

Accessing Tele-Law Services in India

Tele-Law is a service that connects people in need of legal advice, especially the marginalized and disadvantaged, with lawyers via video conferencing and telephone facilities available at Common Service Centres (CSCs) located at the Gram Panchayat level. Here's how you can avail these services:

Eligibility

Legal advice through Tele-Law is available to everyone. It is free of cost for those eligible for free legal aid under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, such as:

- Women
- Children
- Persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe
- Victims of trafficking
- Mentally ill and differently-abled people
- Victims of natural disaster/ethnic violence
- Workers in unorganized sector/industrial workers
- Undertrials
- People of low-income group

For all others, a nominal fee of Rs. 30 is charged for each consultation.

Accessing Services

You can avail Tele-Law services in the following ways:

1. **Visiting a CSC:** Approach the Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE) running the CSC in your area and inquire about the Tele-Law service. The VLE will help you register and get an appointment with a Panel Lawyer.
2. **Using the Tele-Law Mobile App:** Download the Tele-Law mobile app from the Google Play Store or App Store. Register yourself by providing your mobile number, password, name, gender, caste category, state, district, etc. You can then choose your preferred date and time for legal advice.
3. **Instant Video Conferencing:** The Tele-Law portal now offers an instant video conferencing facility to connect you with a Panel Lawyer immediately.

Types of Cases

You can seek legal advice on a wide range of matters through Tele-Law, including:

- Family disputes, dowry, divorce, domestic violence
- Sexual harassment, abuse, eve teasing at workplace
- Maintenance of women, children, senior citizens
- Property and land rights
- Equal wages
- Maternity benefits, prevention of foeticide
- Child marriage, sexual assault, child labor, RTE
- FIR registration process
- SC/ST atrocities and rehabilitation

Your personal and case details are kept confidential

Registration Process

1. **Visit a Common Service Centre (CSC):**

- Go to the nearest CSC, where you can seek assistance from a Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE) or a Paralegal Volunteer (PLV). They will guide you through the registration process and help you fill out the necessary forms.

2. **Mobile Application Registration:**

- You can also register through the Tele-Law mobile application, which is available for download on the Google Play Store and the App Store.
- To sign up on the app, you need to provide the following information:
 - Name
 - Mobile number
 - Password
 - Gender
 - Caste category
 - State
 - District
- Any relevant certificate documents (if applicable) .

3. **Generate OTP:**

- After entering your details, generate an OTP (One-Time Password) to authenticate your registration.

4. **Appointment Scheduling:**

- Once registered, you can choose a preferred date and time for your legal advice session. You will receive SMS notifications regarding your appointment status, including reminders .

5. **Consultation:**

- After registration, you can connect with a Panel Lawyer for legal advice, either via video conferencing or telephone, depending on availability. The initial consultation is typically scheduled for the next day after registration .

Eligibility for Free Legal Aid

- Legal advice is free for individuals eligible under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which includes women, children, and marginalized communities. For others, a nominal fee of Rs. 30 is charged for each consultation .

By following these steps, you can successfully register for Tele-Law services and access legal assistance conveniently.

Civil suit 5,698,311 (69.25 %)

MACP 870,773 (10.58 %)

Misc Civil Cases 652,832 (7.93 %)

Marriage Petition 640,672 (7.79 %)

Land Reference 143,397 (1.74 %)

Labour Court Main Cases 67,720 (0.82 %)

Arbitration Main and Misc 61,977 (0.75 %)

Industrial Court Main 40,391 (0.49 %)

Commerical suit 24,974 (0.30 %)

Other tribunals 6,624 (0.08 %)

Election Petition 2,693 (0.03 %)

Cooperative Court Cases Main314 (0.00 %)

Original:- 8228333 (76.39 %)

Appeal:- 481373 (4.47 %)

Application:- 661957 (6.15 %)

Execution:- 1400291 (13.00 %)

Appearance/Service Related:- 2592426 (24.98 %)

Compliance/Steps/stay:- 1916606 (18.46 %)

Evidence/Argument/Judgement:- 4399364 (42.38 %)

Pleadings/Issues/Charge:- 1471515 (14.18 %)

0 to 1 years:- 4323381 (39.20 %)

1 to 3 years:- 2681245 (24.31 %)

3 to 5 years:- 1455809 (13.20 %)

5 to 10 years:- 1781428 (16.15 %)

10 to 20 years:- 657157 (5.96 %)

20 to 30 years:- 101186 (0.92 %)

above 30 years:- 29049 (0.26 %)

Unattended:- 1064116 (27.37 %)

Stayed:- 965721 (24.84 %)

Awaiting Record:- 837815 (21.55 %)

Securing Presence:- 497748 (12.80 %)

Frequent Applications:- 442327 (11.38 %)

Execution:- 77430 (1.99 %)

Bulky Case:- 2641 (0.07 %)

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for
Android & iOS Users Launched”

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What are Fast Track Courts?

June 15, 2024

The right to a speedy trial is an essential aspect of criminal justice. In the United States, speedy trials are guaranteed by law while the European Convention on Human Rights mandates trials within reasonable times. Although India's Constitution doesn't explicitly enumerate this fundamental right as one of its fundamental rights, Article 21 ensures fair and just procedures and thus implicitly guarantees speedy trials as fundamental rights. It states that no one shall be deprived of his life or liberty except in accordance with the procedure established by law. Also, the procedure should be reasonable, fair and just. However, the process cannot be just unless it guarantees a speedy trial to ascertain the accused's guilt. Thus, it is without dispute that the basic right to life and liberty guaranteed by Article 21 includes the necessity of a speedy trial as one of its essential components.

Despite guaranteeing fundamental rights, the existing judicial system is in dire need of reform because of its notorious delays. The systemic inadequacy is evident; numerous cases remain pending before lower and High Courts, many being criminal in nature and having low conviction rates; as a result, people seeking justice outside of legal channels are seeking extrajudicial recourses, leading to questions over its efficacy and legitimacy. Court schedule adjustments, procedural rationalization, and the filling of judicial vacancies are some of the steps taken to solve this.

To address this issue, Fast Track Courts (FTCs) have been established on the recommendation of the 11th Law Commission of India and under Section 275 of the Constitution. Rs.502.90 crores have been allocated to the States to establish such Courts in consultation with the respective High Courts.

OBJECTIVE OF FAST TRACK COURTS:

The main objective of FTCs is to prioritize and expedite the disposal of cases. These specialized courts are given specific targets to achieve within

a defined time frame. They are expected to examine all witnesses in a single trial and focus on a specific category of cases. Unlike regular courts, FTCs are strict in their business and avoid unnecessary adjournments, ensuring a speedier trial process. They help reduce the burden on regular courts and decrease the backlog of cases.

[Talk to a Lawyer](#)

ADVANTAGES OF FAST TRACK COURTS:

FTCs offer several advantages in the Indian judicial system:

1. Decongesting the judicial system: The Indian judiciary is known for its slow disposal of cases, resulting in a massive backlog. FTCs aim to address this issue by facilitating the swift resolution of cases, including long-standing ones.
2. Delivering justice for undertrials: Undertrial individuals who are awaiting trial often spend years in detention, causing undue hardship and potential injustice. FTCs expedite this process, ensuring that undertrials receive their trial dates more promptly, preventing prolonged incarceration for those who may be innocent.
3. Delivering justice to victims: Victims and their families often endure lengthy trials, which can be emotionally distressing. FTCs play a crucial role in delivering justice and closure to victims, particularly in cases of sexual assault and other crimes.

Consult: [Top Civil Lawyers in India](#)

CHALLENGES FACED BY FAST TRACK COURTS:

Despite their intended purpose, FTCs encounter several challenges:

1. Logistical issues: FTCs face logistical challenges, such as gaps in technology, staff shortages, and delayed forensic reports. These issues hinder the efficient functioning of the courts, particularly in rural areas.
2. Problems of prioritization: Determining which cases should be fast-tracked is a complex task. Decisions often depend on political factors and public sentiment. Balancing the need for timely justice across different types of crimes can be a challenging and contentious process.
3. Ensuring integrity and thoroughness: Courts must ensure justice is delivered swiftly while still upholding their integrity when rendering judgments. Rushing cases involving serious offenses like rape may lead to misjudgments; expedited processes should not compromise an unbiased evaluation of evidence.

CONCLUSION:

Fast Track Courts play an indispensable role in expediting India's legal system and providing justice and closure to victims, yet they face various challenges related to logistics, prioritization and maintaining integrity of the judicial process. Tackling these challenges will enable Fast Track Courts (FTCs) to fulfill their intended purposes and contribute to creating an efficient criminal justice system in India.

Civil Cases 4264915

Criminal Cases 1594834

Total Cases 5859749

Civil Cases More Than 1 Year Old 3205288(75.15%)

Criminal Cases More Than 1 Year Old 1114373(69.87%)

Cases More Than 1 Year Old 4319661(73.72%)

	Particulars	Civil		Criminal
Total				
Pending Cases	0 to 1 Years	1059627(24.85%)	480461(30.13%)	
	1540088(26.28%)			
Pending Cases	1 to 3 Years	710370(16.66%)	223701(14.03%)	
	934071(15.94%)			
Pending Cases	3 to 5 Years	567099(13.3%)	168880(10.59%)	
	735979(12.56%)			
Pending Cases	5 to 10 Years	997091(23.38%)	339337(21.28%)	
	1336428(22.81%)			
Pending Cases	10 to 20 Years	700071(16.41%)	310894(19.49%)	
	1010965(17.25%)			
Pending Cases	20 to 30 Years	179217(4.1%)	61279(4.1%)	
	240496(4.1%)			
Pending Cases	Above 30 Years	51440 (1.21%)	10282(0.64%)	
	61722(1.05%)			
Pending Cases	Total	4264915	1594834	5859749
Case Type Wise	Writ Petition	1593482	76892	1670374
Case Type Wise	Second Appeal	281237	1	281238
Case Type Wise	First Appeal	469295	253	469548
Case Type Wise	Appeal	388452		663663
1052115				
Case Type Wise	Case/Petition	344199		189667
533866				
Case Type Wise	Revision	81623		231015
Case Type Wise	Reference	3395	512	3907
Case Type Wise	Suit	31517	24	31541
Case Type Wise	Review	21727		25
Case Type Wise	Application	439786		336259
776045				
Institution	Cases Instituted	112024	80289	196829
	Last Month			
Disposal	Cases Disposed	104179	71356	184421
	Last Month			
SeniorCitizen	Filed Cases	520940	151328	672268
	By Senior			
	Citizen			
Woman	Filed	308426	74460	382886
	Cases By Woman			

(As on 01.09.2024)

Statement showing Sanctioned strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts

		Sanctioned strength			Working strength			Vacancies		
A.	Supreme Court	34			34			0		
B.	High Court	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total	Pmt.	Addl	Total
1	Allahabad	119	41	160	84	0	84	35	41	76
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	9	37	22	4	26	6	5	11
3	Bombay	71	23	94	56	10	66	15	13	28
4	Calcutta	54	18	72	34	10	44	20	8	28
5	Chhattisgarh	17	5	22	10	7	17	7	-2	5
6	Delhi	45	15	60	37	2	39	8	13	21
7	Gauhati	22	8	30	19	5	24	3	3	6
8	Gujarat	39	13	52	29	0	29	10	13	23
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	4	17	12	0	12	1	4	5
10	J & K and Ladakh	13	4	17	12	3	15	1	1	2
11	Jharkhand	20	5	25	18	0	18	2	5	7
12	Karnataka	47	15	62	43	7	50	4	8	12
13	Kerala	35	12	47	29	10	39	6	2	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	34	0	34	6	13	19
15	Madras	56	19	75	49	13	62	7	6	13
16	Manipur	4	1	5	4	0	4	0	1	1
17	Meghalaya	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	0	1
18	Orissa	24	9	33	20	0	20	4	9	13
19	Patna	40	13	53	33	0	33	7	13	20
20	Punjab & Haryana	64	21	85	51	4	55	13	17	30
21	Rajasthan	38	12	50	33	0	33	5	12	17
22	Sikkim	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
23	Telangana	32	10	42	24	3	27	8	7	15
24	Tripura	4	1	5	4	1	5	0	0	0
25	Uttarakhand	9	2	11	7	0	7	2	2	4
	Total	840	274	1114	669	80	749	171	194	365

SC
Pending Civil Cases 65412
Pending Criminal Cases 17871
Pending Cases 83283

Coram wise Pending Cases

	Civil	Criminal	Total
3 Judges	157 (966)	60 (154)	217 (1120)
5 Judges	33 (269)	4 (7)	37 (276)
7 Judges	6 (29)	1 (8)	7 (37)

Coram wise Pending Cases	Civil	Criminal	Total
9 Judges	7 (136)	0 (0)	7 (136)
11 Judges	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
More than 11 Judges	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Instituted in last month
Instituted in last month civil cases3,660
Instituted in last month criminal cases1,870
Instituted in last month total cases5,530

Disposed in last month
Disposed in last month civil cases 3317 (90.63%)
Disposed in last month criminal cases 1755 (93.85%)
Disposed in last month total cases 5072 (91.72%)

Instituted in current year civil cases 27,110
Instituted in current year criminal cases13,534
Instituted in current year total cases 40,644

Disposal in current year
Disposal in current year civil cases 25,050 (92.4%)
Disposal in current year criminal cases 13,314 (98.37%)
Disposal in current year total cases 38,364 (94.39%)

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15	Madras	56	19	75	49	13	62	7	6	13
16	Manipur	4	1	5	4	0	4	0	1	1
17	Meghalaya	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	0	1
18	Orissa	24	9	33	20	0	20	4	9	13
19	Patna	40	13	53	33	0	33	7	13	20
20	Punjab & Haryana	64	21	85	51	4	55	13	17	30
21	Rajasthan	38	12	50	33	0	33	5	12	17
22	Sikkim	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
23	Telangana	32	10	42	24	3	27	8	7	15
24	Tripura	4	1	5	4	1	5	0	0	0
25	Uttarakhand	9	2	11	7	0	7	2	2	4
	Total	840	274	1114	669	80	749	171	194	365

Procedure for Virtual Court Traffic

Step 1 : Enter the following URL in your web browser (Google Chrome,Firefox etc.)

<https://vcourts.gov.in/virtualcourt/>

Step 2 : Select Department **Uttar Pradesh (Traffic Department)** and click on **Proceed Now** button.

Step 3: Search E-challan by:-

- a) Mobile Number
- b) CNR Number
- c) Party Name
- d) Challan/Vehicle No.

Step 4: Select Challan/Vehicle No. on the left side of the page.

Step 5: After selecting challan/vehicle No., enter your challan or vehicle number < enter captcha code, and then click the **submit** button.

Step 6: Click on the **“VIEW”** link to get the case details (party details, current status etc) of the challan.

Step 7: Select the desired option :-

- a) I wish to pay the proposed fine
- b) I wish to contest the case
- c) My name or mobile number is incorrect. I wish to pay the fine by verifying Engine No. and Chassis No.
- d) My name or mobile number is incorrect. I wish to contest the case by verifying Engine No and Chassis No.

Step 8: 7. If the violator selects the option **“I wish to pay the proposed fine”**, the violator needs to Verify the OTP and then need to click on checkbox **"I agree to the Terms and Conditions"** and **"I have understood the contents of Special Summons..."**.

Step 9: Click on **"Accept & Pay"** Button. Violator is redirected to payment gateway where he/she can pay fine by various payment modes.

Step 10: After the successful payment of e-challan, the Payment Acknowledgment Receipt will be generated from the Virtual Court Portal.

Note:

1. If after entering the details it shows **“This mobile number does not exist”** means the e-challan has not been allocated in the Virtual Court.

2. Any person can check the status of e-challan on the following URL:

<https://echallan.parivahan.gov.in/index/accused-challan>