

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1390
ANSWERED ON- 11/12/2025**

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM

1390. Shri Rajinder Gupta:

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

- (a) whether Government is taking initiatives to provide for digital transformation of judicial system in order to improve access to justice for citizen;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard;
- (c) the challenges and obstacles faced in this respect;
- (d) the measures being taken to overcome the same; and
- (e) the proposed measures to be taken towards integrating technology into all levels of the judicial system?

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 (e): 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.
