eCourts Project

Phase II

Objectives Accomplishment Report
As per Policy Action Plan Document

eCommittee, Supreme Court of India

Table of Contents

Brief Introduction of eCourts Phase II

Objectives Accomplishment Report 4

1. Goal Posts to reach 8

2. Implementation Model 17

3. Infrastructure Model 19

4. System and Application Software for Court Processes 19

5. Scanning Digitization & Digital Preservation of case records 28

6. Video Conferencing for Courts and Jails 30

7. Capacity Building Measures 31

8. Judicial Process Re-engineering 33

9. Work flow and Process Automation Tools & Measures 37

10. Judicial Knowledge Management System 39

11. Human Resources 45

12. Service Delivery 45

13. Extra work done through not mentioned in the Policy Action Plan 56

14. Statistics of Deliverables under Policy Action Plan 68

Statistics of Objective Accomplishment 68

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eCourts India

eCOURTS PROJECT - PHASE II

Brief Introduction:

While the eCourts Mission Mode Project is undoubtedly one the most successful projects in the country, its success can be attributed to three systemic and structural management strategies. The Project has achieved several milestones and these have been made possible through three management strategies.

Firstly, the entire Project has been conceptualized and implemented in Free and Open Source Software. This is perhaps the largest FOSS based project in the world and has resulted in an estimated saving of Rs. 340 crore to the Exchequer excluding huge recurrent cost of license fee and maintenance, simultaneously providing freedom to customise and use the system software.

Secondly, the core-periphery model has been utilized and implemented in the software development. The core is sacrosanct and is decided by the eCommittee and contains data that is available for policy and decision making at the national level – Supreme Court, Parliament and Central Government. Of course, the core data can be accessed and utilized for policy and decision making at the State level. The periphery modules are to be developed by each High Court and can be implemented through the available data in the core. Each High Court has full freedom to develop its periphery modules based on the High Court Rules, the Civil and Criminal Court Manuals. These periphery modules are intended for State level utilization – High Court and District Courts, State Legislature and State Government.

Thirdly, the eCourts Project has been focussed on being citizen-centric, keeping the litigant in mind. This focus has resulted in remarkable coordination and teamwork between hundreds of judicial officers (Trainers and Master Trainers) and court staff (District System Administrators and System Administrators). Appreciating the importance and significance of the eCourts Project for expeditious and affordable

justice delivery, the Department of Justice, National Informatics Centre and other Central Government institutions coordinated and cooperated with the expert eCommittee team to bring success to the Project. It is through this teamwork that important software and applications such as Case Information System, eFiling, ePayment, National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes, Video Conferencing, Virtual Court, National Judicial Data Grid, a variety of mobile applications and several others have been successfully tried, tested and implemented.

The future continues to hold remarkable potential for development and growth. Available technology has been fully utilized in Phase II of the eCourts Project and several innovations made as the Project progressed. In Phase III of the eCourts Project, consolidation and growth using technological advancements are envisioned including (for example) migration to the cloud (tested and partly implemented already), big data mining and processing through block chain technology and artificial intelligence. The focus will remain affordable and expeditious justice delivery.

DELIVERABLES UNDER THE E-COURTS PROJECT AS PER POLICY

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
1	GOAL POSTS TO REACH		5-8	
☑	Case work flow automation	Optimum automation of Case work flow	6	Possible work of automation of work flow is already done and completed in CIS 3.1. Work flow automation was gradually increased from DC CIS 1.0 to 3.1. Further work flow automation can be taken to new heights by High Courts using QR Code facilities already enabled. They may further equip it with QR Code Readers, High Speed Scanners, Hand held devices and WACOM screens. QR Code generation will be key to this automation which is already provided in DC CIS 3.1 and HC CIS 1.0. (Please refer to Annexure C page 43, 46, 47, Annexure D, Page 162-165, 169 which will show instances of work flow automation)
☑	Use of Computers	Use of Computers by Section of Registry for day to day processes and service delivery	6	Day to day processes like cause list, daily proceedings, business, disposal and order and judgment uploading is done by Court Staff. Now they are comfortable with CIS and use of computer in the Courts has become indispensable. (Please refer Annexure J page 337 to 347 for more details)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Unified CIS for all Courts	Unified CIS for all Courts	6	Migrating from one version to another for entire country at more than 3500 locations and more than 6400 Court Establishments is a challenging task. However, due to upgrading software, this task was performed three times in phase II of the project. After migration to CIS 2.0, studying all suggestions, and keeping in mind goal posts like NSTEP, eFiling, ePay, Portfolio Management, mobile application CIS 3.0 is rolled out. After rolling out National Core Version of CIS 3.0 all the District and Taluka Courts completed migration and 21 High Courts also migrated to National Core HC CIS 1.0. After migrating to CIS 3.0 one more version CIS 3.1 is rolled out mostly for ICJS, eFiling, sharing APIs etc. However, the Courts have again shown agility and migrated to CIS 3.1 within a short span of time. All these challenges are successfully met and Country in real sense has unified under one umbrella CIS which is unique in the world. (Please refer Annexure C page 43)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Updation of data on NJDG	Timely and regular updation of data on NJDG by all the Courts	6	Data is replicated by Slony tool. It is near realtime replication. Monitoring tools are given to the management users of NJDG. Management users can see places from where data is not uploaded and time lag since when data is not uploaded. Many High Courts have taken over management of their own servers and they are taking corrective measures with the help of these tools provided under NJDG. eCommittee regularly sends mails about locations where data is not replicated timely requesting the concerned to immediately replicate data so that it is available for litigants and lawyers. (Please refer to Annexure K page 350 to see the report)
☐	Manual Registers to be discontinued.	Discontinuation of Manual Registers	6	Provision is made in CIS, and all registers can be automatically generated in CIS. Practices of keeping books, registers differ from High Court to High Court. Needs to the High Courts that had given their requirements have been met. In addition, report generation in PDF has been kept in periphery so that High Courts will be able to create customised reports to cater their local needs. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana are some of the High Courts that have done away with the practice of keeping Manual Registers.
☑	CFC	Ideal Central Filing Centre for with sufficient infrastructure	6	The facility of Central Filing Centre (CFC) is available. (Please refer to Annexure J Page 339 and 340 to know more details)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Performance assessment	Judicial Performance assessment through ICT	6	In the Management Portal of NJDG, there is a special provision for performance assessment. Under NJDG tools there is a facility called Judge wise report. This report keeps open all options performance assessment. All the Judges can be compared or only District Judges or only Senior Civil Judges or Junior Judges can be assessed through this facility. There is provision to identify the cases as per their weight given in norms set by the High Court. Apart from this facility, Query Builder provided in CIS gives options to generate such performance assessment reports. (Please refer Annexure K Page 351-353)
☐	Digitization	Scanning and Digitization of case record	8	The Activity has gone out of the Scope of eCourts Project and Funds are transferred by the Government directly to State Governments under 14th Finance Commission
☐	Record room automation	Court Record room management automation	8	This is part of digitisation project therefore for component digitisation this activity will also go under 14th Finance Commission. Funds are not provided for this activity under eCourts Project.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☐	Library computerization	Court Libraries Computerizatioin	8	As on the date no hardware is provided for computerisation of Libraries in District and Taluka Courts. It requires cloud infrastructure. Therefore Infrastructure and robust connectivity are two prime requirements which are essential to implement this.
☑	VC for Courts & Jails	Video Conferencing for all the Courts with Jails	6	Funds are allocated in Phase II of the Project and all High Courts have almost completed the activity of procuring the hardware. Training programmes for use VC have been organised for Judicial Officers, Jail Officials and Prosecutors at Police Training Centre, Ghaziabad. There has been huge increase in use of VC in the year 2017, 2018 and in the year 2019. Number of calls and duration has gone to sky high. In the year 2019 there were 28,262 conference calls and 99,216 direct calls which is not even comparable with its contemporaries. VC usage of eCourts VC is above all other VC systems provided by NIC. (Please see the statistics in Annexure F Page 193-206 for more details of Video Conferencing Usage)

eCourts India

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☑	Legal aid Offices	Legal Offices (DLSA and TLSA) ICT enablement	6	Funds have been allocated to High Courts, some of the High Courts have already purchased hardware, whereas, some High Courts are purchasing Hardware like computers, printers, Projectors etc. Most of the High Courts have competed the activity of purchase of hardware item for Legal aid authorities. In CIS, modules like Lok-Adalat, Mediation are introduced which are mainly concerned with work of DLSA and TLSC. With the help of these modules, District wise, State wise, National information about mediation, Lok Adalat, legal aid lawyers etc. can be accessed through NJDG. (Please see statistics detailed in Annexure - Page -)
☐	WAN for Courts	WAN Connectivity for all the Courts	6	BSNL is doing this connectivity work under supervision of DoJ. There is considerable progress in implementing WAN. Almost in all the States, the activity of WAN connectivity is in progress. DoJ is continuously conducting meeting and making follow up with BSNL.
☑	Solar energy	Solar energy for power backup	6	Funds have been allocated to High Courts for the said activity. Some of the High Courts have completed the work. In the Annexure of Funds details regarding funds released and utilised can be found. (Please see the Annexure Funds and check component wise details from Page No. 7 onwards.)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Mobile App, SMS etc.	Mobile based service delivery through SMS and Mobile App. etc.	6	eCourts Services Mobile app is launched. JustIS is mobile app exclusively designed for Judicial Officers. Most of the Judicial Officers are making use of this management tool to manage their Judicial business on finger tips. Through the mobile app, facility of notification is provided. Facility of SMS of undated cases is rolled out to Judicial offers every morning. More than 29 lac downloads till the date are registered on Android version of the eCourts Services Mobile App. SMS Pull and SMS Push are also made operational. Service Count can be seen from the Government portal of etaal.gov.in . Electronic Transaction Count shown on this portal firmly established that eCourts project is always amongst top five projects in the country and second best project amongst the mission mode projects in the country. Please refer to Annexure about performance of the project. (Please refer Annexure B Page 33-35, Annexure C Page 46, 47, 55,65, 66 & 69)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Change Management	Change Management	6	488 Master Trainers are trained under eCourts Phase-I and Phase-II of the Project. District System Administrators (DSA) are also imparted training of change management. These trainers have further trained officers and staff members. Such Change Management Training are continuously under taken after regular intervals. Change management Training was also given to IIM Bengalore and University of Berkeley, California USA. Advance training on use of CIS 3.1 has also been organised by eCommittee. Master Trainers from all the High Courts were trained and asked to further train the officers in the respective High Courts. (Training schedule, names of the officers can be found in the Annexure F page Nos. 193-206)
☐	Cloud Computing	Applications and databases used by the Courts will be hosted in cloud environment , applications and databases used by the Courts will be hosted on cloud environment facilitated at State Data Centres.	8	For shifting all the data to Cloud, it is necessary to have robust connectivity and so far, pilot project in Goa has been very successful and all the cases in Goa are managed in Cloud. The Pilot Project has been extended to one District in every State, in consolation with the Chief Justice of the Courts and so far considerable success has been achieved. Out of 25 locations, 12 locations have successfully been tested on cloud. It is expected that in next few months all the data will be migrated to cloud and will be available for every District in the country. Considering large volume of information that is available under eCourts Project, it is imperative that data is migrated to cloud and managed locally. (Please refer to Annexure C Page 71)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☐	DMS	Document Management system for digital archiving/ storage/retrieval	8	This is further extension of digitisation and as funds are not allocated being under 14th Finance Commission.
☑	BI Tools	Business Intelligence Tools enabled management Information System	8	Business Intelligence Tools are developed under NJDG. Under menu 'NJDG Reports' various tools have been provided viz. (a) Query Builder (b) Case Type Wise (c) Stage wise (d) Judge wise (e) Police Station Wise (f) Return Reports. Apart from this, various reports are provided under Data Monitoring caption. Almost 30 different reports are provided. Separate reports for ePay, Virtual Courts have been provided. (Please refer to Annexure E Page 173-192 and Annexure H Page 226-241, Annexure K Page 354-357 for more details regarding this topic)
☐	Admin. Work flow automation	Administrative Work Flow Automation	8	eOffice is given to High Courts and they have been told to adopt the same. However ,it was found that eOffice consists of administrative work flow allocation and its set up is on cloud, therefore, it may require funds for the infrastructure of Cloud. This Cloud set up would connect High Courts with District Court and Taluka Courts. Therefore, it would require robust connectivity and offline mode in the event of connectivity failure. Once WAN is fully setup this cloud infrastructure can be created for eOffice.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
2	IMPLEMENTATION MODEL		11..22	
☑	PMU (Project Management Unit)	PPMS portal will be overhauled and revamped with more useful and MIS like features in order to facilitate both PMU, through a more robust form and than present. The requirements for resources like manpower of infrastructure may be met from Project Management and Monitoring Budget (Head No. 17) of the eCourts Project	17	PMS is developed by eCommittee for its internal management purposes and it caters optimum needs. PPMS is maintained in FOSS based on GNU Cash. Its reports are regularly made available on eCourts Portal. (The portal is Intra net based and accessible to users on NICnet only)
☑	Location on Mobile App	Mobile Application for location of Courts and Number of Court Complexes	18	This facility is provided in eCourts services Mobile Application which is already launched and presently being used by various stake holders. Similarly this facility is already made available on eCourts National Portal.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	JO Codes	Unique Identification Codes to Judicial Officers of the Country	**18**	JO Code gives unique identity to the Judicial Officers. MH00520 is an illustrative JO Code. MH indicates Maharashtra State whereas 520 is unique code of that Officer. Likewise, every Judicial Officer is identified in CIS with the help of JO Code. Using JO Code various facilities are given in NJDG, JustIS mobile application.
☑	Establishment codes	Unique Identification Codes to Court Establishments	**18**	Establishment Codification is completed. Every court establishment is given unique code. With the help of this Code, every establishment can be exactly traced in any computer system or database. MHAU01 is one establishment code taken for example. MH denotes State Maharashtra, AU denotes District Aurangabad and 01 denotes District Court Establishment. This is how more than 6500 Court Establishments are given unique codes. Every case in the Country has unique CNR wherein first six digits indicate establishment Code.
☑	Laptops and printers'	Laptops and Printers to Judicial Officers	**20**	Funds are allocated to all High Courts and most of them have made purchases. Further details of funds can be seen in the Annexure of funds. (Please check details of Funds in Annexure - A, page No. 7-31)
3	**INSTITUTIONAL STRUCUTRE**		**23-29**	

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
4	INFRASTRUCTURE MODEL		30-45	
☑	JSC	JSC cum CFC will be utilised along with other services for the litigants like Case Status Information, certified copies, enquiries etc.	**30**	These centres are already provisioned along with Common Filing Centre. (please refer to Annexure J Page 339 and 340)
☑	JSC	In New Court Complexes, provision of JSC-cum-CFC with sufficient space and civil/ electrical infrastructure will have to be ensured as primary requirement.	**30**	Within the funds made available and prescribed standards, infrastructure is made ready for JSC cum CFC. From the data of funds it can be said that fund allocated for this component has been fully utilised by all the High Courts. (Please see Annexure A at page number 7)
☑	Server room	As the server infrastructure will not be required at the Court Complexes coming up on Cloud, new Court complexes to be computerised in phase II will have Network Room instead of Computer Server Room	**31**	WAN connectivity is in progress in the parts of the country and after establishing cloud connectivity with the cloud infrastructure, network rooms will be created at such locations
5	SYSTEM AND APPLICATION SOFTWARE FOR COURT PROCESSES		46-56	

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Integration	In order to achieve a seamless compatibility of application and data of CIS across all Courts of the Country, the CIS should be horizontally and vertically integrated,	46, 48, 50	Vertical and Horizontal integration has been done in DC CIS NC 3.0 and now it is integrated with HC CIS NC 1.0. Presently, in filing appeals or revision or like cases in High Courts which arise out of pending or disposed litigation in District and Taluka Courts, just by entering CNR No. or Case Number, all the details of case pending or disposed by District or taluka Court are fetched which avoids duplicity of efforts in making data entry of parties. (Please refer to Annexure C Page 48 to read details of facility available in CIS 3.0)
☑	Integration	By Horizontal integration CIS of one District will be able to export to or import from case-data from another District Court.	46, 48, 50	Establishment Transfer facility is made available in CIS 3.0. Using this facility cases can be transferred from one Establishment to another establishment within some seconds. e.g. In Maharashtra Land Acquisition Cases are first registered in District Courts and then those cases are allocated in various Talukas within the District. This entire process is now being done by establishment Transfer. This is how horizontal integration is achieved. (Please refer to Annexure C page 48, 54 to read details of facilities available in CIS 3.0)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Integration	By vertical integration of CIS of Courts of different hierarchy will be able to transmit data to and from each other e.g. a case record of lower court directly being available to appellate court through secured authentication mechanism, likewise an order issued by Higher Court being reflected on lower Court System of the concerned Court.	46, 48, 50	Vertical Integration has been provisioned in DC CIS NC 3.0 and later versions. After roll out of CIS 1.0 in the High Courts, it is integrated with DC CIS NC 3.1. Now, in filing appeals or revision or like cases in High Courts which arise out of pending or disposed litigation in District and Taluka Courts, just entering CNR No. or Case Number, all the details of case pending or disposed by District Court are fetched which avoids duplicity of efforts in making data entry of parties and other important data fields. Thus, by using unified CIS in High Courts and District Courts, seamless exchange of information has become possible. (Please read details of facilities available in CIS 3.0 at Annexure C pages 48, 54)
☑	Integration	One of the major baseline requirement of Case Information System to be refined and reengineered in Phase II of the project will be its readiness for interoperability with the central layer to be operational in the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) .	46, 48, 50	This is achieved in Telangana State. For Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) it is necessary that not only FIR but Final Reports of Investigations are entered in CCTNS software. If such Final Reports (Charge Sheets) are entered and available for electronic exchange, this can be achieved to import data in CIS. This is successfully demonstrated in Warangal District of Telangana and replicated further in Hyderabad and other Districts. More and more States are coming forward to establish similar interoperability between Police Systems and eCourts. (Please see Annexure C pages 54, 63 in support of this)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Integration	The integration of CIS horizontal and vertical, as mentioned above will only ensure its being communicative with Judiciary. The interoperability compatibility of CIS is able to export or transmit the requisite information to the targeted stake holder that is Police , Jails, FSL etc.	**46, 48, 50**	This facility is part of joint venture of eCourts and ICJS Project. Requirements from the eCourts is - Courts should share data and web services to the ICJS Team and similarly CCTNS has to share data of FIR and charge sheets to ICJS. Thus, CIS is able to transmit the requisite information to the targeted stake holders i.e. Police, Jails, FSL etc. In short, Police will share FIR No. and Charge Sheet information to the Court and in return Court will give CNR status to the police which will give them real time information of that case. (Please see Annexure C Page 63 in support the statements made here)

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Integration	New version of CIS will be so developed that it is compatible with Cloud Architecture and takes care of the process reengineering requirements as per on going process reengineering exercise.	46, 48, 50	For shifting all the data to Cloud, it is necessary to have robust connectivity and so far, pilot project in Goa has been very successful and all the cases in Goa are managed in Cloud. The Pilot Project has been extended to one District in every State, in consolation with the Chief Justice of the Courts and so far considerable success has been achieved. Out of 25 locations, 12 locations have successfully been tested on cloud. It is expected that in next few months all the data will be migrated to cloud and will be available for every District in the country. Considering large volume of information that is available under eCourts Project, it is imperative that data is migrated to cloud and managed locally. (Please see Annexure C Page 71 in support of the statements made here)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	HC CIS	In order to ensure uniformity of the Central Processes and data requirements and allowing variances of the local processes and data requirements, a CIS based on Core periphery model is proposed to be deployed for the High Courts also. An attempt will be made to enable uniformity of data structures with local variances so that horizontal and vertical integration can be made possible.	**51**	Process of Standardisation and unification of various key data elements like case types, disposal types, purposes types and adjournment types has been achieved. Every High Court has its own procedure, nomenclature and local practises. The trial courts in each state are using these practices since long. Therefore, it was difficult for these courts to give up the nomenclatures which they were using since long. It was a big challenge to allow trial court to continue their local practises and still to have a uniform structure, so that data of the country can be collected at a single place under a common nomenclature. A process re-engineering exercise was undertaken and after studying all the varied types currently in use in various parts of the country common nomenclatures were identified and then codification exercise was undertaken. Thus, uniformity of important data elements with liberty to the States to use local nomenclatures was achieved. (Please refer to Annexure C Pages 48, 54 and Annexure D Pages

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	CIS Manuals	In order to ensure smooth knowledge transfer and continuity of development and customisation support for the CIS across the Courts, all documentation relating to CIS will be maintained properly.	**51**	NIC has shared source Code of peripheral modules to all the States. For High Court entire table structure with field description is given. During process of migration knowledge transfer activity was conducted. After knowledge transfer various High courts could deploy their periphery structures and varied pattern of listing in the same unified software. In some States District Courts have implemented Copying Module and Nazarat Module as a part of periphery. Core Periphery Guidelines are approved by the eCommittee. The guidelines are circulated to all the High Courts with a request to follow them while developing periphery modules. (Please refer Page 48 of Annexure C in support of statement made here)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	CIS Manuals	Documentation will involve functionalities Requirement Specification Software Requirement Specifications, Data Flow Diagram, Entity Relationship Diagrams etc. Software development team will have ensure this. There will be documentation of tutorials on coming versions of CIS with audio video content on the same. .	**51**	Audio video Tutorials relating to basic ICT Training, help videos regarding working with CIS for officers and staff members are uploaded on public platforms, Manuals of Case Management through CIS, separate Manuals as per role of the users, ePay Manual, NSTEP Manual, efiling Manual and Six set of Manuals on CIS prepared by NIC Pune were circulated across the country by the eCommittee. Videos were uploaded on You tube channel named "Case Information System CIS". NJDG videos for management and remote administration were made available on release portal. Inbuilt help in CIS 3.0 is made available in the software itself. This instant help will be available on screen to the user right at the time of using CIS. From any screen help icon is clicked help is generated relevant to the menu accessed by the user. (To know more about help videos, Manuals etc. please refer to Annexure F Pages 193 to 206)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Unification	Meta data and data standards (MDDS). MDDS will be finalised in coordination with DoJ and High Courts.	**52**	Meta Data fields identified and codified Nationally. Case Type, Disposal Types, Purpose Types and Adjournment Types are exclusively used in CIS and no where else. Therefore, it was necessary to achieve unification amongst various types used in different parts of the Country. Act Section Codification was available but it was only Act Number and year and it was limited to individual State Legislature or Central Legislation. However, it was found that numbers of various Acts and year were conflicting and, therefore, there was need to frame schema to achieve goal of National Codification of Acts passed by Centre and States. Now this codification is complete. Codification of Investigation agencies was necessary as information is often needed as to how many cases of CBI or NIA are pending before the Courts. Delay Reasons mentioned in software are codified. Document, Nature, Writs received, Designation, and similar other fields are chosen for National Aggregation and their codification is also compete. Codes used in CIS are Census Codes for States, Districts, Taluka and villages. For police Stations National codes given by CCTNS and for jails National Codes for prisons given by ePrisons are used. All Norms of Government regarding standard meta data element are followed. However, there are 31 districts in Telangana where census codes are not available for such districts. This has created a block in proceeding ahead with the pace in the project particularly for the State which wants to go ahead fast. (Please refer Annexure D pages 87-154 to know more details of Unification and National Codification of MDDS)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Unification	Case Type Standardisation and Unification:	**52**	After collecting case types from all Districts of all the States, and after studying them all to accommodate existing case types some common nomenclature were coined which are not too microscopic yet can accommodate existing case types used by the Courts in the CIS. There after codification was done. This exercise was done to codify Case Types, Disposal Types, Purpose Types and Adjournment Types. Other Codification was done regarding so many data elements. (Please refer Annexure D pages 87-154 for more details regarding Unification and National Types)
6	**SCANNING, DIGITIZATION & DIGITAL PRESERVATION OF CASE RECORDS**		**52-56**	
☐	HC and DC	Basic records which has undergone weeding process will be scanned and digitised with given specification of PDF and water marking.	**53**	This activity is now out of scope of eCourts Project as fund has been directly given by Central Government to State Government under 14th Finance Commission
☐	DMS	FOSS DMS, Dspace will be used, minimum necessary data entry, assessing the requirements of meta data for High Courts and District Courts.	**54**	This activity is now out of scope of eCourts Project as fund has been directly given by Central Government to State Government under 14th Finance Commission

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☐	Implementation model	As per chapter 2 to ensure seamless integration and inter operability amongst the document repositories of the Courts across the country. Methodology and specification determination.	54	This activity is now out of scope of eCourts Project as fund has been directly given by Central Government to State Government under 14th Finance Commission
☐	Preservation, archival etc	Porting soft copies in to DMS for day to day use. Technology of storage media Software used to access soft copy of the data Type of file in which soft copies are saved	54	This activity is now out of scope of eCourts Project as fund has been directly given by Central Government to State Government under 14th Finance Commission
☐	Trusted Digital Repositories	The software solutions for digital preservation to address the obsolescence of technology with a very strategic and sophisticated methodology.	55	This activity is now out of scope of eCourts Project as fund has been directly given by Central Government to State Government under 14th Finance Commission

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☐	OAIS Framework	Open Archival Information System Framework provides methodology of software solutions for digital preservation .	55	This activity is now out of scope of eCourts Project as fund has been directly given by Central Government to State Government under 14th Finance Commission
7	VIDEO CONFERECNING FOR COURTS AND JAILS		57-58	
☑	Coverage of Court Trail for VC	Extending VC beyond remand - recording of evidence in sensitive cases, legal aid cases between courts and jails , sensitive cases of child abuse, domestic violence and sexual abuse and similar like cases.	57	The activity is complete and presently being used for recording evidence, remand, meetings, and like purposes. The data of use of Video Conferencing can be found in Annexure wherein all the requisite details regarding use of VC by various High Courts is given. (Please refer Annexure F pages 193-206)
☑	Type of VC Solutions	Software based VC Solutions with 1MBPS bandwidth VC Sessions to be available for recording whether software based or studio based.	58	Vidyo desktop based software solution is used. Screen recording facility is available in Ubuntu-Linux Operating System customised and provided by eCommittee. Vidyo Licenses are being managed through NIC. The licenses are about to expire and new licenses will have to be provisioned. It will be necessary that for temporary sessions, browser based access to guests. Similarly if recording is necessary, facility to request for recording need to be provided through NIC. (Please refer Annexure F Pages 193-206)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Document VIsualizer	Document sharing and viewing facility to be made available.	**58**	In Vidyo based software solution, screen sharing facility is available wherein documents can be shared to the persons joined in VC.
8	**CAPACITY BUILDING MEASURES**		59-63	
☑	ICT Training Education	Keeping in view encouraging experience of Phase-I similar training programme will be continued in Phase-II.	**59**	ICT Training is given in Phase I as well as Phase II. Training videos are also uploaded for basic ICT Training. Trainings in Phase II are also completed. (Please refer to the Annexure I Page 242 for training details.)
☑	Computer Labs at SJA	Full Fledged computer lab to the SJAs Phase II will provide funds for infrastructure keeping view that lab has to cater needs of ICT training of at least 30 Judicial Officers at a time.	**60**	Funds are allocated to all High Courts and most of them have mades purchases. (Please refer to the Annexure A page 7 for further details.)
☑	VC at SJA	Studio based VC Set Up for SJAs	**61**	Fund are allocated to High Court for this activity. (Please refer to the Annexure A page 7 for further details.)
☑	Video Streaming and Webcast Portal	Video Streaming and Webcast Portal	**61**	With assistance of NIC Video Streaming and Web Casting is made available and various programmes now a days are being web cast or live streaming is done.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☐	Learning eTools	Learning Management System (LMS) software application for administration, documentation, tracking, reporting and delivery of eLearning education courses or training programme. Trainee should be able to access this system without actually visiting the academy.	62	Learning Management Solutions (LMS) needs to be provided to SJAs. Almost in all the State Judicial Academies Computer Labs are installed. However, Learning Management Solutions (KOHA) was implemented in Supreme Court of India. One training was also organised. It was decided that High Court will install KOHA and then integrated ILMS will be set up. However, despite resolution in Chief Justices Conference way back in the year 2014 there is no progress in setting up KOHA nor any separate cloud infrastructure was provided under the project for this activity.
☑	Regular Change Management Exercise	Attuning of mindsets to adopt new modes of working. Mindset change and attitudinal orientation	62	Training programmes conducted from time to time. (Please refer to the Annexure I Pages 242-337 for further details.)
☑	ICT Training for electronic evidence	Entire gamut of electronic evidence , its preservation and evidentiary value	63	Six Trainings are organised at National Police Academy Hyderabad. Please refer to the Annexure for further details. (Please refer Annexure I Page 247 for further details)
☑	Post Process re-engineering Change Management	Changed ways of working - Redesigned/renewed court processes deploying new versions of CIS	63	Training is completed for all CPCs and DSAs of all High Courts. In this Training all 24 CPCs, 75 DSAs is complete. These DSAs were asked to train Judicial Officers and Staff members. (Please refer to the Annexure I Page 242 for training details.)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
9	JUDICIAL PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING		64-67	
☑	1. Automation of Process Serving	Sending process to Courts and Parties through mail.	65	Now Civil and Criminal Process templates provided in CIS are exactly as per format and contents as prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure and Code of Criminal Procedure . Electronic processes can be generated through CIS 3.1. Every Process generated has unique process ID and with QR Code. There is provision of entering mail address either during entering information of witnesses or during generation of processes. Once process is published mails are automatically sent on the entered mail address. Process generated are secured and cannot be easily edited for its contents. Apart from sending emails, there is dedicated system called NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) which electronically transmits digital processes from one Court Establishment to another or from Court to Police Station or Officer. Processes can be allocated to the bailiffs and after allocation allocated processes are reflected directly on the mobile devices of the bailiff. When bailiff goes for serving the process, onscreen signature with finger or device can be obtained, photograph of person or locked premises can be taken. GPS coordinates are captured and immediately the status of the service is replicated to the main NSTEP portal. Once status is updated all the processes show current status of service. This will greatly facilitate in reducing delay in process serving. (Please refer Page 161 to 165 of Annexure D to know more about this process of NSTEP)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☐	2. No manual Registers	Registers for Institution and Other Registers in eForm.	**65**	Facilities are made available in CIS to dispense with such Registers. Such reports in the form of Registers can also be prepared by High Courts as per their own requirements under periphery development. Now some of the High Courts have done this whereas others are in process. There are some High Courts where Manual Registers are done away with. Statistical Returns are not called from the Courts. They have made some periphery developments and after such developments these High Courts could do away with the returns and some registers in physical form.

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	3. eFiling	eFiling portal for High Courts and District Courts.	**65**	eFiling Portal is launched for District Courts and High courts. In Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh High Court total 701 new cases and 379 Interim Applications are filed through efiling portal (https://efiling.ecourts.gov.in). In Delhi Central District 40 cases of Arbitration are filed using efiling. are filed through efiling. It caters requirement of the entire Country. It is already successfully tested by majority of the High Courts. Some of the Courts have gone live whereas some are in the process. In the eFiling software, facility of eSigning is provided so that those who do not possess token for making digital signature on pdf documents, will be able to use facility of efiling using eSign facility. Through eFiling one can easily track development in eFiled cases. Various new facilities are launched in eFiling. Portfolio management for advocates is given. Single account for entire country to eFile cases is provided. Online registration and verification is provided for advocates. Public Data entry and case data entry is provided so that where eFiling is yet to catch pace at least lawyers and litigants will start feeding the data of case without uploading documents. This will serve as foundation to launch eFiling. (Please refer to Manual made available on https://efiling.ecourts.gov.in for more details)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	4. Financial Book Keeping	Latest scientific method of book keeping suitable for Courts is Double Entry System of Book Keeping .	66	Nazarat Module is already given to all High Courts and its source code is already shared to all High Courts long back. In Karnataka Nazarat module used for accounting purposes in the entire State.
☐	5. Administrative Process Automation	File movement, tracking, leave management, personal information management system etc. are need of the day. This needs detailed study and adequate financing. This needs serious consideration.	66	Although directions are given by eCommittee to implement eOffice, it requires Hardware, customisation, training and support. NIC's Cloud infrastructure for eOffice is paid service and funds are required. eOffice requires Cloud set up to connect High Courts with District and Taluka Courts so that file movement, tracking etc. can be easily handled and will minimise delays. . For setting up cloud for each State, funds may be required to be provisioned.
☐	6. Exploring paperless Courts	Will have to be studied using FOSS. Will have to be studied first and will be taken up only if cost effective. Facility for the judge to take notes and earmarking.	67	The digitisation activity is separated from the project and funds are released to State Government under 14th Finance Commission. Movement of digitised file will come into play one when digitisation project will be rolled on. However as of now funds are not allocated for District Court Digitization.
10	WORK FLOW AND PROCESS AUTOMATION TOOLS & MEASURES		64-67	

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	1. email for Court JO and Staff	All Court Officials of Class I, II and III will have to be provided official email address. Every High Court will be give Delegated Admin Power.	68-69	As of now emails are created for all Court Establishments, and Judicial Officers. Email creation process has been automated and as a result every mail account creation is approved at three level before it reaches committee. The entire process of approval and verification is done online. The portal of email creation automation is provided on intranet i.e. NICnet.
☐	2. Digital Signature for Officer and Staff	Digital Signature for Judicial Officer and Court Staff	69	High Courts are already asked to give digital signature token for its Judicial Officers. Some fo the High Courts have already provided digital signatures token to the Judicial Officers, whereas some of the States are yet to procure such token for making digital signatures.
☑	3. Device for Process Service	It is required to modernise processing serving methods like PDAs or similar GPS - GPRS devices with camera.	69-70	Mobile Application for NSTEP is launched. It is given to all the High Courts and now funds are allocated to High Courts for purchase of hand held devices. Training programme is arranged to give traning about this application and methodology as to how process will reach to bailiff from one Court to another. All CPCs and three DSAs of each State are given training about use of NSTEP. Now High Courts have started generating electronic processes through the CIS. States like Sikkim, Chhattisgarh have started use of NSTEP with use of mobile devices very effectively. (Please refer Annexure C Page 12 and Annexure D Page 161 to 165 to know more about NSTEP and Mobile app designed for bailiffs)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☐	4. eOffice	File management and tracking software, Leave Management System, Personal Information Management System, Tour Management System,	70	This point is already discussed above where eOffice is already mentioned
☐	5. Financial Management	Financial Accounting Software with Payroll Management System	70	This is covered in eOffice Premium suite application
☐	6. eProcurement	High Courts will be required to join the CPP (Central Pubic Procurement Portal) which is available for State at least for publishing tenders.	70	The activity is not covered as eCommittee controlled activity.
☐	7. Others	Other FOSS Applications for automation of work flow and automation	71	No useful application such as Speech to Text are currently available on FOSS.
☑	8. Integration	All process automation solutions should be integrated to avoid duplicity of efforts. Ultimately it should lead to Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP).	71	All Applications developed under eCourts now can be integrated with each other. This facility is presently being used for establishment transfers or appeal filing at District Court or High Court.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
11	JUDICIAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM		72-76	
☐	JKMS Knowledge Management	Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS). A FOSS ILMS software will have to be deployed for Court Libraries similarly on model of CIS deployment i.e. State Level Cloud Environment.	72	KOHA Build is ready. Therefore software part is complete. Training was given to Supreme Court staff at National Judicial Academy, Bhopal. Thereafter High Courts were requested to install the KOHA from the website of OTG. However, installation part of KOHA is yet to happen. Irrespective of this, ILMS using KOHA requires good amount of cloud infrastructure and sufficient WAN. In the Phase II document there is no provisioning of funds for this purpose.
☐	Official Case Law Journal	A Comprehensive Software Mechanisms in the form of Legal Data Base which has repositories of judgements of Supreme Court and all High Courts Provision of porting meta data of Headnotes.	73	Repositories of Judgements are available on NJDG. This data can be used for fruitful purposes in automation and analysis. Regarding Law Journals or Law Reports and its meta data regarding headnotes are concerned, appear to be critical issues and require deliberation and discussions on policy formation level. After such decision is communicated, development can start.

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Data mining	NJDG data need to be stored methodically and required to be mined and analysed for meaningful assistance in policy formation and decision making.	74	High Court and Trial Courts need to concentrate on entering data of all fields and elements religiously. Presently there are so many data elements which are not filled in at the time of registration of case or doing updation or at the time of disposal of case. This needs supervision, and, conducting accuracy drives for feeding the gaps. (Please refer to Annexure E Page 173-192 and Annexure H Page 226-241, Annexure K Page 354-357 for more details regarding this topic)
☐	Auto pulling to NJDG	Uploading mechanism will shift from auto pull from State Cloud installations which will ensure smooth updation of data on NJDG	74	This activity is required to be done after cloud is commissioned successfully. Auto Pulling of data is enabled at Goa Cloud. However for other States it requires robust connectivity for setting up cloud for CIS. Therefore auto pulling data on NJDG for other States can be achieved only when Cloud is enabled. However Cloud cannot be commissioned for want of Connectivity.
	Data Analytics	Data Analytics Tools in NJDG for following purposes	74	The activity is complete. (Please refer to Annexure E Page 173-192 and Annexure H Page 226-241, Annexure K Page 354-357 for more details regarding this topic)
☑	A. Data Ware Housing	Process of extracting and storing data from various resources. Various Dynamic and comprehensive Reports generation.	74	NJDG Report gives 6 different kind of query building based reports. Query builder in NJDG gives almost all options to extract the desired data stored on NJDG. Dash Board, Judicial Time, Data not uploading reports, Administration reports, Data monitoring reports, ePay reports, Virtual Courts Reports etc. etc. Please refer to Annexure relating to NJDG for further information on this topic. (Please refer to Annexure E Page 173-192 and Annexure H Page 226-241, Annexure K Page 354-357 for more details regarding this topic)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	B. Data Mining	Identifying hidden patterns in data. Meaningful and Insightful Trends. Litigation and Adjudication Trends and Judicial Performance Enhancement measures.	75	Dashboard for pending cases and disposed cases is separately shown on public portal. Drill down and alert pages show clear data figures which can be drilled down. Besides there is Management Portal of NJDG. Where there are many options to generate report, there is Query Builder which is able to generate reports as per inputs given. Using various permutations and combinations, desired reports can be generated. However, reports will be possible only when data is entered at the Court level. At present there are various data elements which are not entered while making case data entry e.g. Victim details, Investigating agency, writs, witnesses, more than one Acts applicable to cases, sections applicable, nature of civil and criminal case, schedule of properties, type of document uploaded, punishment awarded, date of arrest, date of bail, date of release, surety details, designated or notified courts, name of the investigating officer etc. These are important data elements and needs to be filled in at Court level. Depending on quality of data fed, the system will give meaningful results. If these details are filled in we may get more and more hidden patterns and meaningful insights. (Please see the maps, and charts prepared in from the data extracted through NJDG. Please refer to the Annexure E page 173 and Annexure H page 226, to know further details.)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	C. Online Analytical Processing	Querying multi dimensional data base. Summation of data base into highly complex tables with summarised reports.	**75**	Query Builder, other NJDG reports, pending and disposed dash boards can be seen on NJDG. Judge wise disposal is provided which gives fair idea about performance by Judge qua the other judges in his cadre in the entire State. Return Report and performance assessment of Judicial Officers is under development and will be rolled out with in a week or so. (Please refer to Annexure E Page 173-192 and Annexure H Page 226-241, Annexure K Page 354-357 for more details regarding this topic)
☑	D. BI Tools	Data Mining and OLAP will form the engine for B.I. Tools for NJDG which will help in the most informative management information system.	**75**	After standardisation and unification of Nomenclatures, National Codification of important data elements and converting PostgreSQL data to elastic search database, made it possible to show nationwide statistics on NJDG. As such the objective mentioned is achieved. Now National Judicial Data Grid is the most informative management information system showing the information about pending and disposed cases in the country in most powerful way and it can generate actionable information. Please refer above for necessity of entering important data fields and its impact on results generated on mining. (Please refer to Annexure E Page 173-192 and Annexure H Page 226-241, Annexure K Page 354-357 for more details regarding this topic)

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	E. JMIS	Judicial Management Information System	**75**	After standardisation and unification of Nomenclatures, National Codification of important data elements and converting PostgreSQL data to elastic search database, made it possible to show nationwide statistics on NJDG. As such the objective mentioned is achieved. National Judicial Data Grid has two faces one is the public portal where as other is the management portal. The management portal has a facility to create login users at a district or High Court level. The judicial management, planning monitoring and administrative decisions can be taken with the help of information generated through the National Judicial Data Grid. A mobile application is launched which exclusively deals with judicial management information system. This mobile application "JustIS" has become very popular among judges. (Please refer to Annexure C Page 65 in support of these statements)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	F. Impact analysis	Litigation and Impact of Analysis on any variations governing factors relating to law, amendments, jurisdictions, recruitments etc. Adjudication Pattern Analysis	**76**	Please refer to remarks given for data mining. The very remarks will be applicable here. (Please refer to Annexure E Page 173-192 and Annexure H Page 226-241, Annexure K Page 354-357 for more details regarding this topic)
☑	G. Impact analysis	Impact of Analysis on any variations governing factors relating to law, amendments, jurisdictions, recruitments etc. Judicial Performance enhancement measures for policy makers and policy planners. Comprehensive suit for these management solutions will be called JKMS.	**76**	Please refer to remarks given for data mining. The very remarks will be applicable here. Query Builder, other NJDG reports, pending and disposed dash boards can be seen on NJDG. Judge wise disposal is provided which gives fair idea about performance by Judge qua the other judges in his cadre in the entire State. Return Report and performance assessment of Judicial Officers is under development and will be rolled out with in a week or so. (Please refer to Annexure E Page 173-192 and Annexure H Page 226-241, Annexure K Page 354-357 for more details regarding this topic)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
12	HUMAN RESOURCES		78-82	
13	SERVICES DELIVERY		83-87	
	SERVICES UNDER THE PROJECT			
☑	Web portal	ECOURTS UNIFIED PORTAL	**83**	eCourts Portal is most used portal which currently records more than 10 million hits every day. eCourts Portal shows pendency and disposal figures of the District Courts and High Courts. eCourts portal contains Manuals and FAQ and Help videos. eCourts Services Unified Portal is now made bilingual. It is the web page which not only shows labels in local language but data generated is also in local language. e.g. cause list, case status etc. are also shown in regional languages. (Please visit eCourts National Unified Portal District Courts eCourts National Portal and High Court eCourts Services Portal to know more about this topic.)

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	eFiling Portal	Filing of online cases at High Courts, District Courts and Taluka Courts. Submitting hard copies will have to be submitted with in definitive time line.	**83**	eFiling Portal is launched for District Courts and High courts. In Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh High Court total 701 new cases and 379 Interim Applications are filed through efiling portal (https://efiling.ecourts.gov.in). In Delhi Central District 40 cases of Arbitration are filed using efiling. are filed through efiling. It caters requirement of the entire Country. It is already successfully tested by majority of the High Courts. Some of the Courts have gone live whereas some are in the process. In the eFiling software, facility of eSigning is provided so that those who do not possess token for making digital signature on pdf documents, will be able to use facility of efiling using eSign facility. Through eFiling one can easily track development in eFiled cases. Various new facilities are launched in eFiling. Portfolio management for advocates is given. Single account for entire country to eFile cases is provided. Online registration and verification is provided for advocates. Public Data entry and case data entry is provided so that where eFiling is yet to catch pace at least lawyers and litigants will start feeding the data of case without uploading documents. This will serve as foundation to launch eFiling. (Please visit eCourts National Portal where your will find link to eFiling. Please visit National eFiling Portal.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	eCourts National Portal	More meaningful	**84**	Search of Judgments and orders is now separated, names of Judges can be searched. Searching cases on name Judges is now possible on public portal. By giving any three letter of name or surname of judge one can easily locate the judge and then search the cases. There is bifurcation of interim and final orders/judgements while searching for orders. Caveat Status is also launched. In the Cause List, now one can search name or case number and there is no need to go through entire cases listed on the cause list to find desired case or party. Caveat Search is now made available. QR code facility is made operational on the portal. Any party can take a print of cause title which gives basic information of the case along with QR Code. This cause title can be pasted on the brief or docket and then case status can be found just by scanning QR Code with the help of mobile application. "Help Videos" and "How To" section is made more meaningful so that a litigant can access the website to extract desired results. Now "Knowledge Management" section makes this information available at one place and it makes litigant and stake holders to find it easily on the top of the website. ePay, eFIling and Virtual courts are added to it. Facility of search by CNR Number is made available on services portal. Court Complex Location is new facility made available on National

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	National Judicial Data Grid	National Judicial Data Grid	**84**	National Judicial Data Grid is based on huge process re-engineering work and technological innovation. Now case type wise pendency, age wise pendency, purpose type wise pendency, delay reason wise pendency, disposal type wise pendency, drill down reports and all those regular counts can be accessed through NJDG. (Please refer Annexure D pages 87-154)
☑	Provision to monitor uploading - Date of Uploading	Provision to monitor uploading - Date of Uploading	**84**	Tools are provided to management users of NJDG wherein one can know whether data is uploaded, what is the time lag or delay, whether server is properly functioning etc. One can also know as to when data was uploaded. These tools make monitoring of uploading of data easy. eCommittee regularly sends alerts and reminders to the High Courts highlighting the locations where data is not replicated for more than two days. (Please refer to Annexure K Page 350 for more details)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Automatic triggers / alerts when data has not been uploaded	Automatic triggers /alerts when data has not been uploaded	**84**	Automatic alerts are shown in red colour in NJDG when data is not uploaded. SMS alerts are given and mailing alerts are given to Judges and District System Administrators. In the JustIS mobile application, Judicial Officer can monitor updation of data limited to his own Court and easily know whether data is uploaded or not. As mobile application is continuously updated, immediately one can gather status of the uploading of data. When the policy document was written at that time it was not conceived that the Mobile Application can be used for automatic alerts instead of SMS or mails. eCourts Services Mobile App gives information to the world at large whether data relating to any Court establishment is updated or not. Therefore, now not only judges but lawyers also come to know whether data has been uploaded or otherwise. Every morning Judges and DSAs receive SMS about undated cases and data uploading status. (Please refer to Annexure K page 358 to know more about these notifications)
☑	Alterts	Auto alerts of undated cases through SMS email and Dash Boards	**84**	Alerts for undated cases is provided through email, SMS and Dashboard. (As above)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Graphical charts	Graphical Charts for reports of NJDG	**84**	Pending and Disposal Dash Board of NJDG is based on Graphical Charts and portal is made open to public at large. Pending and Disposed dash board can be seen on on the public portal. (Please visit Pending Dash Board and Disposed Dash Board to know more about charts, graphs as visualisations of the data generated through NJDG)
☑	Performance assessment	Judicial Performance Assessment Mechanism through NJDG	**84**	Judicial Performance Assessment report is provided in CIS. Query Builder can generate desired reports for performance assessment. Apart from that, norms laid down by High Court for disposal of cases can be generated through CIS and performance assessment report can be generated as per the requirements of the High Court. Judge wise disposal is provided in NJDG. A provision has been given to add weight to the case type and accordingly disposal of Judicial Officer can be compared not only on number of cases disposed but which type of cases and what number, how old etc. can be comparable parameters. The report is made available on Management Portal of NJDG which is available on NICnet to all High Courts and District Courts. Attempts are being made to make that report a complete solution for performance assessment.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Perodical returns	All Periodical Returns of District Judiciary to be made available through NJDG for High Courts	84	Report Generation and requirements vary from High court to High Court therefore statistical reports has been kept as part of periphery and High Courts can generate and customise all kinds of reports from their State Data Servers. More than 80 different kinds of reports are provided in CIS. More than 30 different kinds of reports are provided to management users of NJDG. Apart from that National Query Builder generates a unique report accordingly to permutations and combinations selected while giving query.
☑	Communication pipeline	Communication Pipelines for Judicial Data Transmission from lowest court upto Apex Court.	84	This has been done in DC CIS NC 3.1 and now it is integrated with HC CIS NC 1.0. While filing appeals or revision or like cases in High Courts which arise out of pending or disposed litigation in District and Taluka Courts, just by entering CNR No. or Case Number all the details of case pending or disposed by District Court are fetched which avoids duplicity of efforts in making data entry of parties. The provision is being made for sending paper books to the High Court, so also NSTEP is under implementation at High Court so that orders passed in any case can be immediately communicated to the Court concerned. Notification of stay, release etc. appear on the screen without any delay.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Pendency Arrears and Institution/ Disposal	Pendency Arrears and Institution/Disposal Statement. This will be based on Act Sections, offences viz. economic offences, offences again women, children, senior citizens etc.	**84**	This statement is provided in NJDG in graphical as well as drill down data pattern. Institution and Disposal is made available. In the Query Builder one or more Acts can be selected along with set of Sections. Therefore, attempts are being made to save frequently required combo of Acts and Sections to Court and Parliament which can be saved as economic offence or offence against women, offence against child, Narcotics etc.
☑	District Court Websites	District Court Websites will be deployed with functional integrated links to National eCourts Portal Case related information	**85**	District Court web sites have migrated to advanced version of Drupal. District Court website has functional links to NJDG and eCourts Portal relating to services of case status, cause list and judgement/orders etc.
☐	GIGW and W3C Compliant website	GIGW and W3C Compliant website	**85**	All the compliances for GIGW and W3C are already made in eCourts Portal however certificate has not been obtained by NIC.
☑	Localisation Project Management Framework (LPMF)	Localisation Project Management Framework (LPMF) for District Court Websites so as to enable content to be accessed in local languages also.	**85**	Now main eCourts Portal itself is made available as bilingual website. Besides that, data shown on such bilingual website is also in regional language. Apart from that on the district court website also provision is made for bilingual access of the information relating to cases.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Disabled friendly website	Disabled friendly website	**85**	eCourts Portal is disabled person friendly and certified by Authorised Agency.
☑	Mobile Application	Mobile Application	**85**	eCourts services Mobile Application is released. So far four versions of the mobile applications are released. The mobile application is extremely popular and till this date 29 lakh downloads are recorded. Rating of the app is 4.2 on google play store and can be said to be good rating for the mobile application. Mobile application, besides search of case status on different criteria, also gives facility of cause list and a small portfolio management tool called "my cases" is given for management of cases saved in the mobile application. In the latest version of the mobile application majority of the High Courts and all District and Taluka Courts are covered. QR Code facility makes mobile application innovative and a tool of mobile governance. JustIS mobile app is also provided to Judicial Officers. It is an app which is exclusively designed for Judicial Officers keeping in view their requirements of management and information on finger tips.
☑	SMS Gateway	SMS Gateway	**86**	SMS Gateway for the eCourts is obtained.
☑	Push SMS	Push SMS	**86**	Push SMS facility is operational in all District Courts and High Courts.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Pull SMS	Pull SMS	**86**	Pull SMS facility is made operational in all District Courts and High Courts.
☑	Email Facility	Emailing alerts	**86**	Automated mailing facility is made operational at all District and Taluka Courts of the country.
☑	Kiosk	Information Kiosk With Printing Facility	**86**	Information kiosk are being purchased by High Courts and facility is given in CIS to connect such kiosk with CIS. All Courts are have made available this facility for benefits of litigants and lawyers.
☑	CC with barcoding	Certified copies online with bar Coding	**86**	QR Code facility has been provided in CIS 3.1, QR Code provides unique identification to the case. It is now more accepted technology as compared to bar code. QR Code is comparatively cheaper to end users to purchase devices read QR codes. (Now all mobile applications can read QR Code without any extra cost). High Courts have given tokens to Judicial Officers for digital signature and many District and Taluka Courts are using such digital signatures, before uploading copies of their judgments or orders.
☑	ePayment	ePayment Gateway	**86**	ePayment Gateway has been provided for payment of Court Fees where there is facility of the State Government to accept Court Fees or Judicial Deposits. The facility is provided under common unified portal https://pay.ecourts.gov.in

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	eCourt Fee	eCourt Fee	**86**	This is made operational in Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh on https://pay.ecourts.gov.in eCourt Fees is enabled for eight High Courts through Stock Holding Corporation. eCourts Fees is also made operational in eFiling Portal for Delhi, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh etc. SBI ePay Gateway is used to Fine, Penalty an Other fee (Please visit eCourts National Pay Portal and please refer page 166 to 169 Annexure D to know moe about ePay)
☑	Other Payment	Other Payment	**86**	This facility was requested by Maharashtra as pilot on pay.ecourts.gov.in and the same has provided with mechanism to make appropriate settings on Administration portal of NJDG. Now various High Courts are making demand not only for District Courts but for High Courts also.
☑	PMS	Portfolio Management System	**87**	Portfolio Management services were given to UMANG, CSCs. API access is shared to ICJS, CSC and LIMBS. (Please refer Annexure C Pages 69-71)
☑	Interoperability	Inter operability of Other Components of Justice Delivery System	**87**	This facility as a part of ICJS is taken up at Telangana. Already this topics discussed above. (Please refer Annexure C Page 63 to know more about it)

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Litigant Charter	eCourts Project Litigant Charter	**87**	Entire Litigant Charter Services is complete. Besides prescribed services some additional services are also given under Litigant Charter. (Please refer Citizen Charter at the end of this report)
	EXTRA WORK DONE THOUGH NOT MENTIONED IN ACTION PLAN			
☑	NSTEP	What was proposed under policy action plan document was serving processes through mail and giving hand held devices to bailiffs. However NSTEP is completely dedicated system of electronic transmission, tracking and repository of process status. Dedicated System where digital processes are generated in secured manner, transmitted to authorised users from where processes are allocated to different jurisdictions and local bailiffs. The processes are automatically transmitted to mobile devices of the bailiffs. Bailiffs can take photograph, can take on screen signatures, GPS coordinates are captured and instantly process service status can be updated upon portal from where it reaches to local software. Additionally processes can be served through mail.		
☑	Bilingual website	Only District Court website links were to be given in regional language but data shown will be fetched in English. However what is delivered is District Court web sites are given bilingual links and apart from that multilingual eCourts Portal has gone step ahead than what was proposed in the project Not only contents in the website are in local language but data shown viz. cause list, case status, etc. is also in local language.		

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Mailing automation			Now any officer or staff can create online account under domain aij.gov.in or indiacourts.gov.in. Entire process is online and paper work is brought to zero. eCommittee Development Team has designed this system and presently it is used by all High Courts for step by step verification and authorisation for creating mails accounts for Courts or Officers.
☑	Templates of standard orders and Judgments			Many a time there are hundreds of parties in a case and typing names and addresses of such parties consumes enormous time. Some times mistakes do occur in typing such details, some times important elements like interest, set off or property disposal are missed. So to avoid this, templates are prepared which will capture all essential details of cause title of the judgment and also remind certain important elements in specific types of cases.
☑	Templates of Issues . Charge framing			Standard templates are provided in CIS 3.0 wherein standard Charge framing text content as provided in IPC or CrPC are taken and with the help of software QR Code based Charge with all details of the case, court, Judge and offence charged can be crafted with in minutes. This will help the officers to devote maximum time to record evidence or hear arguments. All offences under IPC, other important Acts, charge can be framed within some minutes. It gives scope to user to amend, edit or completely change the template text. It assists Judicial Officer to use his valuable time for meaningful work rather than stereo type work.

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Intelligent Templates for process generation	All Civil and Criminal Processes as provided under Code of Civil Procedure and Code of Criminal Procedure are provided in CIS 3.1. All details are fetched as per selection made by user. Creating intelligent process was really a huge task. It will save thousands of judicial hours of staff and judicial officers which previously used to consume in preparing same processes time and again for different parties. Instant help is provided to the user which will guide how to prepare processes. Help is so easy that any body who knows which process is to be selected can generate and publish the processes.		

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Act Section Codification	National Codification of Central Acts and State Act is provided by eCommittee. Schema is prepared explaining logic as to how that codification should be done. All Central Acts Repository is created in the office of eCommittee and it was circulated to all the High Courts. This Codification has helped a lot in NJDG and if it is adopted by other agencies will create huge impact. eCommittee has supplied database of more than 2000 Central Acts and Rules updated with National Codes. Previously Acts were entered as free text entry in local masters therefore there was no uniformity. In one State it is mentioned as IPC, in second State it was Indian Penal Code in third State Penal Code in India. The chronological order of Acts in the master was also not uniform or coherent between two establishments with in the same District. This was creating problem in searching entire national database on the strength of Acts and Sections. It was necessary to know how many cases under Section 376 or 302 of the Indian Penal Code or like sections or Acts are pending in the country. It was not possible unless Act and Section uniformity its established through a common mechanism which is acceptable and adoptable by all. Therefore, eCommittee supplied Act database of more than 2000 Acts wherein every Central Act entry bears National Code which will be same throughout the country. Every State Legislature and Central Legislature give Act No. and year to each Act they pass. However, there are various examples where Act No and Year are exactly identical but Statutes are different from State to State. There are pre independence Laws which are adopted by various States and after adoption those are		

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	JustIS Mobile App	Personalised Mobile Application for Judicial Officer to effectively manage court. Tools provided in JustIS Mobile App has created a positive waive in the Judicial Officers in the Country. The app gives facility to Judge effectively organise, manage and monitor his business in the Court. This is unique initiative of eCommittee, Supreme Court of India		
☑	Help in CIS	Instant help on the screen while using CIS Help is already provided through help videos, manuals. However, staff or officers generally need help while actually working on CIS and many a times manuals or videos are not available instantly then and there. Therefore, instant click help for each and every section along with photos explaining in detail about every small functionality in CIS. The only thing user has to do is to click on help icon. The help section provided in CIS 3.0 runs 643 pages and hundreds of images.		
☑	Section Data base	Now in CIS instant help is provided to know whether offence is bailable or non-bailable, cognizable or non-cognizable, what is the maximum sentence that can be imposed, whether offence can be tried by Magistrate or Sessions Judge etc. A Huge data base in logical form is created which can be accessed by user to know punishment, nature offence, type of sentence or the Court which can try particular offence. etc. This has given instant help to Judicial Officers and staff while doing their day to day work. (Please refer Annexure D page 77 to know more about Act Section Codification and Uniformity)		

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Help Videos of Mobile Application	Almost 16 different help videos of mobile application are uploaded on you tube and there are lakhs of hits to watch the videos. There are different parameters on which a case can be searched. There are smart ways to manage portfolio tool of my cases provided in the mobile app. For each search parameter, different video is released and uploaded. These videos are being watched regularly by thousands of users daily.		
☑	Litigant Help videos	It was felt that litigants also need help while accessing website. Therefore, help videos are created and uploaded on you tube and eCourts website. Videos are released in English and Hindi. There are lacs of hits from eCourts Portal which show that it was necessary step for litigants to provide such audio video help material. (Please refer to Annexure G page 207 about public help videos.)		
☑	Specialised Cause List to Police Stations	Police Station daily receives cause list of only those cases which belong that police station. Now police station mail ID can be entered and such personalised services can be given to Police Stations or Jails. Various High Courts have started giving these services to police stations as it provides monitoring interface to police to keep an eye on the cases which are originated from their respective police stations.		

eCourts India

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☑	QR Code	It is now possible that a litigant or Court can take print out of cause title of every case which contains QR Code. Now every Judgment or Order of the Court will have QR Code. Every summons or warrant of the Court will have QR Code, Every form generated will have QR Code. Every Case can be tracked with QR Code. Mobile Application gives facility to scan QR Code and gives current status of the case. QR Code printed on any paper has power to connect with current status of the Case. This power will connect any QR Code with the current case status. Now Courts, Police, big Institutional litigants are pasting QR Code bearing cause title to their dockets. So that every time case comes before them they automatically get current status. When a new case is filed, receipt of filing or registration generated through CIS bears QR Code, so that litigant can scan QR Code any time in future and is able to get current status wherever desiresed.		

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	CNR Number	Case Number Record (CNR) Number a unique concept is introduced. CNR Number is DNA of case which traces State, District, Court Establishment, case type and Case Number and year of the case. As this number contains every information, while searching on the basis of CNR number, user does not have to enter information about State, District, Court Complex, Case Type, Case Number and year. Just one number saves lot of efforts which otherwise user had to put in to reach to particular menu to search. QR Code has made it more easy as one need not have to write or type number, simply scan and mobile app automatically searches the number and shows relevant details. This is how the journey started with CNR has reached upto QR Code.		
☑	Unique Process ID	Every Process generated in CIS has unique ID. This ID contains CNR with additional details. When any party or witness or accused receives a process with printed QR Code, and wants to know what the case is about, what is the case status, the person has only to scan the QR Code and the case status will be available. The Unique Process ID can help to track entire process history as one process generated at the same time, in the same case, issued to different defendants, their Process IDs will not match with each other. This will help in further technological upgradation and innovation.		
☑	CPMS	Court Project Management System, is the tool developed by NIC for the purpose of configuring CIS product according to the requirements of the respective State. It contains the repository of captions, menu items, alerts, messages, functional variations, configuration of build for every state and bilingual requirement for every state. When a new version is to be released, the relevant data is updated and the build is automatically prepared through CPMS.		

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	eCourts release portal	**Intranet URL is shared with all the States and Districts for downloading the new releases for the CIS (both for District Courts and High Courts), patches, to view manuals, videos etc. Every single release is date wise available on the release URL for the respective state. In all as on date, 390 releases in all are made and are well documented since 2013 or since release of 1st National Core version for District Courts.**		
☑	Unified HC Services Portal	Unified High Court Services portal is now part of eCourts Portal. Now Case Status of 21 High Courts can be searched on this services portal. Apart from Case Status, cause list, Judgement, order search can be made on this portal. CNR Number search is also made available on this portal. Search on different parameters like party name, advocate name, case type, filing number is provided. From the data accessed it is found that the portal is accessed more for obtaining copies of judgment and order than searching for case status or cause list.		
☑	New NJDG for High Court	Unification of Case Types of High Courts is completed and High Court CPC are requested get the National Codes entered in CIS in Case Type Master. Majority of the High Courts have entered the National Codes and data has started reflecting on the NJDG portal. NJDG is based on big data. It is now possible to see as to how many second appeals are pending the country, how many writ petitions relating to service matters are pending in the country etc. It is possible to see as to how many Tax related cases are pending in the country. Like wise many permutations and combinations can be employed to see the data of High Courts at National level.		

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Umang Mobile App	Sharing API was done as per the decision of the eCommittee to make available eCourts Services Mobile Application on Umang Platform Umang Mobile App is platform where all kind of services are connected through mobile governance. Therefore, it was decided that services offered under the project need to reach maximum users through Umang Mobile App. Accordingly API was shared. Umang has rolled out second version of eCourts Services App and now it has facility of saving cases for portfolio management.		
☑	LIMBS API	The API shared with LIMBS is CNR Number based requests are made to the NJDG server and if the number is correct in that case such requests are honoured with information about the updated case status. This integration is complete. Now more broader API is being shared where not only CNR number but request can be made on various parameters like Case Number, Filing Number, Name of Party, Name of Advocate etc.		
☑	CSC API	A common litigant who is not able to make search on mobile app or website is not able take benefits of such developments. Common Service Centres (CSCs) are in number and they are spread across the country with enormous growth. They have their own IT set up and they connect with such population which does not means to use IT or does not know to use IT. Therefore, it was decided that with minimum charge of ₹5/- if the litigant is informed about his case status with printed copy, it would serve the purpose. With this background, API is shared with CSCs. Now the given API needs to augmented as many litigants do not know CNR number therefore it was discussed that name, case number search can be given so that effective assistance can be provided to rural population and they know their case status without dependency on any body.		

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	Open API	With rising demands for API (Umang, CSCs, ICJS, ePay Vendors, LIMBS etc.) it was felt that there should be broader policy and mechanisms to share eCourts data through API. At the same time, person seeking API need to be registered entity whose traffic can be monitored. Therefore, eCourts APIs are prepared, its documentation is complete and now it is waiting for Gateway clearance from NIC wherefrom APIs will be made available. Presently API will be made available for Central and State Government only.		
☑	Virtual Courts	First Virtual Court is inaugurated at Tis-hajari Court, Delhi on 26.07.2019. Virtual Courts electronically consume data of traffic challans from police system. Once data is consumed, the cases are allocated to Virtual Court. On consumption of cases, Courts determines amount of fine and sends intimation to the violator. SMS and emails are automatically sent to violators along with link of portal for payment of fine. The cases wherein violators have not responded can be made over to the regular Court after prescribed period. The violator may pay fine or claim to be tried. In Delhi and Haryana eChallan software has been integrated with Virtual Courts. So many further avenues are opened by Virtual Courts which can be explored in days to come.		

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☑	eCourts Service Desk	During the meeting it was decided that service desk to be created exclusively for eCourts. Service Desk is ready. Now people can report grievance about the use of website, app, NJDG or any other similar issue either by phone call or web request. The issue can be directed to concerned High Court or District Court as per the information given by the person reporting grievance		**The report is in conformity with the report placed before the eCommittee in the meeting dated 30.07.2019** **(Yashwant A. Goswami)** **Member (Project Management)** **eCommittee, Supreme Court of India**

eCourts India

	Topic in short	Detailed Description as given in Policy Action Plan phase II	Page No	Present Status
☐				*Pending execution with High Courts does not mean that all the High Courts are in process of completing the activity. It means that some of them or majority of them have completed the activity, whereas, some of them are in process of completing the same. **Activity of WAN has picked up a good pace and it is about to be completed at all District Locations in some of the States.
S.N	COUNT	STATISTICS OF DELIVERABLES UNDER POLICY ACTION PLAN DOCUMENT		COLOUR CODING USED TO IDENTIFY CATEGORY OF DELIVERABLES
1	110	Total Deliverables		
2	83	Completed		☑
3	4	Execution in progress by High Courts		☐
4	3	Further progress depends upon availability of WAN		☐
5	3	Slow or little progress		☐
6	17	Execution seems difficult for various reasons above		☐
7	21	Extra Deliverables		☑

eCourts India

CITIZEN CHARTER

SN	Description of Service	SMS Push	SMS Pull	Email	Web	Mobile App	JSC	Kiosk	C/ P
1	Case Filing Confirmation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
2	Case Scrutiny Defect Notification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
3	Case Registration Confirmation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
4	Case Allocation Notification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
5	Case Next Date Notification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
6	Process Issued Notification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
7	Case Listing Notification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
8	Case Disposed Notification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
9	Cause List	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
10	Case Status Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
11	Daily Orders/Proceeding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
12	Judgements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
13	Online Certified Copy with 2D Bar Authentication'	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
14	Certified Copy Application Status	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	P
15	Certified Copy Ready Notification	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	P
16	Certified Copy Delivery Notification	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	P
17	Caveat Filed Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	P
18	Case Filed against Caveator	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
19	Appeal / Revision filed against order/Judgment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C
20	Digitally Signed Order	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	P
21	Digitally Signed Judgements	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	P
22	Digitally Signed Decrees	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	P
23	Digitally signed certified copies of case record	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	HC	P
24	Process Service through email	NA	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	C
25	eCourt Fees	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	C
26	ePayments to Courts	✓	NA	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	C
27	eFiling of Cases to SC/HC/DC	✓	NA	✓	✓	NA	NA	NA	C
28	Regional Language DC website	NA	NA	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	C
29	Disabled Friendly website	NA	NA	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	C
30	Court Complex Location	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓	NA	NA	C
31	Case Transfer（New service）	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C

	Description of Service —>>>	SMS Push	SMS Pull	Email	Web	Mobile App	JSC	Kiosk	Total
	Provided by eCommittee	18	14	20	21	17	16	16	122
	To be provided by High Courts	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	56

	Colour Code /short form used in the Chart –>>>	☐	eCommittee	HC	High Court	NA	Not Applicable	C/ P	Core / Periphery

eCourts India