

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1387
ANSWERED ON – 30/07/2026

DIGITIZATION OF JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

1387 # SHRI MADAN RATHORE:
SHRI BRIJ LAL:
SMT. SEEMA DWIVEDI:
SHRI MAYANKKUMAR NAYAK:
SHRI MANAN KUMAR MISHRA:
SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:
SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:
SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:

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

- (a) the details of progress achieved under Phase-III of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project;
- (b) the measures taken to strengthen technology-enabled justice delivery through virtual hearings, e-filing, e-payments and other digital court services;
- (c) the initiative taken to improve the accessibility and efficiency of judicial services through digitization; and
- (d) the expected outcomes of these initiatives in terms of delivering timely justice?

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 Phase III (2023-27) envisions a transition towards digital, paperless and more intelligent courts through large-scale digitisation of records, wider use of virtual hearings, deeper interoperability across justice institutions and

adoption of emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence (AI). The details of progress achieved under Phase – III of the project is at **Annexure – I**.

(b) to (d): Besides the progress achieved under Phase – III mentioned at Annexure – I, the other two phases of the eCourts project laid the founding stone of digital judicial ecosystem. Phase I, initiated in 2011, was primarily focused on establishing the basic digital infrastructure of the judiciary. It achieved computerization of 14,249 District and Subordinate Courts, installation of Local Area Network (LAN) in 13,683 courts and software enablement of 13,672 courts for digital case management, video conferencing facilities in 493 courts and 347 jails.

Building upon this groundwork, Phase II, implemented from 2015 to 2023, expanded the scope from basic computerization to providing citizen-centric digital services. The number of computerized courts rose to 18,735, video conferencing facilities expanded to 3,240 courts and 1,272 jails and WAN connectivity reached 99.5% of court complexes. This phase also saw the introduction and upgradation of key platforms such as the Free and Open-Source Case Information System (CIS), the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), Judgement & Search Order Portal and the establishment of eSewa Kendras.

Together, these initiatives aim to establish a unified, paperless and digital judicial ecosystem through adoption of advanced technologies and citizen-centric digital services, to strengthen digital case management, information exchange and improve accessibility to judicial services.

Annexure-I

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1387 FOR 30.07.2026 REGARDING DIGITIZATION OF JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The details of progress achieved under eCourts Phase – III:

S.No	Component Name	Achievement
1.	Fully functional eSewa Kendras	1806 established across court complexes
2.	Setting up the infrastructure for paperless courts	474 courts are equipped with the necessary hardware.
3.	Expansion of the Virtual Courts for hearing of court cases by creating the robust digital infrastructure.	538 courts are equipped
4.	Digitisation of the entire court record - both legacy records and fresh filing of cases	753.60 crore pages digitised
5.	Implementation of e-filing of court case	4519 courts
6.	Provision for enhancing and upgrading the available infrastructure of Video Conferencing	7553 establishments have VC facilities including courts, jails and hospitals.
7.	Court room live audio-visual streaming system	11 High Courts
8.	Solar facilities for ensuring seamless availability of ICT infrastructure	1626 courts complexes are equipped
9.	Providing National Service & Tracking of electronic Processes (NSTEP) facility	6895 courts have NSTEP facility.
10.	Migration of all High Court and District Court websites to S3WAAS platform	734 courts sites migrated
11.	Additional hardware to courts and judicial officers in Phase II	18380 courts provided
12.	Integration with Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) to enable seamless transfer of data and information among different pillars like courts, police, jails, forensic labs	All High Courts have implemented ICJS
13.	Training of all stakeholders	2372 Trainings held
14.	Knowledge Management	IIT Madras is developing Learning Management System (LMS)
15.	Connectivity	174 Sites connected with Software Defined Wide Area Network (SDWAN) technology