

Digital Transformation of Judicial System

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The Government is implementing e-Courts Project Phase-III with an outlay of **Rs.7,210 crore** over four years. Funds to the tune of **Rs.768.25 crore and Rs 1029.11 crore have been expended under the project during financial year 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively**. Further, **Rs.907.97 crore** have been released during current financial year 2025-26.

The eCourts Project Phase III envisions transforming Indian courts into digital and paperless courts by digitizing legacy and current case records, expanding video conferencing to all courts, jails, and selected hospitals, and extending online courts beyond traffic violations. The project aims at universal saturation of eSewa Kendras, creation of a state-of-the-art cloud-based data repository for storing digitized court records and applications, and deployment of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) for case analysis and forecasting. The Digital Courts 2.1 platform enables judges to access all case-related documents, pleadings, and evidence digitally, marking a significant leap toward a paperless court ecosystem. A few achievements under Phase-III of the e-Courts Project for Information & Communication Technology enablement of the courts are as under:

- i. **99.5%** of court complexes have been connected to Wide Area Network with bandwidth speed ranging from **10 Mbps to 100 Mbps**.
- ii. Case Information System (CIS) 4.0 is implemented in all courts, with a user manual published online for uniform adoption.
- iii. Real-time digital services have expanded significantly, with more than **4 lakh SMS** and more than **6 lakh emails** being issued daily and **35 lakh daily hits** on the e-Courts portal. Courts have sent more than **14 crore SMS** to litigants and advocates.
- iv. **29 Virtual Courts** have been established till **30.09.2025**. These **Virtual Courts** have received **8.96 crore challans**, out of which **7.84 crore challans** have been disposed and **86.59 lakh challans** were paid amounting to **Rs.895.59 crore**.
- v. The **e-Courts Services mobile app (3.38 crore downloads)** provides the lawyers and litigants relevant information about case status, cause lists etc.
- vi. The **JustIS app (21,955 downloads)** is a management tool for the judges assisting them to effectively organise and monitor their judicial business.
- vii. High Courts and District Courts have already digitised court records involving **224.66 crore pages** and **354.87 crore pages** respectively.
- viii. Video conferencing facilities are available in **3,240 courts** and **1,272 jails**; and **3.81 crore online case hearings** have been conducted till 30.09.2025.
- ix. Live streaming of court proceeding is operational in 11 High Courts.
- x. **5,187 court establishments** are enabled on e-filing portal, with **92.08 lakh cases** e-filed till 30.09.2025.
- xi. The e-Payments system has processed **49.2 lakh** transactions for court-fee worth **Rs.1,215.98 crore** and **4.86 lakh** transactions for fine worth **Rs.61.97 crore**.

- xii. Courts have operationalised **1,987 e-Sewa Kendras for facilitating litigants and advocates regarding online services available under the eCourts project.**
- xiii. Under National Service and Tracking of Electronics Processes(NSTEP) system, the courts have processed **6.21 crore** e-processes, out of which **1.61 crore** e-processes have been successfully delivered.
- xiv. The Judgment Search Portal hosts **1.69 crore judgments.**
- xv. The S3WaaS platform hosts **730 District Court websites**, ensuring secure and accessible web infrastructure.
- xvi. Pilot testing of Digital Courts 2.1 application developed for making courts paperless has been taken up.

In addition, Nyaya Shruti app has been launched in 2024 under the Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), to facilitate virtual appearances and testimonies of accused persons, witnesses, police officials, prosecutors, scientific experts, prisoners etc. through video conferencing, saving both time and resources while expediting case resolutions. In addition, digital recording of evidence has been introduced to enhance accuracy and transparency with e-Sakshya platform. For faster and more reliable communication of court notices and summons, e-Summons platform has been introduced.

While substantial progress has been made, certain challenges remain during the implementation and operationalisation of this digital transformation. These challenges include variation in digital and physical infrastructure across jurisdictions, scale and complexity of digitising legacy records, the need to strengthen digital literacy among stakeholders, and evolving requirements pertaining to data security.

A number of measures are being undertaken to address these issues, including training and awareness programmes for judges, court staff, advocates and other stakeholders; periodic security audit; provision of special financial assistance to North East states to bridge regional infrastructural gaps; enhancement of interoperable platforms across police, prisons, courts, and forensic labs; and adoption of a phased rollout strategy. These initiatives being undertaken under the eCourts Project are expected to progressively enable digital processes across all level of the judicial system, facilitate faster case processing, reduce delays, improve coordination with allied criminal justice agencies and enhance access to justice for citizens.

This information was given by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Law and Justice; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal in Rajya Sabha today.

Samrat

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