

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1323  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 06<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**DEFICIENCIES IN E-COURTS SERVICE SYSTEM**

**†1323. SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Court Orders and other documents are not being uploaded in a timely manner in the e-Courts Service system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the deficiencies in e-Courts Service system and the States where such documents are not being uploaded on time; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the concerned officials and the States showing laxity in this regard?

**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 (d): Government of India is implementing eCourts Project in close coordination with the eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, in a decentralized manner, through the respective High Courts for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development of the Indian Judiciary. Under the Project, emphasis is placed on the timely uploading of judgments, orders and related judicial data. The concerned courts by and large carry out timely uploading of judgments and orders as well as publication of cause lists and daily proceedings, which can be accessed through various service delivery channels of the eCourts project as well as on the website of respective High Courts. Till date 1.73 crore judgements and orders are available on the eCourts website. The e-Courts Project has facilitated in timely upload of judgments, orders and judicial data through following initiatives:

- i. The core application, viz. Case Information System (CIS), provides facilities for publication of cause lists and daily proceedings for information of litigants and

citizens. Case Information System (CIS) 4.0 is implemented in all courts, with a user manual published online for uniform adoption.

- ii. The 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.
- 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. The e-Courts Services mobile app (3.54 crore downloads) provides the lawyers and litigants relevant information about case status, cause lists etc.
- v. Over 618.36 crore pages of court records including legacy records have been digitized across Courts to ensure faster retrieval, secure storage and seamless digital workflows.
- vi. E-filing and e-payments systems have been implemented to allow online filing of cases and digital payment of court fees and fines, reducing physical interfaces and procedural bottlenecks. Approximately 1.03 crore cases have been filed electronically 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.
- vii. e-Sewa Kendras have been operationalised as One-Stop Digital Centres to assist litigants and advocates with e-filing, case updates, and documentation. 48 e-Sewa Kendras are functional across all High Courts and 2283 e-Sewa Kendras across District Courts.
- viii. The Open Application Programming Interface (Open API) has been developed by e-Committee, Supreme Court of India for sharing its data with other government departments. Open API is being used to track cases centrally at an institutional level, monitor readiness of the case, manage pendency and compliances.

Judicial administration, implementation and supervision of court staff fall within the domain of the respective High Courts, under whose guidance the courts function. To further strengthen timeliness and consistency, measures have been undertaken including capacity building and training of court staff, strengthening of digital infrastructure, and

continued engagement with the High Courts for effective utilisation of the e-Courts Services platform. The training under eCourts Project Phase-III follows a six-tier national, state, and regional model, ensuring uniform digital readiness across the system. The e-Committee, Supreme Court of India has conducted 910 training programmes and has trained 3,22,740 stakeholders, including judges, litigants, advocates and court staffs.

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