

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1548
ANSWERED ON - 12/02/2026**

DIGITIZATION OF COURTS

1548 # Shri Chunnilal Garasiya:

Shri Rajib Bhattacharjee:

Shri Mayankkumar Nayak:

Dr. Parmar Jashvantsinh Salamsinh:

Smt. Rekha Sharma:

Shri Narayana Koragappa:

Dr. Bhagwat Karad:

Shri Ashokrao Shankarrao Chavan:

Shri Lahar Singh Siroya:

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

- (a) the progress made under the e-Courts project during the last year;
- (b) whether digitization in pilot courts has reduced case disposal time;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the current status of financial and infrastructural support to the States;
- (e) the manner in which concerns related to cybersecurity and data protection are being addressed; and
- (f) the roadmap for expansion of digital courts nationwide?

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): The e-Courts Mission Mode Project is being implemented in a phased manner across the country with the objective of strengthening the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the judicial system. The e-Courts Project is currently in Phase III (2023-

2027), with a financial outlay of Rs. 7,210 crore. During the last year, the e-Courts project has seen continued progress through expansion of e-filing, e-payments, increased adoption of virtual and hybrid hearings, digitisation of court records, strengthening of Case Information System, and enhanced public access to case information through the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) etc. Some key initiatives and achievements under the eCourts Project as on 31.12.2025 are as under:

- (i) Over 637.85 crore pages of court records including legacy records have been digitized across Courts to ensure faster retrieval, secure storage and seamless digital workflows.
- (ii) 29 Virtual Courts have been established to enable online adjudication of traffic challans. Virtual Courts have received 9.81 crore challans, out of which 8.74 crore were disposed and 94.55 lakh challans were paid amounting to Rs. 973.32 crore.
- (iii) Video Conferencing (VC) facilities have been expanded across 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 jails. Courts have conducted over 3.93 crore hearings through video conferencing, facilitating remote hearings of undertrials, witnesses and lawyers.
- (iv) Live streaming of court proceeding is operational in 11 High Courts.
- (v) E-filing and e-payments systems have been implemented to allow online filing of cases and digital payment of court fees and fines. Approximately 1.03 crore cases have been filed through the e-filing platform and the e-payments system has processed transactions for court-fee worth Rs. 1,234 crore and fine worth Rs. 63 crore.
- (vi) National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides public access to case data, statistics of courts across the country and has been upgraded with an improved dashboard, functioning as a monitoring tool, to identify, manage & reduce pendency of cases.
- (vii) CIS 4.0 has been implemented in all courts, with enhanced usability, privacy safeguards and integration with national platforms such as NJDG, e-filing, virtual courts and ICJS.
- (viii) The S3WaaS platform hosts 730 District Court websites, ensuring secure and accessible web infrastructure.
- (ix) Real-time digital services have expanded significantly, with 35 lakh daily hits on the e-Courts portal and more than 3 crore SMSes and more than 1 crore emails were issued in December 2025.
- (x) The e-Courts Services mobile app (3.5 crore downloads) provides the lawyers and litigants relevant information about case status, cause lists etc.
- (xi) The JustIS app (22,090 downloads) is a management tool for the judges assisting them to effectively organise and monitor their judicial business.

- (xii) 48 e-Sewa Kendras are functional across all High Courts and 2283 e-Sewa Kendras across District Courts.
- (xiii) The National Service and Tracking of Electronics Processes (NSTEP) system has been implemented for electronic service and tracking of summons and notices using mobile-based and GPS-enabled delivery mechanisms. Under NSTEP, the courts have processed 6.21 crore e-processes, out of which 1.61 crore e-processes have been successfully delivered.
- (xiv) Digital Courts 2.1 is a customized application for paperless Courts with facility of translation and transcription using Artificial Intelligence (AI). It enables judges to access all case related documents, pleadings, and evidence digitally, marking a significant leap toward a paperless court ecosystem.

(b) & (c): Digitization initiatives undertaken in the courts are intended to improve efficiency, transparency and accessibility of court processes. While case disposal time depends on multiple factors, including complexity of the case, the nature of evidence, delay in reports from forensic labs, cooperation of key stakeholders such as the bar, investigating agencies, witnesses, litigants and social stigma and biases, judicial workload etc, the digitization has contributed to smoother workflows, reduced dependency on physical records and enhanced access to justice for litigants. The details of digitization of records, High Court-wise, as provided by the eCommittee, are at **Annexure-I**.

(d): Under the e-Courts project, financial and infrastructural support is being provided to the High Courts for procurement of hardware, networking, connectivity, video-conferencing facilities and related digital infrastructure. The High Courts function as the implementing agencies, responsible for hardware procurement, maintenance, and upkeep. The e-Committee, Supreme Court of India provides policy inputs, while National Informatics Centre (NIC) handles software development and technical support. Funding is provided under the project based on demand received from respective High Courts and subject to the recommendations of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India. The High Court-wise details of funds released under Phase III are at **Annexure-II**.

Further, the primary responsibility for the development of infrastructure facilities for district and subordinate courts rests with the State/UT Governments. To augment the resources of the States/UTs, the Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in the District and

Subordinate courts. As on 31.12.2025, Rs. 12,461.28 crore has been released to the States/UTs since inception of the Scheme. During the current financial year 2025–26, an amount of Rs. 409.87 crore has been released to the States/UTs till 31.12.2025. 22,683 court halls and 20,029 residential units for judicial officers are available as on 31.12.2025, out of which, 486 court halls and 191 residential units have been constructed during the current financial year.

(e): Concerns relating to cybersecurity and data protection are regularly addressed through adoption of standard security protocols, role-based access controls, capacity-building initiatives, secure hosting environments, and compliance with applicable Government guidelines on information security. E-Courts applications at national level are hosted on NIC's cloud infrastructure in compliance with cybersecurity norms prescribed by the Government from time to time. Further, cyber security training programmes were conducted for the technical teams and staff of High Courts and District courts in collaboration with Rashtriya Raksha University, covering digital forensics, Security Operations Centre (SOC) operations, and incident response using simulated real-world cyber-attacks providing practical experience.

(f): Phase III of the project 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, extending online courts beyond traffic violations, strengthening e-filing and e-payments system, creation of cloud-based data repository for storing digitized court records, and deployment of emerging technologies such as AI and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) for case analysis and forecasting. These initiatives are being implemented in a phased manner under the guidance of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 1548 FOR 12.02.2026 REGARDING DIGITIZATION OF COURTS**

Details of digitization of court records in High Courts and District Courts till 31.12.2025:

S. No.	High Court	Total Pages Digitized in High Court	Total Pages Digitized in District Courts
1	Allahabad	57,74,41,007	1,68,69,63,743
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,41,11,865	17,28,50,732
3	Bombay	8,90,63,956	22,07,485
4	Calcutta	5,95,17,135	0
5	Chhattisgarh	24,26,800	1,91,84,603
6	Delhi	23,46,18,073	10,48,83,922
7	Gauhati – Arunachal Pradesh	5,06,407	1,26,322
8	Gauhati – Assam	2,97,53,593	15,58,31,203
9	Gauhati – Mizoram	12,31,287	20,97,820
10	Gauhati – Nagaland	0	0
11	Gujarat	16,98,629	11,64,409
12	Himachal Pradesh	79,15,775	11,81,757
13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	4,11,76,756	2,50,11,814
14	Jharkhand	3,01,84,408	96,24,854
15	Karnataka	5,14,20,668	4,63,47,270
16	Kerala	8,17,95,531	1,71,13,720
17	Madhya Pradesh	24,62,88,505	66,68,95,995
18	Madras	20,76,93,848	13,16,62,142
19	Manipur	58,56,075	57,36,785
20	Meghalaya	11,56,596	38,20,961
21	Orissa	5,33,13,761	17,36,02,357
22	Patna	2,40,49,339	2,39,56,123
23	Punjab & Haryana	29,46,04,020	62,82,06,241
24	Rajasthan	13,44,36,567	3,50,10,815
25	Sikkim	11,73,135	54,15,378
26	Telangana	12,85,86,477	7,61,42,250
27	Tripura	54,39,454	5,62,558
28	Uttarakhand	2,41,91,236	1,33,14,115
Total		2,36,96,50,903	4,00,89,15,374

(Source: eCommittee, SCI)

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1548 FOR 12.02.2026 REGARDING DIGITIZATION OF COURTS

Details of funds released under Phase III of the e-Courts project, High court-wise and year-wise:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	High Court	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Allahabad	95.87	51.78	119.92
2	Andhra Pradesh	25.44	31.74	15.81
3	Bombay	69.54	83.19	92.41
4	Calcutta	16.73	27.65	9.50
5	Chhattisgarh	16.27	24.17	39.11
6	Delhi	17.89	48.19	17.90
7	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	2.03	9.76	1.79
8	Gauhati (Assam)	24.97	33.85	3.65
9	Gauhati (Mizoram)	3.12	6.22	1.99
10	Gauhati, Kohima (Nagaland)	1.79	3.91	3.41
11	Gujarat	27.72	73.21	48.89
12	Himachal Pradesh	6.06	6.89	7.63
13	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	6.52	14.53	12.81
14	Jharkhand	10.59	29.22	7.65
15	Karnataka	32.37	67.40	48.22
16	Kerala	15.40	32.62	51.60
17	Madhya Pradesh	22.90	77.31	48.58
18	Madras	90.69	91.75	113.20
19	Manipur	11.12	7.54	2.16
20	Meghalaya	3.33	8.50	3.83
21	Orissa	6.77	53.24	16.09
22	Patna	32.43	89.55	57.61
23	Punjab And Haryana	14.58	26.01	10.01
24	Rajasthan	19.80	34.72	60.88
25	Sikkim	1.71	8.98	2.51
26	Telangana	22.03	28.57	28.91

S. No.	High Court	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
27	Tripura	0.53	7.05	8.79
28	Uttarakhand	13.68	19.95	29.57
	Total	611.88	997.49	864.43*

** As on 09.02.2026*

Note: In addition to the funds released to High Courts, Rs. 185.06 crore have been released to NIC for providing technical support, Rs 54.79 crore to BSNL for WAN (Wide Area Network) connectivity, Rs 7.51 crore to e-Committee, SCI under Change Management, Rs 0.28 crore to IIT Madras for development of e-Learning platform, and Rs 9.42 crore for miscellaneous expenditure (salary, office expenses, publicity, etc.).