

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2354
ANSWERED ON - 12/03/2026

MODERNIZATION OF COURT INFRASTRUCTURES

2354 SHRI MILIND MURLI DEORA:
DR. K. LAXMAN:

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

- (a) the transformative impact of e-Courts Mission Mode Project in making the justice delivery system more accessible, efficient and transparent through widespread digitization of case records, virtual hearings and online services;
- (b) the expansion of this digital infrastructure to courts across the country, including all levels of judiciary in Telangana and its tangible benefits for litigants, lawyers and judicial officers;
- (c) the progress under the National Judicial Infrastructure Authority (NJIA) towards building modern, citizen-friendly and inclusive court complexes; and
- (d) how these technological and infrastructural interventions are contributing to the broader goal of reducing case backlogs and enhancing public trust?

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 project has introduced various measures such as video conferencing, virtual courts, e-filing, e-payments, digitisation of court records, upgraded case management systems and monitoring of cases through the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). These measures have contributed to making justice delivery system more accessible, efficient and transparent by enabling public access to case related information, streamlining

case management through digital workflows, and reducing procedural delays through e-filing and video conferencing. Some key initiatives under the eCourts Project as on 31.01.2026 are as under:

- (i) Over 660.36 crore pages of court records including legacy records have been digitized across Courts to ensure faster retrieval, secure storage and seamless digital workflows.
- (ii) 30 Virtual Courts have been established to enable online adjudication of traffic challans. Virtual Courts have received 10.13 crore challans and challans amounting to Rs. 1002.73 crore were paid.
- (iii) Video Conferencing (VC) facilities have been expanded across 3,240 court complexes and 1,272 jails. Courts have conducted over 3.97 crore hearings through video conferencing, facilitating remote hearings of undertrials, witnesses and lawyers.
- (iv) Live streaming of court proceedings 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. More than 1 crore cases have been filed through the e-filing platform and the e-payments system has processed transactions for court-fee worth Rs. 1,404 crore and fine worth Rs. 75 crore.
- (vi) 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 and 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 case updates being sent to lawyers and litigants through SMS Push and Pull (over 4 lakh SMS sent daily), email (over 6 lakh sent daily) and the multilingual e-Courts services portal (with 35 lakh hits daily).
- (x) The e-Courts Services mobile app (3.59 crore downloads) provides the lawyers and litigants relevant information about case status, cause lists etc.
- (xi) The JustIS app (22,133 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 2,396 e-Sewa Kendras across District Courts.

- (xiii) Under National Service and Tracking of Electronics Processes (NSTEP) system, the courts have processed 7.29 crore e-processes.
 - (xiv) Digital Courts 2.1 is a customized application for paperless Courts with facility of translation and transcription using AI. It enables judges to access all case related documents, pleadings, and evidence digitally.
- (b): As per data available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), digital infrastructure under the eCourts Project has been expanded across 22,774 courts nationwide, including 580 courts in the State of Telangana.

In the State of Telangana, the eCourts project is being implemented under the guidance of the High Court of Telangana in all district and subordinate courts. Under Phase-III of the eCourts project, funds have been allocated for provision of computer hardware and digital infrastructure, including servers, networking equipment, hardware and internet connectivity in the courts in Telangana.

The initiatives under eCourts project have improved efficiency for all stakeholders in the justice delivery system across the country including the State of Telangana. Litigants have benefitted from virtual hearings of cases, online access to case information, online availability of court orders, and online tracking of case progress. Advocates have benefitted from hybrid court hearings enabling virtual appearance, convenient e-filing of cases, online access to case bundles, and digital cause lists with automated notifications. Judicial officers have benefitted from digital case flow management through applications such as JustIS, access to data analytics dashboards and video conferencing integration with jails and remote locations.

(c): The Government of India has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities since 1993-94. Through this Scheme, the Government of India supplements the resources of the State Governments, who have the primary responsibility for the development of judicial infrastructure. There are five components covered under the scheme, viz., court halls, residential units, lawyers' halls, digital computer rooms and toilet complexes. There is no proposal for the establishment of a National Judicial Infrastructure Authority.

(d): The interventions under the eCourts project have enhanced efficiency in the justice delivery system by improving case management, e-filing, hearing through video conferencing, real-time monitoring of pendency and disposal, facilitating faster service of processes etc. The adoption of digital platforms, data analytics and interoperable systems is contributing to better

utilisation of judicial resources, faster resolution of disputes and improved access to justice for litigants.

The facilities created under eCourts project have significant impact on judicial performance between 2014 and 2025, with 169% increase in annual case institution (from 0.98 crore to 2.64 crore) and 207% increase in annual case disposal (from 0.81 crore to 2.49 crore) by the courts in the country.
