_name":"#",
"next_date":"2020-04-09"}],
"offence_details":"Offence Code: 4585~Offence Name: No or Non functional fitment of reflectors~Act
Name: Central Motor Vehicle Rules,1989~Section Name: Fitment of reflectors~Section Code:
104~Punishable Act: Motor Vehicle Act,1988~Punishable Section Code: 177~Punishable Section:
General provision for punishment of offences"
}
]
}

```

Annexure S1
SMS Templates

Virtual court case notification message/ reminder message template:

Traffic violations by your Vehicle No.: #var# found actionable vide challan No.#var#. Click <https://vcourts.gov.in> and select department #var# to see details and may pay fine of Rs.#var#

Case transferred to regular court notification message template:

Your Case is Transferred to Establishment:#var#\nCourt :#var# for Next Hearing Date: #var#\nChallan No: #var#\nVehicle No: #var#

Successful fine payment notification message template:

#var#: Challan No: #var#\nAmount : Rs: #var#\n From : #var#\n Transaction Id : #var#\n Purpose : #var#,\n Payment is subject to realization of the amount.

OTP message template:

Your OTP is ". #var# ." for login at vcourts.gov.in as Mobile No. XXXXXX-#var# DO NOT SHARE IT.--"