

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2327  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026**

**JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM THROUGH DIGITIZATION**

**2327. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

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

- (a) the current status of pendency of cases in courts across the country, including High Courts and subordinate courts;
- (b) the concrete steps taken by the Government to reduce judicial delays and ensure timely delivery of justice, especially for economically weaker sections of society;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to modernize the justice delivery system through digitization and use of technology;
- (d) if so, the progress made under e-courts and related initiatives; and
- (e) the manner in which these measures have improved transparency and efficiency in the judicial process?

**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):** As per information available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the number of pending cases in courts across the country, including High Courts and subordinate courts, as on 10.02.2026, is as follows:

<b>Name of Court</b>	<b>No. of pending cases</b>
Supreme Court	92,320
High Courts	63,62,174
District & Subordinate Courts	4,81,60,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,46,15,374</b>

**(b):** The disposal of cases is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary. However, the Government is fully committed for speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency as mandated under Article 21 of the Constitution. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary which, inter-alia, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. 774 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including 398 exclusive e-POCSO Courts have been established for time-bound trial and disposal of cases relating to rape and offence under the Protection Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, as on 31.12.2025. As per Article 39A of the Constitution of India and as a part of the preventive and strategic legal aid, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through the State Legal Services Authorities and District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) has undertaken several legal services activities in the country to ensure that legal aid reach the economically weaker sections of society.

**(c) to (e):** To modernize the justice delivery system through digitization and use of technology, the Government of India, in collaboration with the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, has introduced the eCourts Mission Mode Project. As on 31st December, 2025, significant achievements have been made under the eCourts Project, inter alia:

- i. A total of 3,93,22,695 cases were dealt with (virtual hearings) on video conferencing in High Courts and District Courts.
- ii. Video Conferencing Rules has been implemented in all the High Courts and District Courts
- iii. Rules of eFiling, facility of ePayments and ICJS have been implemented in almost all the High Courts
- iv. A total of 94,55,288 challans have been paid through 29 Virtual Courts functioning across the country, resulting in collection of Rs. 9,73,25,50,414 as Challan Amount.
- v. 1,03,96,720 cases have been submitted through e-filing in High Courts and District Courts.
- vi. The number of downloads of the eCourts Services Mobile App is 3,54,86,435, while downloads of the eCourts Services JustIS app stand at 22,090.
- vii. 2,36,96,50,903 pages have been digitized in High Courts, and 4,00,89,15,374 pages have been digitized in District Courts.
- viii. Justice Clocks have been installed in 37 High Courts, and 30 District Courts.
- ix. A total of 2,331 e-Sewa Kendras are functioning in High Courts and District Courts across the country benefiting a large number of litigants.
- x. The CIS 4.0 has been implemented in all court complexes and the eCommittee has also released a User Manual on CIS 4.0.
- xi. As part of the e-Courts initiative, seven platforms have been set up to provide near real-time updates on case status, cause lists, judgments and more. These updates are being sent to lawyers and litigants through SMS Push and Pull (over 4 lakh SMS sent daily), email (over 6 lakh sent daily), the multilingual e-Courts services portal (with 35 lakh hits daily), Judicial Service Centres (JSCs) and Info Kiosks.

- xii. Live streaming of court proceedings has been introduced in several High Courts, including those in Gujarat, Gauhati, Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Patna, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Calcutta allowing media and other interested parties to participate in the proceedings.
- xiii. A total of 96.1% of the target for installing solar power facilities in Court Complexes has been achieved.
- xiv. The Electronic Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (e-MACT) platform to facilitate expeditious, online and asynchronous dealing of Motor Accidents Claim Petitions has been developed. The testing of the eMACT project in the live environment commenced from 07.05.2025 in the pilot court.
- xv. NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) has been upgraded with an improved dashboard, functioning as a monitoring tool, to identify, manage & reduce pendency of cases. It also provides information regarding the reasons for delay in disposal of the cases which are categorized on various attributes.

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