

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 201
ANSWERED ON 18/12/2025**

IMPLEMENTATION OF E-COURTS PHASE III PROJECT

201 Smt. Geeta alias Chandrababha:

Will the Minister of *Law and Justice* be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of implementation of e-Courts Phase-III project, including digital records, virtual hearings and case management systems, as highlighted in the Supreme Court e-Committee's recent review;
- (b) whether the Ministry has discussed vacancy levels, infrastructure gaps and digital enablement challenges with the Uttar Pradesh judiciary, especially in high-pendency districts and the nature of outcomes from such consultations; and
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes new e-Court facilities, training programmes or infrastructure upgrades for courts in Auraiya district?

ANSWER

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)

- (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 201 FOR REPLY ON 18TH DECEMBER, 2025 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF E-COURTS PHASE III PROJECT ASKED BY SMT. GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA

(a) and (c) : 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 spent 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. Solar power systems are installed in 1,471 of 1,530 targeted courts.
- xiv. 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.
- xv. The Judgment Search Portal hosts 1.69 crore judgments.
- xvi. The S3WaaS platform hosts 730 District Court websites, ensuring secure and accessible web infrastructure.
- xvii. Pilot testing of Digital Courts 2.1 application developed for making courts paperless has been taken up.

The eCourts project is being implemented in all the courts of the country, including the courts in Auraiya district with necessary digital infrastructure. In addition, the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, which is implementing the eCourts project, conducts extensive training programmes for stakeholders, including judges, judicial officers, and technical staff across all the courts under jurisdiction of every High Court. Under eCourts Project Phase-III, 18 training programmes have been conducted and 7119 stakeholders have been trained under the jurisdiction of Allahabad High Court. In addition, under the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), 36 training programmes have been conducted and 386 stakeholders have been trained under the jurisdiction of Allahabad High Court.

(b): Filling up of vacant positions of the judicial officers in District and Subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. As per the Constitutional framework, in exercise of powers conferred under the proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the rules and regulations regarding the appointment and recruitment of Judicial Officers. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order passed in January, 2007 in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case, has *inter-alia* stipulated certain timelines, which are to be followed by the

States and the respective High Courts for recruitment of judges in District and Subordinate Courts.

As regards vacancy levels in High Courts, appointment of judges in higher judiciary is a continuous, integrated and collaborative process between the executive and the judiciary as per Article 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India and according to the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 06, 1993 (Second Judges case) read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998 (Third Judges case). It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities both at State and Central level. Only those persons, whose names have been recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium are appointed as Judges of the High Courts.

Regarding development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary, the primary responsibility rests with the State Governments/UTs. The Central Government supplements the resources of State Governments by implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure facilities for Subordinate Judiciary. As on 31.10.2025, 2923 Court Halls and 2530 Residential Units are available in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
