

# Training Programme On ECT\_13\_2025 Computer Skill Enhancement Programme Level I and II

Presented By:

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# eCourts Project brief overview

## GENESIS:

The eCourts Project was conceptualized on the basis of the “National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary - 2005” submitted by eCommittee, Supreme Court of India.

The **eCourts Mission Mode Project**, is a Pan-India Project, monitored and funded by Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India for the District Courts across the country.

# Key Objectives of the E-Courts Project

**Efficiency and Speed**: To speed up the judicial process by replacing manual, paper-based workflows with digital systems, allowing faster retrieval and processing.

**Accessibility and Convenience**: To Provide easy access to case information (status, cause-list, orders etc.) to litigants and lawyers through the eCourts National portal and mobile apps.

**Transparency and Accountability**: To enhance the public's ability to track cases through the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), which acts as a data warehouse for the courts.

**Paperless and Digital Transformation**: To shift to a fully digital environment for filing, e-payment, and storage of records.

**Virtual Court Expansion**: To expand virtual court functionality beyond minor offenses, enabling hearings, filing, and evidence recording without physical presence. **Data-Driven Decision Making**: To utilize Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) to manage case workflows, optimize scheduling for judges, and analyze pending cases.

**Citizen-Centric Services**: To bridge the digital divide through e-Sewa Kendras, which offer services like e-filing, e-payment, and case status inquiries to those without personal access to technology.

# Phase-I

## (2007 to 2015)

In Phase-I of the eCourts Project beginning from 2007, a large number of Court Complexes, Computer Server Rooms and Judicial Service Centres were readied for computerization of the District Courts.

Hardware, LAN (Local Area Network) and Case Information Software: The District and Taluka Court Complexes covered in Phase-I were computerized with installation of hardware, LAN (Local Area Network) and Case Information Software, for providing basic case related services to the litigants and the lawyers.

Websites launched and Training imparted: A large number of District Courts launched their websites for the convenience of the different stakeholders. The Change Management exercise was undertaken to train the Judicial Officers and Court Staff in the use of computers and Case Information System (CIS) was successfully implemented. The Judicial Officers were trained by the Master Trainers trained from amongst them for continuing training programme. The CIS Master trainers trained District System Administrators (DSAs) in the use of CIS. The DSAs trained all the Court Staff in the use of CIS.

Data entries made: The data entry for all pending cases reached an advanced stage of

# Phase-II

## (2015 to 2023)

The Policy and Action Plan Document Phase-II of the eCourts Project, received approval of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India on 8th January 2014. The government of India sanctioned the project on 4th August 2015.

**Additional hardware was allocated:** \_\_\_\_\_ In Phase-II, the covered courts were provisioned for additional hardware with (1+3) systems per Court Room (1 computer for the JO and 3 additional computer systems for the court staff, stenographers and filing), the uncovered Courts of Phase-I and the newly established Courts with (2+6) systems per Court Room (2 for the JO and personal staff and 6 for the staffs, judicial service centre) and the Court Complexes were provisioned for hardware, LAN etc.

**Increased participation and cooperation among various stakeholders:** \_\_\_\_\_ The dynamic implementation structure provided for greater participation and cooperation between the eCommittee, the Department of Justice (Government of India), NIC (National Informatics Centre), Department of Electronics and Information Technology and Ministry of Finance. It provides for High Courts as Implementing Agency, of the project under its jurisdiction. The Infrastructure Model provides for adopting Cloud Computing Architecture which is efficient and cost effective, while retaining the present Server

**Connection with Jails and scope of Video conferencing enlarged:** In Phase-II, all the remaining Court Complexes were provisioned to be connected with Jails and Desktop based Video Conferencing to go beyond routine remands and production of under-trial prisoners. It was used for recording evidence in sensitive cases and gradually extended to cover as many types of cases as possible. With an **emphasis on Capacity Building of Judicial Officers and Process Re-Engineering**, the Phase-II provided for Judicial Knowledge Management System including Integrated Library Management System and use of Digital Libraries.

**Emphasis on Service delivery:** The Phase-II of the project laid great emphasis on service delivery to the litigants, lawyers and other stakeholders. The websites were made Accessible Compliant/user friendly. Kiosks were provided for every Court Complex. Certified copies of documents were to be given online and ePayment Gateways were to be provided for making deposits, payment of court fees, fines etc. The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) was further improvised to facilitate more qualitative information for Courts, Government and Public.

# Phase-III

(2023-2027)

**Focus on transforming the judiciary into a "digital-first" ecosystem:** Phase III of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project in India is a major initiative focused on transforming the judiciary into a "digital-first" ecosystem, moving beyond basic digitization toward an integrated, AI-driven, paperless, and accessible system for all citizens. With a budget of Rs. 7,210 crore, Phase III emphasizes the following, as part of this digital-first approach:

- **Comprehensive Digitization:** A massive push to digitize all court records, including legacy files, to establish truly paperless, efficient, and searchable court operations.
- **Unified Platform & Cloud Infrastructure:** The creation of a single, seamless technology platform supported by secure, scalable cloud infrastructure (budgeted at Rs. 1205.23 crore) for hosting applications and storing data.
- **Universal E-Services & Access:** Scaling up e-Filing (Version 3.0), e-Payments, and virtual hearings, enabling 24/7 remote access for legal professionals.
- **AI and Machine Learning Integration:** Specific allocation of Rs. 53.57 crore for "Future Technological Advancement " embedding AI and Blockchain into core judicial processes to improve efficiency.

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.

The Indian judiciary's digital transformation continues to advance, aiming for a more accessible and efficient legal system.

# DIGITIZATION IN INDIAN JUDICIARY

Digitization in the Indian judiciary is critical to transform the legal system by reducing massive case backlogs, enhancing transparency, and improving access to justice. Key drivers include enabling virtual hearings, implementing e-filing for efficiency, securing millions of records, and utilizing AI for faster legal research.

## Key Drivers for Digitization:

- **Reduced Pendency and Delays:** Digital tools enable better case management, scheduling, and faster resolution, tackling the backlog of cases.
- **Enhanced Accessibility & Efficiency:** Virtual courtrooms, e-filing, and online tracking of cases enable citizens to access judicial services from anywhere, reducing the need for physical presence and costs.

- **Transparency and Accountability:** Digital platforms and live-streaming allow citizens to monitor proceedings, fostering trust and accountability.
- **Paperless Operations & Sustainability:** Digitization initiatives like the E-courts project and digital case management promote environmental sustainability by reducing paper usage.
- **Advanced Technology Integration:** Use of AI (e.g., SUPACE), Optical Character Recognition (OCR), and Natural Language Processing (NLP) speeds up document processing and legal research.
- **Data Security and Records Management:** Converting physical files into secure digital archives ensures long-term preservation of judicial records.
- **Citizen-Centric Services:** initiatives like e-Sea Kendras bridge the digital divide for those without technology access.

# Some key initiatives and achievements under the eCourts Project as on 31.12.2025 are as under:

1. 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.
1. **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.
1. 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.
1. Live streaming of court proceeding is operational in **11 High Courts**.

5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. The S3WaaS platform hosts 730 District Court websites, ensuring secure and accessible web infrastructure.
9. 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.

10. The e-Courts Services mobile app (3.5 crore downloads) provides the lawyers and litigants relevant information about case status, cause lists etc.
11. The JustIS app (22,090 downloads) is a management tool for the judges assisting them to effectively organise and monitor their judicial business.
12. 48 e-Sewa Kendras are functional across all High Courts and 2283 e-Sewa Kendras across District Courts.
13. 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.
14. 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.

# Digital Courts

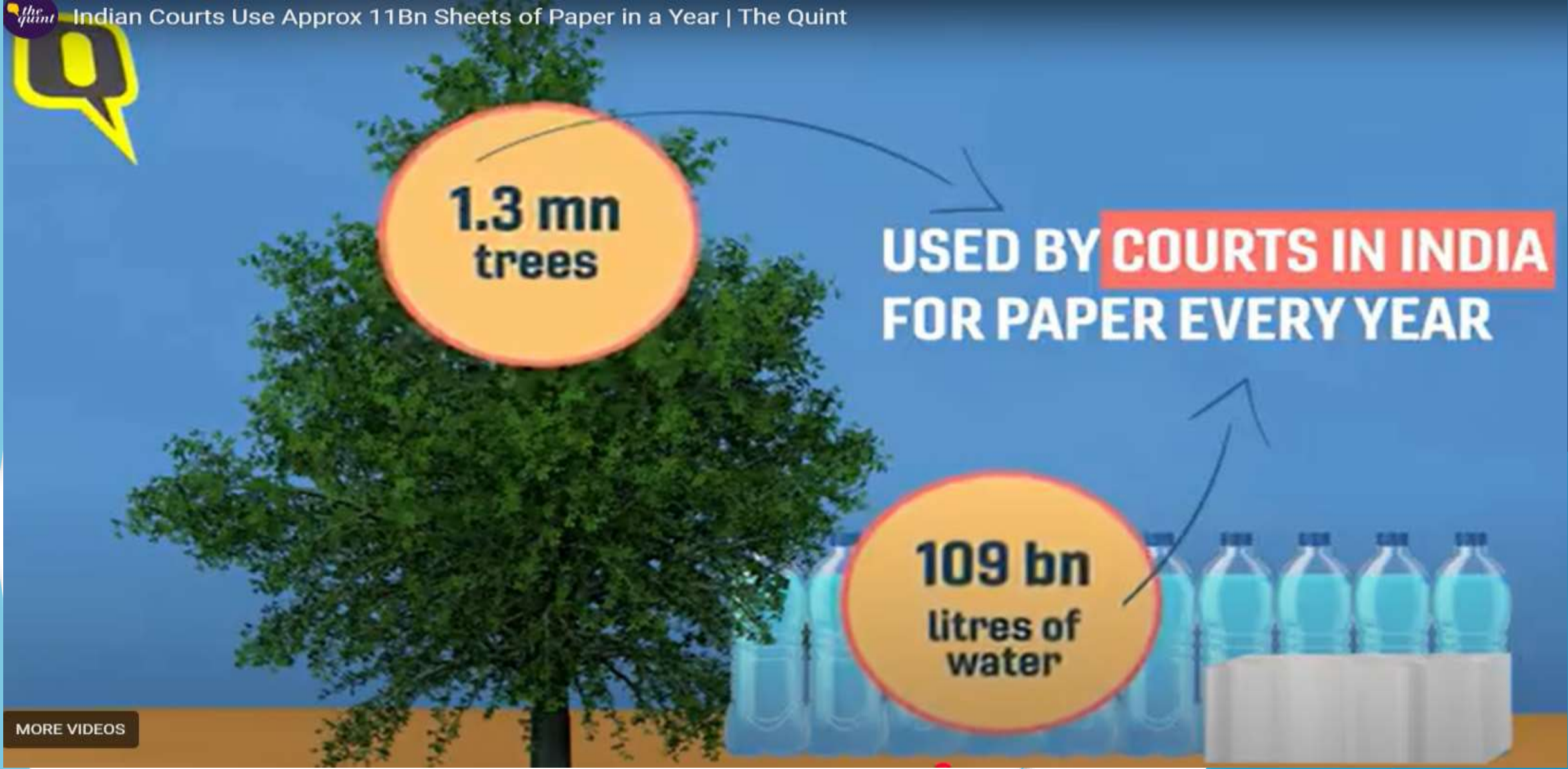
**Paperless**

# Paper used in the Indian Judiciary as per Quint Report

- Everyday there are lakhs of cases that are heard in Indian courts across all levels. Each of these cases have hundreds of documents that are printed on thousands of sheets of paper that are simply discarded after a single use.
- “Every year, over 60,000 cases are presented before the Supreme Court of India.”  
“According to an estimate by IndiaSpend, each case requires 8 sets of files, and each file has about 100 pieces of paper. So the paper used JUST by the SC in a year is:  $60,000 \times 8 \times 100 = 48 \text{ MILLION PAPERS}$  (Approx).”
- Around 113 thousand cases the Indian high courts hear each month. Assuming 9 months of functioning for the High Courts (accounting for court holidays) and again, 8 files per case and 100 papers in each file, the estimated number for all high courts in a year is:  $1,13,000 \times 9 \times 8 \times 100 = 813 \text{ MILLION PAPERS}$
- The lower courts hear about 12.5 million cases a year. That’s another **10 Billion sheets.**
- **So the total paper usage in all of India’s judiciary in a year, is:**  
**48 MILLION + 813 MILLION + 10 BILLION = 11 BILLION SHEETS in a year (APPROX.)**

# So the Green Cost is calculated in the report as:

the quint Indian Courts Use Approx 11Bn Sheets of Paper in a Year | The Quint



**1.3 mn  
trees**

**USED BY COURTS IN INDIA  
FOR PAPER EVERY YEAR**

**109 bn  
litres of  
water**

MORE VIDEOS

# Digital Courts

It is a **Green Initiative of Indian Judiciary** that has been developed to make court paperless/digital with ease to view casefiles/documents while sitting at home. Judges can view all the case-related pleadings, chargesheets, court orders etc of both civil and criminal cases. It is a web application and can be opened directly from the browser irrespective of the operating system.

## Key Features:

1. Facility to monitor the pendency and disposal of cases
2. Provision for document viewing
  - o View e-Filed cases
  - o View Chargesheets
  - o View Interim Orders/Judgments
3. Facility to add annotations to the documents
4. Integrated with JustIS mobile app to view important cases marked through JustIS mobile app
5. Facility for voice to text conversion
6. Facility to translate judgements in multiple languages
7. Auto-generation of ODT file using readymade template
8. Facility to access eSCR and High Court Judgements

# Dashboard

Single view snapshot of cases for the judge is displayed. Details of today's listed cases, undated cases, pending cases, delay reasons, etc. are shown in the dashboard.

The screenshot displays the 'Digital Courts' dashboard for a judge at the Labour Court, Satara. The interface includes a navigation menu on the left with options like 'Dashboard', 'Paperless Court', 'Order / Judgement / Deposition', 'Search Judgements', and 'IMP Judgements'. The main content area is titled 'Alerts' and contains several data cards. Each card shows a title, an icon, and a table of counts for Civil, Criminal, and Total cases.

Alert Category	Civil	Criminal	Total
<b>Todays listed</b>	26	0	26
<b>Undated cases</b>	0	0	0
<b>Institution in last month</b>	6	0	6
<b>Received by transfer in last month</b>	0	0	0
<b>Pending</b>	806	0	806
<b>Ready/Effective</b>	469	0	469
<b>Unready/Ineffective</b>	337	0	337
<b>Delay Reasons</b>	41	0	41
<b>Disposal in this month</b>	0	0	0
<b>Contested</b>	0	0	0
<b>Uncontested</b>	0	0	0

Page footer includes: B2, Version :2.0, Disclaimer, and NIC National Informatics Centre logo.

# Cause List Tab

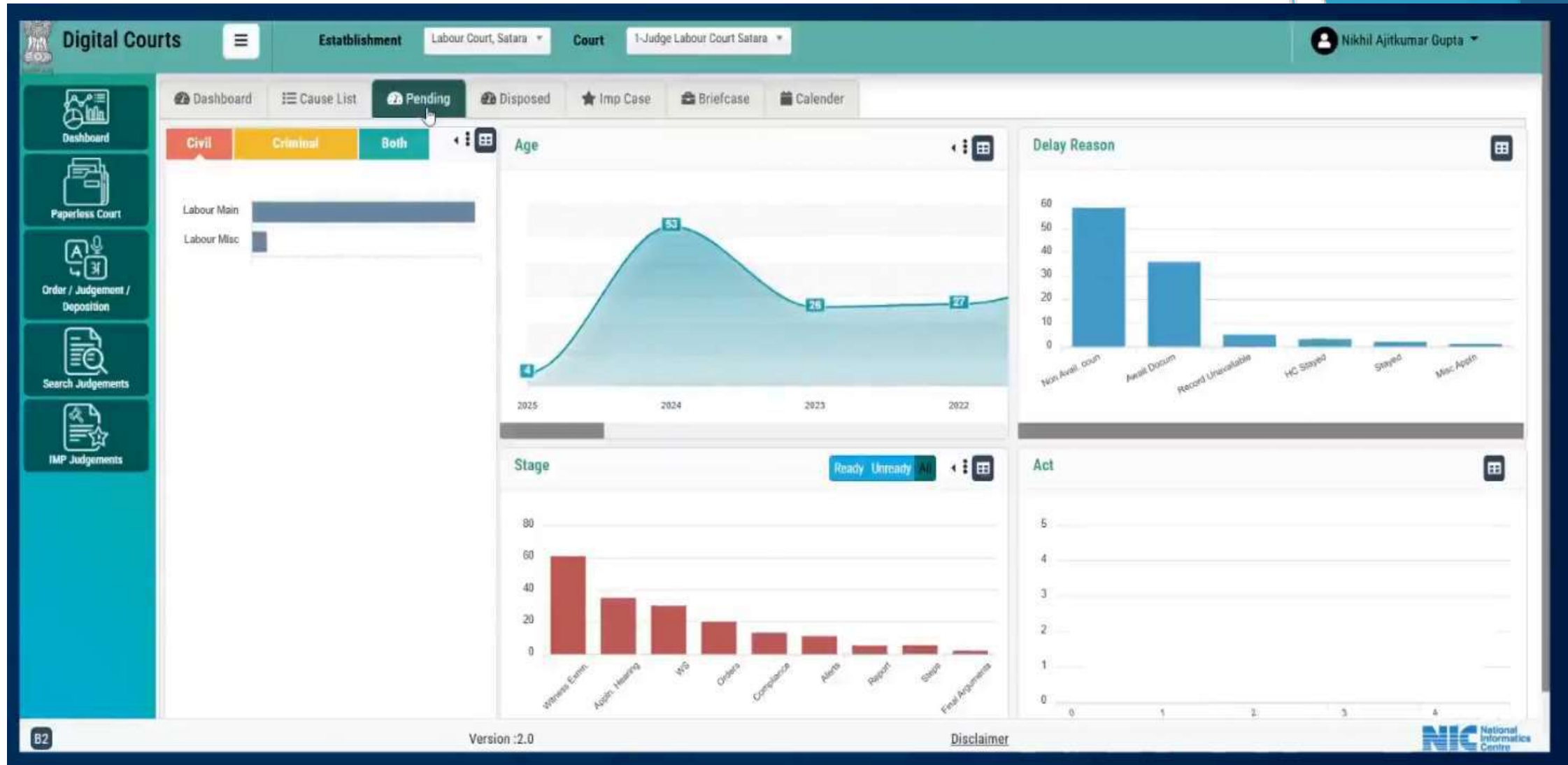
We can see the date wise cause list as per Establishment, Court and Cause List Date. When a pdf is displayed, all the documents available for the case are listed in the left panel and can be opened by clicking on the document's name as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Cause List' tab in the Digital Courts system. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like Dashboard, Paperless Court, Order/Judgement/Deposition, Search Judgements, and IMP Judgements. The main area displays filters for Establishment (Labour Court, Satara), Court (1-Judge Labour Court Satara), and Cause List Date (03-02-2025). A table lists cases with columns for Sr No, Cases, Party Name, Advocate, and Documents List. Each row has a 'View List' button. The footer contains 'B2', 'Version :2.0', 'Disclaimer', and the NIC logo.

Sr No	Cases	Party Name	Advocate	Documents List
Urgent Cases				
Order on Exh. _____				
1	Comp. ULP/100027/2012	Prakash Dyandev Chavan Vs G.M. Hindustan Sping. and wvg. Mills Ltd.	R. P. Jadhav Vs Todkar D.P	<a href="#">View List</a>
2	Appln IDA/24/2019	Balu Genaba Raut Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.	Jadhav R.P Vs Patil Dilip S	<a href="#">View List</a>
3	Appln IDA/25/2019	Sirajuddin Nabisaheb Fatemohammad Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.	Jadhav R.P Vs Patil Dilip S	<a href="#">View List</a>
4	Appln IDA/26/2019	Subhash Khandu Pathade Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.	Jadhav R.P Vs Patil Dilip S	<a href="#">View List</a>
5	Appln IDA/27/2019	Bhau Pandurang Nigade Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.	Jadhav R.P Vs Patil Dilip S	<a href="#">View List</a>
6	Appln IDA/28/2019	Ghanshyam Ramesh Vedpathak Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.	Jadhav R.P Vs Patil Dilip S	<a href="#">View List</a>
7	Appln IDA/29/2019	Pralhad Bapurao Adsul Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.	Jadhav R.P Vs Patil Dilip S	<a href="#">View List</a>
8	Appln IDA/30/2019	Dattatray Dhondiba Chavan Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.	Jadhav R.P Vs Patil Dilip S	<a href="#">View List</a>

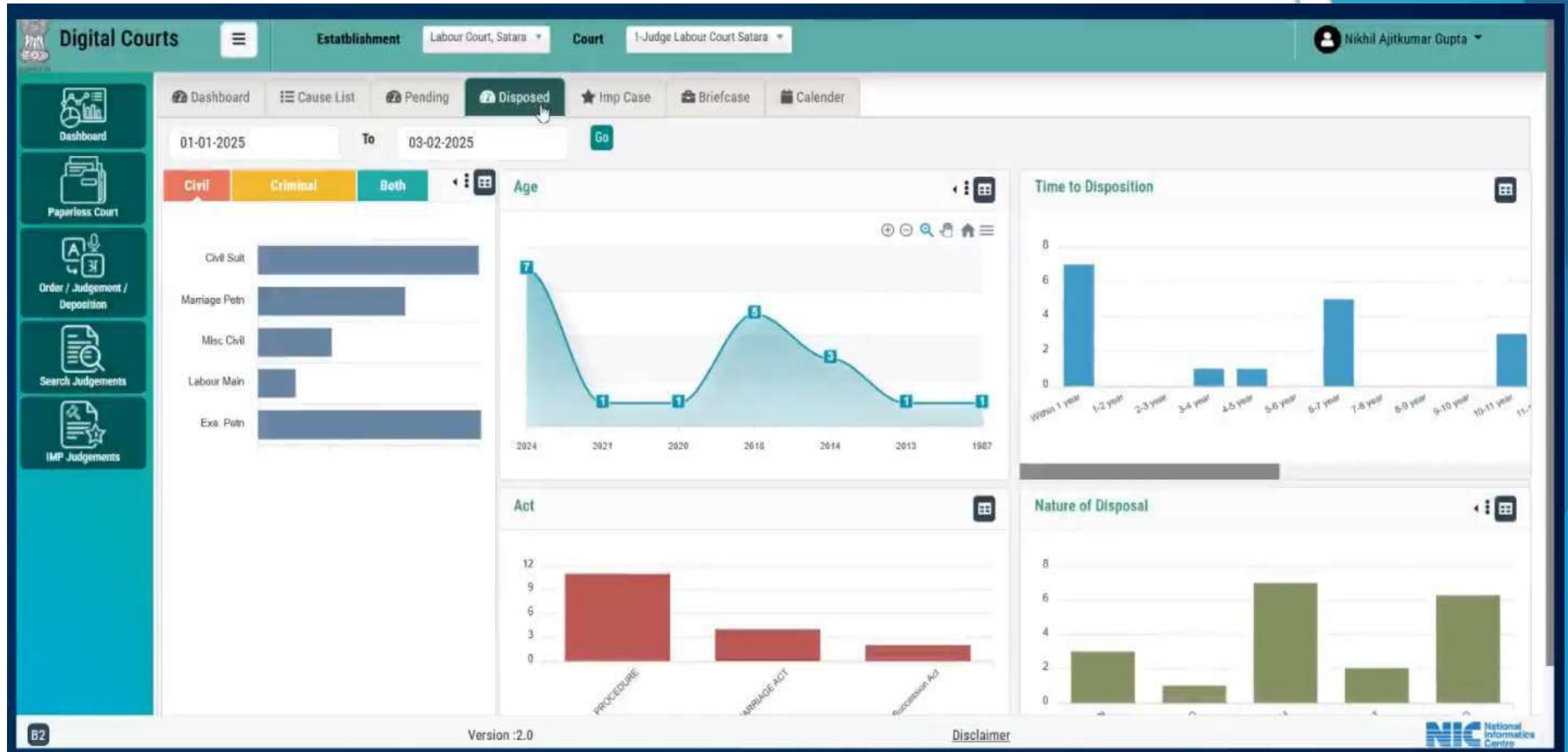
# Pending Tab

It displays all the pendency related data of cases in grid form as well as graphical form.



# Disposed Tab

It displays disposed cases data under different categories



# Imp Case Tab

All the cases, which are marked as important in the JustIS mobile app, are visible through this tab.

**Digital Courts** Establishment: Labour Court, Satara Court: 1-Judge Labour Court Satara User: Nikhil Ajitkumar Gupta

Dashboard Cause List Pending Disposed **Imp Case** Briefcase Calender

Imp Cases

Show 10 entries Search:

Sr No	Case No/Disposal Date	Party Name
<b>Jt. Civil Judge S.D. and Addl. CJM, Dhule</b>		
<b>CIVIL COURT SENIOR DIVISION, DHULE</b>		
1	<a href="#">Spl.C.S./200094/2015</a> 01-02-2023	Nanabhau Budha Kadhare Vs Sau. Sajan @ Sadhana Manohar Jain etc 2
2	<a href="#">R.C.S./200191/1999</a> 30-11-2022	Hilal Nago Mahajan etc.2 Vs State of Maharashtra
3	<a href="#">R.C.S./200262/2013</a> 28-11-2022	Minabai Ramdas Bagal Vs Bajirao Motira Bagal
4	<a href="#">R.C.S./200215/2012</a> 16-01-2023	Meenabai Balwant Patil, etc. 2 Vs Tukaram Babulal Patil etc. 7
5	<a href="#">Spl.C.S./200087/2014</a> 27-03-2023	Ashvinkumar Hardas Arora etc-3 Vs Chandrashekar Mahadev Parchure etc-3
<b>2nd Jt Civil Judge S.D and Addl.CJM Dhule</b>		
<b>CIVIL COURT SENIOR DIVISION, DHULE</b>		
6	<a href="#">Spl.C.S./200006/2014</a> 30-09-2023	Shivaji Damu Patil Vs Natha Gaba Patil
<b>Jt. Civil Judge S.D. and Addl. CJM, Dhule</b>		

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# Briefcase Tab

The facility enables Judges to view cases disposed during earlier presided Courts. Once the briefcase tab is selected, the user will be prompted to select designation; period for the selected designation will be automatically reflected in the date range.

The screenshot displays the 'Briefcase' tab in the Digital Courts system. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like Dashboard, Paperless Court, and Search Judgements. The main content area features a 'Select Designation' section with a dropdown menu and date range (03-01-2021 to 14-02-2022). An 'Alerts' table shows case counts for Civil and Criminal categories. An 'Imp Cases' section includes a search bar and a table with columns for Sr.No., Case No./Disposal Date, and Party Name. Three charts are present: 'Age' (line chart), 'Case Type' (stacked bar chart), and 'Disposal Type' (bar chart).

Particulars	Civil	Criminal	total
Contested	3	0	3
Uncontested	15	0	15
Total Disposed	18	0	18

Disposal Type	Count
DECIDED	6
DECREE	5
WITHDRAWN	2
DECREED OTHERWISE	2
AFTER FULL HEARING	1
ALLOWED OTHERWISE	1
LOWADJALY	1

# Calendar Tab

Cases for selected date are listed along with ready and unready counts.

**Digital Courts** Establishment: Labour Court, Satara Court: 1-Judge Labour Court Satara User: Nikhil Ajitkumar Gupta

Navigation: Dashboard Cause List Pending Disposed Imp Case Briefcase **Calendar**

Showing result for : 03/02/2025

Civil Cases (26) Ready (21) Unready (5)

Sr No	Purpose	Count
1	Additional Evidence	1
2	Argument/Hearing On Exh.....	1
3	Cross Examination	2
4	Dismissal Order	1
5	Evidence	15
6	Ex-parte Evidence	1
7	Hearing on Preliminary Issues	2
8	Notice	2
9	R P Sent	1

Criminal Cases (0) Ready (0) Unready (0)

Sr No	Purpose	Count
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Footer: [https://digital.ecourts.gov.in/judges\\_v2/?p=home&link\\_id=1&level=1&app\\_token=598d818f798b27fc989f0b...](https://digital.ecourts.gov.in/judges_v2/?p=home&link_id=1&level=1&app_token=598d818f798b27fc989f0b...) Disclaimer

# Digi Note

Facility to add annotations in the document is available in the Digital Courts Web Application. Details of added annotations are displayed in the right panel. The Draw icon also enables us to use the cursor like a pen and edit the document. With the help of the WACOM device and its Stylus Pen installed in the courtroom, we are able to easily write on the screen monitor.

The screenshot displays the Digital Courts Web Application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the text "Digital Courts" and a menu icon. Below this, the "Establishment" is set to "Labour Court, Satara" and the "Court" is "1 Judge Labour Court Satara". The user's name, "Nikhil Ajitkumar Gupta", is visible in the top right corner.

The main content area is divided into three sections:

- Case File List:** A table listing various case files with columns for "Case No.", "DocumentType", and "Cause Title". The current case is "Appln IDA/24/2019", "ORDER", and "BALU Vs BROWN".
- PDF Viewer:** A central area displaying a PDF document. The document text includes: "BEFORE THE JUDGE, LABOUR COURT, SATARA (PRESIDED OVER BY :- ANUSHREE R. ...)", "L. D. Application No.:- 24/2019. CNR NO.:- M ...", "Balu Genba Raut ..... Applicant", "Versus", "Brown Paper Technologies Ltd., ..... Opponent", "ORDER BELOW EXH.:-U-1. (Passed on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2024)", and "1) Ld. Advocate of applicant Shri. R. P Jadhav and Ld. Advocate of opponent Shri. Manohar Shetty have filed pursis vide Exh.:-UC-1 that in all group matters i.e. Application I. D. No.:- 24 to 39/2019 similar application is filed by employees, Court Commissioner is appointed in Application I. D."
- Digi Note:** A right-hand panel for annotations. It includes a search bar, a filter dropdown set to "ALL", and a list of annotations. The annotations are categorized into "Annotation", "Stick Note", and "UnderLine". Each annotation entry shows a comment, a timestamp, and the page number (Page-1). A "Highlight color" dialog box is open over the PDF viewer, showing options for color (yellow, green, blue, pink, red) and thickness.

At the bottom of the interface, there is a footer with "Version :2.0", a "Disclaimer" link, and the "NIC National Informatics Centre" logo.

# Annotations Example

The image shows a PDF viewer window titled "200503004122009\_1.pdf - Okular". The interface includes a menu bar (File, View, Edit, Go, Bookmarks, Tools, Settings, Help), a toolbar with icons for navigation and editing, and a sidebar for annotations. The main document content is as follows:

**Final**

reference document no 34

: ORDER BELOW EXH. 82 IN SPL. CIVIL SUIT NO. 412/2009 :

Perused application filed by the plaintiff. At this stage, the matter is for the evidence of the plaintiff and along with the affidavit of examination in chief, the plaintiff has filed said application Exh.82 with list and the documents upon which the plaintiff is relying.

As per the contention made in this application, the plaintiff is submitting affidavit in chief and the original documents of <sup>important</sup> which the ~~copies already been filed on record~~ and so prayed it to



# Paperless Court

The menu enables judge to review all the case details and documents related to a case. Case can be selected from cause list or searched individually.

**Digital Courts** Establishment: Labour Court, Satara Court: 1-Judge Labour Court Satara User: Nikhil Ajitkumar Gupta

### View Case

Cause List Individual Case

#### Causelist

Establishment: Labour Court, Satara Court: 1-Judge Labour Court Satara Cause List Date: 03-02-2025 Civil Criminal

Labour Court, Satara  
Judge Labour Court Satara

Sr No	Cases	Party Name	Advocate	Documents List
Urgent Cases				
Order on Exh. _____				
1	Comp. ULP/100027/2012	Prakash Dyandev Chavan Vs G.M. Hindustan Sping. and wvg. Mills Ltd.	R. P. Jadhav Vs Todkar D.P	<a href="#">View List</a>
2	Appln IDA/24/2019	Balu Genaba Raut Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.	Jadhav R.P Vs Patil Dilip S.	<a href="#">View List</a>
3	Appln IDA/26/2019	Subhash Khandu Pathade Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.		
4	Appln IDA/27/2019	Bhau Pandurang Nigade Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.		
5	Appln IDA/28/2019	Ghanshyam Ramesh Vedpathak Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.		
6	Appln IDA/29/2019	Pralhad Bapurao Adsul Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.		
7	Appln IDA/30/2019	Dattatray Bhandiba Chavan Vs Brown Paper Technologies Ltd.		

Show 50 entries Search: \_\_\_\_\_

Sr. No.	File Name	Uploaded on
Orders		
1	<a href="#">ORDER</a>	10-12-2024
2	<a href="#">ORDER</a>	06-01-2024
3	<a href="#">ORDER</a>	20-12-2023
4	<a href="#">ORDER</a>	20-12-2023

B3 Version :2.0 Disclaimer **NIC** National Informatics Centre

# Order/Judgments/Deposition

The facility allows dictation of Order/ Judgement/ Deposition in English and 18 other Indian languages **using voice to text and translate facility**. Once dictation is completed, facility is available to edit the document. The document can further be downloaded in ODT format using readymade templates.

The screenshot displays the 'Digital Courts' web application interface. The top navigation bar includes the 'Digital Courts' logo, a menu icon, the 'Establishment' (Civil Court Senior Division, Satara), the 'Court' (26-Jt C.J.S.D. and Addl. Chief Judicial Mag, Satara), and the user profile (Nikhil Ajitkumar Gupta). The main heading is 'Order / Judgement / Deposition'. On the left sidebar, there are icons for Dashboard, Paperless Court, Order / Judgement / Deposition (highlighted), Search Judgements, and IMP Judgements. The main content area is divided into two sections. The left section contains a 'Cause List' tab and an 'Individual Case' tab. It features a 'Cause List Date' field (17-01-2025), 'Civil' and 'Criminal' buttons, a 'Todays Cases' dropdown (R.C.S./200617/2012), and a 'Cause title' field (Ashok Sahebrao Barge Vs Sanjay Hanmant Barge). Below this are 'Voice-to-Text' and 'Translate' sections. The 'Voice-to-Text' section has a language dropdown (English) and a 'Show other languages' checkbox. The 'Translate' section has a language dropdown (Marathi) and a 'Show other languages' checkbox. A 'Generate ODT' button is located at the bottom of this section. The right section contains a 'Save' button, a 'Previously saved contents' dropdown (Select), and a large text area with the following text: 'The important point is to be noted is that After this court in criminal application Number 3551 of 20 sevente has passed order d 18th september 2017 and had transferred the information report for investigation to police station'. The footer includes the B2 logo, Version :2.0, Disclaimer, and the NIC National Informatics Centre logo.

# Search Judgements

The menu provides access to eSCR and High Court Judgement Search portal. User can search the eSCR or High Court judgments using various search criteria. Facility is provided to mark eSCR/ High Court judgement as important by marking ‘\*’ for future reference. Notes can also be added for the marked judgement.

The screenshot displays the 'Digital Courts' search portal. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options: Dashboard, Paperless Court, Order / Judgement / Deposition, Search Judgements, and IMP Judgements. The main search area shows a dropdown menu for 'eSCR' selected, with a search bar containing 'Enter free text search'. Below the search bar, it indicates 'About 37065 results (1738647684 seconds)'. The results are listed in a numbered format (1, 2, 3) with case details, judge names, and decision dates. A 'Related Topics' sidebar on the right shows a 'Bench' section with a list of judges and their counts: 13 Judges (1), 11 Judges (5), 9 Judges (17), 8 Judges (5), and 7 Judges (85). The footer contains the page number '82', the version 'Version :2.0', a 'Disclaimer' link, and the 'NIC National Informatics Centre' logo.

**Digital Courts** [Menu Icon] [User: Nikhil Ajitkumar Gupta]

English [Dropdown: eSCR] [Dropdown: High Court] Enter free text search [Phrase(s) Any Words All Words Proximity]

[Judge] [Act/Sec] [eSCR] [Search] [Reset]

About 37065 results (1738647684 seconds)

Show 10 entries

1. [Union of India & Ors. Vs Rohit Nandan - \[2024\] 12 S.C.R. 617 2024 INSC 984](#) ★

**Judge :** PAMIDIGHANTAM SRI NARASIMHA, MANOJ MISRA

Issue for Consideration Issue arose as regards entitlement of respondent-employee's claim to the benefit of Scheduled Caste category, when the respondent appointed on the basis of his 'Tanti' Caste Certificate, the 'Tanti' caste was deleted from the list of OBCs and Scheduled Castes. Headnotes† Constitution of India – Art.341 – Scheduled Castes list – Merging of caste "Tanti" with the caste 'Pan/Sawasi' in the list of Scheduled Castes – Entitlement of employee's claim to the benefit of Scheduled

Decision Date : 12-12-2024 | Case No : CIVIL APPEAL/14394/2024 | Disposal Nature : Appeals(s) allowed

2. [Navratan Lal Sharma Vs Radha Mohan Sharma & Ors. - \[2024\] 12 S.C.R. 453 2024 INSC 970](#) ★

**Judge :**

Issue for Consideration Issue arose as regards the right of a party to get the first appeal restored if compromise decree specifically does not give such liberty. Headnotes† Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 – Ord.23 r.3 – Compromise of suit – Suit for declaration and Dismissed by trial court – Appellant filed first appeal – During pendency, compromise reached between parties and in terms thereof, the High Court disposed the first appeal – However, failure of the respondent to comply with compromise terms – Application to restore the

Decision Date : 12-12-2024 | Case No : CIVIL APPEAL/14328/2024 | Disposal Nature : Appeals(s) allowed

3. [Dushyant Janbandhu Vs M/s Hyundai Autoever India Pvt. Ltd. - \[2024\] 12 S.C.R. 492 2024 INSC 966](#) ★

**Judge :** PAMIDIGHANTAM SRI NARASIMHA, SANDEEP MEHTA

Issue for Consideration High Court allowing the petition filed by the respondent under Section 11(6) under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 appointed an arbitrator. Whether the disputes relating to non-payment of wages and the legality and validity of the termination Headnotes† Payment of Wages Act, 1936 – ss.15(2), 22 – Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 – s.2(A) – Disputes relating to non-payment of wages and the legality and validity of the termination order, if arbitrable: Held: No – Disputes related to non-payment of

Decision Date : 11-12-2024 | Case No : CIVIL APPEAL/14290/2024 | Disposal Nature : Appeals(s) allowed

[B2] Version :2.0 [Disclaimer] [NIC National Informatics Centre]

# IMP Judgements

All the judgements marked as important are displayed. Judgements can be searched based on keywords in notes. Corresponding notes can also be viewed by clicking on the Note icon.

The screenshot displays the 'Digital Courts' interface. On the left is a vertical navigation menu with icons for Dashboard, Paperless Court, Order / Judgement / Deposition, Search Judgements, IMP Judgements, and Helpdesk. The main content area features a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'SCR' and the text 'Search in notes'. Below the search bar, it indicates 'About 1 results (1770284238 seconds)'. A 'Show 10 entries' dropdown is visible. The search results list one entry: **Ultratech Cement Ltd. Vs The State of Gujarat & Ors. - [2026] 1 S.C.R. 467 2026 INSC 43**. The judge is listed as **Pankaj Mithal, Prasanna Bhalachandra Varale**. The text of the judgement begins with 'Issue for Consideration Issue arose whether Heavy Earth Moving Machinery or special services vehicles or any construction equipment vehicles such as Dumpers, Loaders, Excavators, Surface Miners, Dozers, Drift "motor vehicles" within the ambit of s.2(28) of the and are liable to be taxed under the Gujarat Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958. Headnotes Gujarat Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958 – s.3(1) – Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – s. Road Tax – Heavy Earth Moving Machinery or special services'. At the bottom of the entry, it states 'Decision Date : 08-01-2026 | Case No : CIVIL APPEAL/3352/2017 | Disposal Nature : Appeal(s) allowed'. The page footer shows 'Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries' and navigation options for 'First' and 'Pr'.

# Helpdesk

A ticket-based helpdesk module is provided to ensure a structured support system where every user query, issue, or request is logged as a "ticket" in the application.

[Dashboard](#)

[Paperless Court](#)

[Order / Judgement / Deposition](#)

[Search Judgements](#)

[IMP Judgements](#)

[Helpdesk](#)

[Raise your Ticket](#)

3  
New Tickets

0  
Resolved Tickets

0  
Pending Tickets

0  
Overdue Tickets

### Ticket Overview

Show  entries Search:

Incident ID	Project Name	Issue Type	Status	Issue Since
<a href="#">INC/MH/DIGITAL_COURT/09122025/2</a> Issue raised On:09-12-2025	DIGITAL_COURT	Dashboard Description : dashboard counts are not correct	Pending Action Taken On:09 14:10:38-12-2025	0 days
<a href="#">INC/MH/DIGITAL_COURT/09122025/3</a> Issue raised On:09-12-2025 <a href="#">View Attachment</a>	DIGITAL_COURT	Search Judgements Description : search Jugement imp mark	Pending Action Taken On:09 14:48:13-12-2025	0 days
<a href="#">INC/MH/DIGITAL_COURT/09122025/4</a> Issue raised On:09-12-2025 <a href="#">View Attachment</a>	DIGITAL_COURT	Paperless Court Description : Test	Pending Action Taken On:09 15:38:23-12-2025	0 days

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

Previous  Next

# Advantages:

- **Environmental Benefits**

- Significant reduction in paper usage

- Lower carbon footprint

- Supports green and sustainable governance

- A paperless court contributes to environmental conservation.

- **Faster Case Processing**

- Instant access to case files for judges and lawyers

- Quick document search (no manual file hunting)

- Faster scheduling and case tracking

- Reduced adjournments caused by missing paperwork

- This helps reduce backlog and improves overall judicial efficiency.

- **Cost Savings**

- No printing, photocopying, or physical storage costs

- Less spending on file transport and archiving

- Reduced need for large storage rooms

- Courts save operational costs, and litigants save money on document preparation.

- **Better Accessibility**

- This increases transparency and access to justice.
  - Supports persons with disabilities through digital tools

- **Improved Security**

- Encrypted digital records

- Controlled access to confidential documents

- Backup systems prevent loss due to fire, flood, or damage

- Digital records are often more secure than physical files when properly managed.

- **Better Record Management**

- Organized digital databases

- Easy retrieval of old cases

- Accurate tracking of case history

- No more lost or misplaced files.

- **Transparency & Accountability**

- Digital audit trails show who accessed or modified files

- Reduces corruption and tampering

- Improves trust in the justice system

# Disadvantages and Bottlenecks:

- **High Initial Setup Costs**

  - Expensive hardware (servers, computers, scanners)

  - Software development and licensing costs

  - Network infrastructure installation

  - Ongoing maintenance and upgrades

  - The startup investment can be very high, especially for developing regions.

- **Cybersecurity Risks**

  - Risk of hacking and data breaches

  - Unauthorized access to confidential case files

  - Malware or ransomware attacks

  - Risk of system manipulation

  - Sensitive legal information can be targeted by cybercriminals.

- **Technical Failures**

  - Internet connectivity issues

  - Power outages may disrupt hearings

  - System crashes can delay proceedings

  - Software bugs or glitches

  - If systems fail during a trial, it may cause serious delays.

- **Digital Divide**

- Some lawyers or litigants may lack digital skills
  - Limited internet access in rural areas
  - Older professionals may struggle with new technology
  - This can create inequality in access to justice.

- **Data Privacy Concerns**

- Sensitive personal data are stored electronically
  - Risk of data leaks
  - Concerns over surveillance or misuse of information
  - Maintaining confidentiality is critical in court systems.

- **Dependence on Technology**

- Courts become fully reliant on IT systems
  - Any prolonged system failure can paralyze operations
  - Requires constant technical support staff
  - Overdependence can be risky without backup plans.

- **Resistance to Change**

- Judges and lawyers may prefer traditional methods
  - Organizational resistance can slow implementation
  - Training requirements for staff
  - Cultural and institutional resistance can delay adoption.

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, digital aesthetic. The central area is a clean white space where the text is placed.

# **Official Video of Digital Courts**

# ICJS (Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System)

- A national digital platform integrating criminal justice agencies was launched by Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2013.
- ICJS is a national platform for information exchange and analytics of all the pillars of the criminal justice system
- It ensures:
  - Seamless data exchange,
  - Real-time information sharing and
  - Improved coordination between departments.
- This process would require the data to be entered into the system only once (**ONE DATA ONCE ENTRY**) and the various databases available could be used for criminal investigation in a joint manner.
- It is part of: Digital India and Judicial digitization reforms

- ICJS is a national platform for information exchange and analytics of all the pillars of the criminal justice system i.e. :-
  - 1}Police (CCTNS),
  - 2}Courts (e-Courts),
  - 3}Jails (e-Prisons),
  - 4}Forensic Lab (e-Forensic) and
  - 5}Prosecution (e-Prosecution).



# Why ICJS Was Needed

Problems in traditional system:

- Paper-based records, Manual paperwork and file movement
- Delay in data sharing, Delays in FIRs and court proceedings
- Miscommunication between departments
- Lack of coordination between agencies
- Repetition of work, Duplicate data entry
- Loss or tampering of documents
- Long trial durations
- Poor transparency and case tracking

# ICJS (Interoperable Criminal Justice System)

## Meaning of Interoperability:

- Ability of different IT systems to communicate and exchange data
- Ensures seamless information flow
- Reduces duplication
- Improves efficiency and transparency

# How ICJS Works (Step-by-Step)

- First FIR is registered in CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System)
- Then Data is shared with Prosecution
- Investigation details are uploaded
- Charge sheet is filed electronically
- Court accesses digital records
- Orders are sent to prisons electronically
- Forensic reports are shared digitally
- All stakeholders access synchronized real-time data

# Objectives of ICJS

- To improve efficiency in criminal case management
- To reduce dependence on paperwork
- To enable transparency
- To enhance coordination
- To improve conviction rates
- To ensure speedy justice
- To strengthen national criminal database

# Key Features of ICJS

- Secure cloud-based data exchange
- Real-time updates
- Online status tracking
- **Audit trails** (chronological step-by-step record of activities, transactions, and system changes, capturing who did what, when, and where)
- Role-based access control

## ■ The reforms through ICJS addresses the following areas:

Facilitate seamless integration between the various data sets of Police, Prisons, Forensics, Prosecution and Courts, which are available in silos (*historical, fragmented, and isolated information systems used by different pillars of the criminal justice system*).

- Enhance data quality by reducing errors in data entry. This process would require the data to be entered into the system only once.
- Increase effectiveness and timeliness in investigations, and consequently in Trials, due to easy access of data between pillars.
- Enabled effective use of data analytics and AI/Machine Learning tools available in the investigations.
- Reduce dependence on paper records in decision-making.
- Enable a shift towards “**SMART Policing**”.

## Pan India Search



Search across the pillars data of CCTNS, e-Courts, e-Prisons, Prosecution, NIA etc. Search empowered by Phonetics and NLP

## Pillar Analytics



Analyze the data of the individual pillars to understand the trends, patterns, anomalies etc. in the network

## Exchange Data



Secured information exchange across the pillars through secured protocols facilitating data exchange without manual interventions

## One data once entry



Core target of ICJS is to eliminate the manual entry of the person details and act as a facilitator to exchange the data across the pillars

## Profiling



360 degree Profiling of the persons involved in various pillars and facility to tag or exchange the profile



Conceptual diagram of ICJS implementation

# 1} POLICE:

## Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)

- CCTNS project, started in the year 2009, aimed to inter-link all police stations under a common application software for the purpose of investigation, data analytics, research, policy making and providing Citizen Services such as reporting & tracking of complaints, request for antecedent verifications by Police etc.
- The project is being implemented with close collaboration between States and Union Government.
- Implemented by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), it was rolled out in all states/UTs and it has become the backbone of police in India.
- CCTNS software is now available in all the police stations across the country.
- It Connects police stations nationwide
- It facilitates online FIR registration
- It helps in Criminal database management
- It is an Investigation tracking system

## WHAT IS CCTNS?

- **Full Form:** Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems
- **Launched:** 19 June 2009
- **Associated Ministry:** Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- **Implementing Agency:** National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)
- **Initial Phase Outlay:** ₹2000 Crore
- **Core Principle:** E-Governance in Policing



## KEY PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

### 1. Mission Mode Project (MMP):

- Part of the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)
- Modernizes police forces
- Enhances crime detection and investigation

### 2. Scope & Coverage:

- Connects 16,347 police stations
- Includes 28 States & 8 Union Territories
- Vertical & horizontal connectivity for comprehensive data integration

### 3. Data and Technology:

- Core Application Software (CAS) by Wipro
- Digital database of crime and criminals
- Real-time data sharing via Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)

### 4. Objectives:

- Improve investigation and detection capabilities
- Enhance police efficiency and transparency
- Provide citizen-centric services
- Support interaction between police and external justice agencies

## NEED FOR CCTNS

- **Bridging Information Gaps:** Centralizes crime data, enabling cross-state tracking.
- **Modernizing Police Force:** Enhances operational efficiency with ICT.
- **Citizen-Police Interaction:** Improves service delivery and transparency.
- **Holistic Justice:** Integrates with courts, prisons, forensics, etc.
- **E-Governance:** Standardizes police functions nationwide.

## Benefits

### To Police Departments:

- Faster investigations
- Enhanced inter-agency coordination

### To NCRB:

- Real-time crime data for policy formulation

### To Citizens:

- Easy access to police services
- Simplified complaint registrations

### To External Departments:

- Seamless data exchange
- Improved public service delivery

# Key ICJS benefits to Police

- Easy sharing of FIR and charge sheets
- Access to criminal history database
- Faster communication with courts
- Better tracking of accused persons

## 2} COURTS: eCourts

- eCourts is a Mission Mode Project which uses technology to make the judicial processes across district and subordinate courts in India more efficient and enable speedy delivery of justice.
- The project is being implemented under the joint partnership of Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India and eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, in a decentralized manner through the respective High Courts.
- **Scope:** ICT (information and Communication Technology) enablement of district & subordinate courts across India
- **Current phase:** Phase III (2023–2027), outlay approx. ₹7,210 crore
- **The project's objectives include:**  
providing time-bound, citizen-centric online services; automating court processes; enabling data-driven decision-support tools for judges and registries; and integrating courts with other parts of the criminal justice system

# Key ICJS benefits to Judiciary

- Instant access to case records
- Reduced delays due to missing files
- Electronic warrants and summons
- Easy receiving of eFIR and eChargesheet
- Faster case disposal

### 3} JAILS:

#### They have ePrisons

- e-Prisons application is a cloud-based product developed to computerize and integrate all the activities related to prison and prisoner management in the jail.
- It is deployed as a unified application for all the states of India where states need to configure state-specific parameters.
- It provides vital information about the inmates lodged in the prisons in a real-time environment to the courts, prison officials, and other entities that are involved in the Criminal Justice System.
- Using the e-Prisons application, the jail officials are able to do identity checks of prisoners using the Biometric data captured during admission, thereby, on a higher level enabling to do a PAN India search for prisoners through ICJS.

# e-Prisons Project incorporates:-

- Prisoner record management
- Undertrial monitoring
- Court production tracking
- Parole and release records



# Key ICJS benefits to Prison

- Digital receipt of court orders
- Automated release orders
- Tracking of under trial prisoners
- Improved inmate management

## 4} FORENSIC LAB: e-Forensics

- e-Forensics is an online case registration and tracking system formulated under the project ICJS, which assists the examiners in delivering expeditious, accurate, and reliable forensic reports to the police and other stakeholders to serve and strengthen the criminal justice system for greater public satisfaction.
- e-Forensics incorporates:
  - Digital forensic report submission
  - Lab case tracking
  - Reduced evidence processing delay
  - Scientific evidence integration

## 5} Prosecution: e-Prosecution

- e-Prosecution application is developed to assist Public Prosecutors in performing their function as a representative of the State before the Court.
- The main purpose of the e-Prosecution application is to digitalize the process followed by the public prosecutor as one of the pillars of the criminal justice system to ensure transparent and speedy trials.
- e-Prosecution incorporates:-
  - Digital scrutiny of charge sheets
  - Legal opinion management
  - Case diary access
  - Coordination with courts & police

# Benefits to Prosecution & Forensics

- Quick access to investigation records
- Faster submission of forensic reports
- Reduced duplication of documentation
- Stronger evidence coordination

# ICJS IN CIS

eCourtIS

ESTABLISHMENT

Home

Copying Branch

Nazarat

e-Filing

ICJS

ICJS Dashboard

ICJS Configuration

Consume FIR

Consume Chargesheet

Verify Fir

Verify Chargesheet

Reconsume  
FIR/Chargesheet

Property

Judge Leave  
Management

e-Filing 3.0

Notifications

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE, NAMCHI, SIKKIM

Jagat B. Rai (SK00006) Special Judge, PC Act (CBI), Member, MAC Tribunal, Special Judge, Childrens Court, Special Judge, NDPS Act, Special Judge, POCSO Act, Special Judge, SC&ST, P.O.A Act, Special Judge, PC Act (VIGILANCE), Special Judge, Sikkim Anti Drugs Act, Special Judge, Human Rights Act

0 New eFiled Cases (1)

supuser

Logout NC4.0

10-06-2025

Home / ICJS / ICJS Dashboard

Search...



QMenu



## Dashboard

From Date: 01-06-2025

To Date: 10-06-2025

Go

## E-Charge Sheet



0

Consumed



0

Verified



0

Rejected



0

To Be Verified

## E-FIR



0

Consumed



0

Verified



0

Rejected



0

To Be Verified

On clicking **Submit**, the case is verified and the message “**Case Filed successfully**” is displayed along with **Filing number** and **CNR Number**. Now the case is ready for scrutiny and registration in CIS.

The screenshot displays the eCourtIS web application interface. At the top left, the logo 'eCourtIS' is visible next to a 'DISTRICT' dropdown menu. The top right corner shows the user's name 'sapasar', a 'Logout' button, and the version 'NC3.2' with the date '28-01-2020'. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the current path: 'Home / ICJS / Verify Chargesheet /'. A search bar is present in the top navigation area.

The main content area shows a confirmation message: 'Case Filed successfully', 'Filing No. : BA/2/2020', and 'CNR No. : MP20010000032020'. A green link for 'Print Acknowledgement' is provided. Below this is the 'Verify Chargesheet' section, which includes radio buttons for 'Chargesheet No.' (selected), 'FIR No.', and 'Date'. The 'Police Station' dropdown is set to 'PATAN (26)'. The 'Chargesheet No. (FIR No./Year)' dropdown is set to '2133105520001301 (13 /2020)'. A blue 'Go' button is located to the right of the dropdown.

The left sidebar contains a menu with the following items: Home, Case Proceedings, Proceedings Reports, Litigant Updatons, Appeals Information, Plead Guilty, Mediation, Lok Adalat, Query Builder, DJPMC, FIR Details, Legacy Data, Copying Branch, Nazarat, e-Filing, ICJS (highlighted), ICJS Dashboard, ICJS Configuration, Consume FIR, Consume Chargesheet, Verify Fir, Verify Chargesheet (highlighted), Reconsume FIR/Chargesheet, and Property.

# Advantages of ICJS

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Reduced corruption
- Time efficiency
- Cost reduction
- Environment-friendly (paperless)

# Challenges of ICJS

- Cybersecurity threats
- Data privacy concerns
- High implementation cost
- Technical glitches
- Need for continuous training
- Digital divide in rural areas

# Impact on Criminal Justice Reform

ICJS supports:

- Modernization of police
- Judicial reforms
- Prison reforms
- Faster justice delivery
- It strengthens the Rule of Law in India.

# Future Scope

- Integration with AI for case prediction
- Use of data analytics
- Facial recognition integration
- Nationwide real-time criminal database
- Stronger cybersecurity frameworks

# Conclusion

The Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is a transformative reform in India's justice administration. It:-

- ✓ Connects all criminal justice agencies
- ✓ Promotes transparency and efficiency
- ✓ Supports speedy justice
- ✓ Advances Digital India goals
- ✓ Represents the future of smart justice governance in India.

# e-Sewa Kendra

The Project of establishment of eSewa Kendras at District Courts and High Courts was conceived and conceptualized by Surinder S. Rathi, Former member eCommittee, Supreme Court of India with an objective of leveraging the accessibility of services provided by the eCommittee of Supreme Court under its eCourts related Project and is aimed at strengthening 'Access to Justice for all'. The project was approved by Justice D. Y. Chandrachud, Chairman, eCommittee of Supreme Court of India.



**eSewa Kendra**

# Objective

The objective behind creation of eCommittee and drafting of National Policy of digitization of Indian Judiciary is to enhance judicial productivity both qualitatively and quantitatively as also make the justice delivery system affordable, accessible, cost effective, transparent and accountable.

With an aim to bring transparency and easy access to basic information pertaining to Judicial functioning and Trial of cases like access to cause-list, daily order sheets, next date of hearing, copy of judgments and orders pronounced by the Courts, SMS/email alerts and like, eCommittee designed and dedicated to the general public a highly interactive Websites which are providing around 40 Lakhs services per day.

It is aimed at:

- Making government services **accessible to all**, especially in rural areas
- Reducing paperwork and bureaucratic delays
- Promoting **digital literacy and financial inclusion**

It is, however, important to note that India is a vast multilingual country with majority of our population living in villages and small cities. They have no or limited access to IT Services. Such poor litigants are still facing hurdle in accessing the services provided by eCommittee through eCourts related Projects throughout India because most of our services are in English and these cannot be accessed without high-end smart phones or desktops and laptops.

Hence, a need was felt to provide a bridge between the judiciary and the lesser privileged section of our society who have not access to IT tools or are not acquainted with their usage.

Keeping in view the above goal, a concept of eSewaKendra has been envisaged to be established in each District Court Complex and High Court Complex throughout India.

# Concept of e-Sewa Kendra

eCommittee under its flagship of eCourts Project created dedicated interfaces for Judicial Officers, Court Staff and Lawyers under CIS 3.2 for District Courts and CIS 1.0 for High Courts. Arrangements were made for accessing the Case Information System by way of the floating Judicial Service Centre (JSC) and Central Filing Centre (CFC).

The eSewa Kendra, as the name suggests, are dedicated to and are supposed to serve the common litigant as a one stop centre for all his/her Court related needs. In order to make it more visible, it is envisaged that it shall be strategically located right at the public entry gate accessed by litigants and shall provide every possible assistance to a litigant walking in.

# Key drivers for eSewa Kendra:

- Poor internet penetration in rural areas
- Need for a **citizen-friendly interface** for government services
- Reduce dependency on physical offices for filing forms and payments

# Salient Features of e-Sewa Kendra

1. eSewa Kendra shall be operationalized in District Court Complexes and High Court Complexes.
2. eSewa Kendra shall be manned by one or two Officials of the Court Administration.
3. To assist such official, an empanelled DLSA or HCLSC Advocate and empanelled PLVs preferably from Law Schools/ shall be associated in the eSewa Kendras.
4. If available, Nayay Mitra from empanelled by Department of Justice, Ministry of Law may also be associated.

5. The eSewa Kendra shall function as the first line of contact between the litigants and judicial establishment for the purpose of accessing eCourts Project related Services.
6. The Official manning the eSewa Kendra shall keep a record of all visitors in a digital format.
7. The eSewa Kendra shall help the litigants in accessing the relevant information through technological means and shall also render help in physical form wherever required and to the extent feasible.
8. The eSewa Kendra shall also have readily available all the necessary details of the concerned Complex viz. Presiding Officer with Court Number and its location, administrative branches and sections, DLSA/HCLSC front office location and contact numbers and like.

9. The eSewa Kendra shall have IT hardware like computer, scanner apart from LAN connection with access to CIS 3.2 for District Courts and CIS 1.0 for High Courts. However, eSewa Kendra shall be paperless without any printer.

10. The eSewa Kendra shall have requisite information leaflets and other publicity material in English, Hindi/local languages in respect of services being provided by eCommittee under eCourts Project and method of accessing them.

11. The eSewa Kendra shall provide all services free of cost to litigants and needy Bar Members and shall also facilitate e-filing of petitions, pleadings, certified copies and like.

12. The eSewa Kendra can also have a self-help touch screen eKiosk for accessing the required information.

13. The staff, officials, PLV, DLSA/HCLSC Panel Lawyers shall provide all assistance in a polite friendly manner by conversing in local language.

14. The eSewa Kendra shall open at 9.00 AM or one hour before the Court opens whichever is earlier and shall remain open through the working hours on all working days.

15. The eSewa Kendra shall not only function in physical form in the Court Complex but may also have virtual presence in the District/High Court website so that a litigant/needly lawyer can get help even without visiting the Court Complex.

16. The eSewa Kendra can also have a dedicated landline/mobile/WhatsApp helpline number which can be used to provide necessary information to litigants and needly lawyers without necessity of physically visiting the Court.

# Facilities to be provided in e-Sewa Kendra

1. Handling inquiries about case status, next date of hearing and other details.
2. Facilitate online Applications for certificate copies and other such filing.
3. Facilitate eFiling of petitions right from scanning of hardcopy petitions, appending eSignatures, uploading them into CIS and generation of filing number.
4. To assist in online purchase of eStamp papers/ePayments.
5. To help in apply and obtain Aadhaar based digital signature.
6. Publicize and assist in downloading the Mobile App of eCourts for Android and IOS.
7. Facilitate in booking of eMulakat appointment for meeting relatives locked in Jail.
8. Handling queries about Judges on leave.

9. Handling queries about the location of the particular Court, its cause-list and whether the case is taken up for hearing or not.
10. Guide people on how to avail free legal services from District Legal Service Authority, High Court Legal Service Committee and Supreme Court Legal Service Committee.
11. Facilitate disposal of traffic challan in virtual Courts as also online compounding of traffic challans and other petty offences.
12. All other queries and assistance in respect of facilities which are digitally available under eCourt Project.
13. Explain the method of arranging and holding a video conference court hearing.
14. Provide a soft copy of judicial orders/judgments via email, WhatsApp or any other available mode.

**THANK YOU**