

## Fast track courts:

Fast track courts are specialized judicial systems designed to expedite the resolution of certain types of cases, particularly those involving serious crimes, civil disputes, or other matters that require a quicker resolution than the standard court process allows.

Here's a detailed look at how fast track courts operate:

- **Purpose and Objectives:**
  - **Speedy Justice:** The primary goal is to reduce the time it takes to resolve cases, thereby alleviating the backlog in regular courts.
  - **Efficient Use of Resources:** They aim to make more efficient use of judicial and administrative resources by streamlining processes.
  - **Improved Access to Justice:** Faster resolution of cases can improve access to justice for individuals and businesses.
- **Types of Cases:**
  - **Criminal Cases:** This includes serious offenses such as murder, rape, or terrorism-related crimes.
  - **Civil Cases:** Some fast track courts deal with specific civil disputes that require quick resolution.
  - **Specialized Cases:** They might focus on particular types of cases like drug offenses or corruption.
- **Advantages:**
  - **Reduced Backlog:** By focusing on specific types of cases, they help reduce the overall backlog in the judicial system.
  - **Timely Resolution:** Faster case resolution can provide quicker relief to parties involved.
  - **Cost Savings:** The efficiency can result in cost savings for both the judiciary and the parties involved.
- **Challenges:**
  - **Quality vs. Speed:** There can be concerns that the emphasis on speed might compromise the quality of judicial decisions.
  - **Resource Allocation:** They require significant resources, which may strain the judicial system's overall budget.

Overall, fast track courts are an important innovation aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of legal proceedings.

## Department of Justice (DOJ):

The Department of Justice (DOJ) in India is a key component of the Ministry of Law and Justice. It plays a significant role in the administration and reform of justice in the country. Here's a detailed overview of its functions, structure, and responsibilities:

- **Ministry of Law and Justice:** The Department of Justice operates under the Ministry of Law and Justice, which is headed by the Minister of Law and Justice. The Ministry is responsible for the overall administration of justice in India, including judicial reforms and legal affairs.

- Secretary, Department of Justice: The Secretary is the senior-most official in the Department of Justice and oversees its day-to-day operations. The Secretary is supported by Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, and other officials.

In summary, the Department of Justice in India plays a crucial role in the administration of justice, legal reform, and the enhancement of judicial infrastructure and processes. Its work supports the broader goals of improving access to justice and ensuring the effective functioning of the legal system in India.

source: <https://doj.gov.in/>

#### pro bono services:

Many lawyers provide poor and underprivileged clients with valuable legal advice and support without seeking any professional fee.

Website for Pro bono cases:

<https://probono-doj.in/services-scheme.html>

#### Legal aid from government

People who want to avail free legal assistance and consultancy can approach the Free Legal Assistance and Consultancy Centre and meet the concerned authorised persons with the application form. The following information should be furnished in the application form.

Name of the Applicant.

Father's name.

Residential Address.

Age.

Type of Assistance required.

Description of the issue.

Economic status of self.

The above mentioned information in the prescribed format can be submitted to the Free Legal Assistance and Consultancy Centre. The concerned official, after a preliminary investigation, will provide appropriate legal assistance to the applicant.

website: <https://services.india.gov.in/service/detail/free-legal-aid-and-legal-assistance-in-maharashtra>

TELE LAW::

## Availing Tele-Law Services in India

**Tele-Law** is a government initiative under the Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, to provide legal aid and advice to people in rural and remote areas through video conferencing with panel lawyers. This service is aimed at providing easy access to justice, particularly for underprivileged and marginalized communities.

### Steps to Avail Tele-Law Services:

1. **Visit a Common Service Centre (CSC):**
  - Tele-Law services are available through **Common Service Centres (CSCs)** in rural and remote areas.
  - Find the nearest CSC center. These centers are accessible in many rural and urban locations across India.
2. **Register for Tele-Law:**
  - At the CSC, you will need to **register** for Tele-Law services. The registration is free, and the CSC operator will guide you through the process.
  - You will need to provide your **basic details** (name, address, contact details) and explain the legal issue you are facing.
3. **Consult a Lawyer:**
  - Once registered, the **CSC operator** will arrange a **video call or phone call** with a **panel lawyer**.
  - The lawyer will provide **free legal advice** on your matter, and you can discuss the issue in detail.
4. **Eligibility Criteria:**
  - Tele-Law services are mainly targeted towards **marginalized groups** such as women, children, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and other disadvantaged communities.
  - People who cannot afford legal representation or are facing difficulties in accessing courts are eligible for this service.
5. **Follow-up and Further Assistance:**
  - If needed, the lawyer will provide **further assistance** for filing cases, legal documentation, or connecting with other legal services.
  - Some legal issues may require further steps, and the lawyer can guide you on the next course of action.

### Features of Tele-Law Services:

- **Free Legal Consultation:** Legal advice is provided free of charge through trained lawyers.
- **Access to Lawyers:** You get access to lawyers through video calls or phone calls, regardless of your location.

- **Support for Various Legal Issues:** You can consult a lawyer for issues related to family law, civil matters, criminal cases, consumer rights, etc.
- **Confidential and Secure:** The services ensure confidentiality and the privacy of the person seeking legal advice.

#### How to Contact Tele-Law:

- **Tele-Law Portal:** You can visit the **official Tele-Law portal** for more details or to locate your nearest CSC. - <https://www.tele-law.in/>
- **Helpline:** You can also call the **Tele-Law helpline** number **1800-111-555** for more information or assistance.

To know about tele law refer:

<https://www.tele-law.in/>

#### VIRTUAL JUSTICE CLOCK

The Justice Clock installed near the main entrance of the High Court **displays statistical information such as institution, disposal and pendency of Cases in the High Court and in the District Courts**

to know more visit <https://justiceclock.ecourts.gov.in/justiceClock/>

All about E-Filing:

e-Filing :

e-Filing refers to the process of submitting legal documents, petitions, and case-related information to the court electronically. This system allows lawyers, litigants, and other stakeholders to file cases and documents online without physically visiting the court. In India, e-Filing is being progressively implemented through the eCourts project and other online portals. Here's how the chatbot can explain e-Filing to users:

## What is e-Filing?

e-Filing is the process of filing legal documents electronically to courts through an online platform. This allows for faster, more efficient, and transparent submission of legal cases and documents. It helps save time and costs associated with traditional paper filing.

## How to Use e-Filing in India?

To e-file a case or document in India, follow the steps outlined below:

### 1. Visit the e-Filing Portal

National e-Filing Portal: The eFiling Portal is available at <https://www.ecourts.gov.in> for District and Higher Courts.

Registration: First, you need to register yourself as a user. This can be done by creating an account on the portal.

### 2. Create an Account

For Lawyers: Lawyers can create their accounts with their Bar Council ID and other necessary credentials.

For Litigants: Individual litigants can also register by providing personal details such as Aadhaar number, contact information, and other relevant data.

### 3. Choose the Court and Case Type

Select Court: You must select the court where your case will be filed (District Court, High Court, etc.).

Case Type: Choose the type of case or petition (civil, criminal, family, etc.).

### 4. Upload Documents

Prepare Documents: Ensure that all required documents are ready in the prescribed format (usually PDF).

Upload Documents: Upload the documents related to the case, such as the petition, affidavit, and evidence, as per the court's requirements.

### 5. Payment of Court Fee

**Pay Fees Online:** Many courts allow online payment of court fees via digital payment methods. This can be done through the portal using net banking, credit cards, or debit cards.

## 6. Submit and Get Acknowledgement

**Submit:** After uploading the documents and paying the fees, submit the filing through the portal.

**Acknowledgement:** Once successfully filed, you will receive an acknowledgment receipt containing the acknowledgment number, filing date, and case number.

## 7. Monitor Case Status

**Track Your Case:** After e-filing, you can track the status of your case through the same portal.

## e-Filing for Different Courts

### 1. District Courts

**Use eCourts Portal:** The District Courts across India use the eCourts portal to enable e-filing. This portal is integrated with various district courts, allowing users to e-file in different regions.

### 2. High Courts

**State-Specific Portals:** High Courts like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, etc., often have their own portals for e-filing, though the process remains similar. You can access these portals through the respective High Court websites.

### 3. Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India has its own e-Filing system. You can file matters related to the Supreme Court through the Supreme Court e-filing portal.

To know about E-Filing visit the website: <https://filing.ecourts.gov.in/pdedev/#>

e-Filing system is a complete end to end solution developed for online filing of complaints, written statements, replies and various applications related to cases. Both Civil and Criminal cases can be filed before any High Court or District Court of the country. It is designed in Bilingual (English and local language) to reach wider group covering advocates/litigants.

## **e-Filing system provides several benefits;**

- Save time, money, travel of advocates and clients
- Obviate the need to physically visit the court
- Reduce the need of meetings between clients and advocates
- Automatic digitization of case records

Positive impact on environment by reducing paper footprint

National Judicial Data Grid(NJDG):

<https://doj.gov.in/the-national-judicial-data-grid-njdg/>

## Ways to Download the eCourts Services Mobile App

The **eCourts Services Mobile App** is an official app developed by the Government of India, which provides easy access to case status, court judgments, cause lists, and other eCourt services.

### Steps to Download the eCourts Services Mobile App:

#### 1. For Android Users:

- Open the **Google Play Store** on your Android smartphone.
- In the search bar, type "**eCourts Services**" and press enter.
- Look for the official app, which is developed by the **National Informatics Centre (NIC)**.
- Tap on the **Download** or **Install** button to begin the download and installation process.
- Once installed, you can open the app and start using its features.

#### 2. Direct link: eCourts Services App on Google Play

#### 3. For iPhone/iOS Users:

- Open the **App Store** on your iPhone or iPad.
- In the search bar, type "**eCourts Services**" and tap the search icon.
- Find the official app developed by the **National Informatics Centre (NIC)**.
- Tap the **Get** button to download and install the app.
- After installation, open the app to start accessing court-related services.

#### 4. Direct link: [eCourts Services App on the App Store](#)

### Features of the eCourts Services Mobile App:

- **Case Status:** Track the status of cases in various courts across India.
- **Cause List:** Access the cause list of courts in real-time.
- **Judgments:** View judgments passed in various cases.
- **Court Orders:** Stay updated with new orders issued by courts.
- **Court Locations:** Get information about the location of courts and contact details.

#### Additional Information:

- The app is free to download and use.
- Available in multiple languages for easy access by people across India.
- It helps in tracking cases, judgments, and upcoming hearings from your mobile device.

### To Know the Current Status of Your Case :

You can easily track the status of your case in India through various online platforms and methods provided by the **eCourts** system, which is managed by the Department of Justice, Government of India. Here are the ways to check your case status:

#### 1. eCourts Portal

- **Visit the eCourts website:** <https://ecourts.gov.in>
- **Select your state and court:** Once on the website, select your **state**, **district**, and the **court type** (District Court, High Court, etc.) from the dropdown.
- **Enter your case details:** You will need to input **case number**, **party name**, or **FIR number** to get the current case status.
- **Get updates:** The portal will show the latest updates regarding your case, including the next hearing date, order status, and case progress.

#### 2. eCourts Mobile App

- **Download the eCourts App:** Available on both **Google Play Store** / the **Apple App Store**.
- **Login with Case Details:** Open the app, enter your **case number** or **party name**, and you will be able to see the status of your case.



- **Push Notifications:** The app may also send you notifications about updates related to your case.

### 3. SMS Service

- **Send SMS to Track Status:** You can also track the status of your case by sending an SMS to the service number (e.g., 9766899899) with the case number.
- **Format:** Send an SMS in the format: **Case Number [SPACE] State [SPACE] District** to get updates.

### 4. Call or Visit the Court

- **Call the Court:** If you're unsure about the online process or have difficulty navigating the website, you can call the court's **helpline** or **public relations officer**.
- **Visit the Court:** You can also visit the **court office** where your case is being heard and inquire at the counter.

### 5. Check Through Your Lawyer

- **Lawyer's Assistance:** If you have a lawyer representing you, they can provide you with the most up-to-date status of your case, including hearing dates, any orders passed, and other relevant developments.

## ePay Process (Paying Court Fees Electronically)

ePay allows users to pay court fees online without visiting the court in person. The process is integrated with eFiling to make the entire system seamless.

### Steps for ePay (Paying Court Fees):

1. **Login to the eFiling Portal**
  - First, log in to the **eFiling portal** where you registered your account.
2. **Select Court & Case**
  - Select the appropriate **court** and **case type** as per your filing.
3. **Determine the Court Fee**
  - Based on the nature of your case, the portal will calculate the applicable **court fees**. You may be asked to provide information about the case and its jurisdiction for accurate fee calculation.

#### 4. Choose Payment Mode

- The system will provide you with various online payment options, including:
  - **Net Banking** (through various banks)
  - **Debit/Credit Cards**
  - **UPI (Unified Payments Interface)**
  - **Wallet payments** (if available)

#### 5. Make the Payment

- Select your preferred payment method and proceed with payment.
- Enter the required payment details (such as card number, bank details, UPI ID, etc.).
- After successful payment, you will receive an **electronic receipt** of the payment.

#### 6. Link Payment to Filing

- Once the payment is successful, link it to your case filing. The system will generate a **payment acknowledgment**.

#### 7. Download Payment Receipt

- After the payment is processed and linked, you will receive a **receipt** for the payment. It will contain details like the **payment reference number, court fee amount, and case reference number**.

#### 8. Proceed with eFiling

- After successful payment, continue with the submission of your legal documents (if not already done). You can now submit the documents for processing.

Traffic violation fee:

The procedure to pay a fine for a traffic violation in India generally follows these steps:

Notice of Violation:

After a traffic violation is detected, a notice or challan (fine ticket) is issued to the violator. The notice can be handed over physically or sent electronically (via SMS or email). The challan typically includes details like the violation, fine amount, date, and time of the violation, as well as the vehicle's registration number.

Verification of Violation:

In some cases, the violator can verify the violation online through the respective state traffic police website. A unique challan number or vehicle registration number is required to access the details of the violation. This helps ensure the fine is legitimate and corresponds to the correct vehicle.

#### Modes of Payment:

The fine can usually be paid through several methods:

##### Online Payment:

Visit the official website of the traffic police or the concerned state government.

Navigate to the "Pay Traffic Challan" section.

Enter the challan number or vehicle registration number to retrieve the violation details.

Choose a payment method (credit/debit card, internet banking, or UPI).

Complete the payment, and you will receive an acknowledgment (receipt).

##### Mobile Applications:

Many states have their own apps (e.g., Mumbai Traffic Police app, Delhi Traffic Police app) for payment of fines. These apps also allow users to check their violation history, fines, and pay accordingly.

##### At Banks or Post Offices:

The challan notice often has details of authorized banks or post offices where you can physically pay the fine. Some areas also allow payment at specific traffic police stations.

Through E-challans: In certain cities, e-challans are used, where payment can be made at any authorized center or via online portals. The e-challan system enables electronic collection and tracking of fines.

##### Payment Acknowledgment:

After paying the fine, you should receive an acknowledgment either in the form of an electronic receipt (if paid online) or a printed receipt from the bank/post office.

### Late Payment:

If the fine is not paid within the specified time frame mentioned in the challan, a penalty may be levied, or the case might be escalated, possibly resulting in the suspension of your driving license or vehicle registration.

### Challan Dispute:

If you believe that the fine was wrongly issued, you can file a dispute by approaching the concerned traffic police authority. In some regions, there are mechanisms to contest the challan either online or in person at the local traffic office.

### Additional Penalties:

For serious violations or non-payment of fines, further legal actions may be taken, including vehicle impoundment or court cases.

It's essential to pay fines on time to avoid additional penalties and maintain a clean driving record.

## Department of Justice

The Department of Justice (DoJ) in India, part of the Ministry of Law and Justice, is organized into the following key divisions, each handling specific responsibilities. Below is a detailed explanation of each division:

### 1. Administration Division

This division is responsible for the internal functioning and administration of the Department of Justice. Its key functions include:

Managing personnel matters and general administration.

Overseeing the Department's budget, finance, and audit operations.

Handling matters related to the Right to Information (RTI) Act.

Facilitating the use of eOffice systems for internal communication and operations.

Promoting Hindi/Rajbhasha usage in official work.

Implementing the Swachhta Action Plan (Cleanliness Initiative).

The Coordination branch of this division ensures timely action on parliamentary matters and organizes inter-departmental meetings.

## 2. Justice-I Division

The Justice-I Division primarily deals with the appointment and management of senior judiciary roles. Its responsibilities include:

Appointing the Chief Justice of India and other Supreme Court judges.

Managing the appointment, resignation, and removal of High Court judges.

Administering matters related to judges' salaries, leave, pensions, and travel entitlements.

Overseeing the constitution and organization of the Supreme Court and High Courts (excluding their jurisdiction or powers).

## 3. Justice-II Division

This division is focused on creating and supporting judicial infrastructure for the quick resolution of cases. Key responsibilities include:

Establishing Fast Track Special Courts for handling cases related to rape and offenses under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses (POCSO) Act.

Collecting and maintaining case statistics for Fast Track Courts and Family Courts.

Preparing proposals for the Finance Commission regarding justice-related infrastructure.

Updating and revising the Citizen Charter of the Department.

## 4. eCourts Division

The eCourts Division aims to modernize the judicial system using technology. This division oversees the implementation of the eCourts Mission Mode Project, which focuses on:

Digitizing records and processes in district and subordinate courts.

Improving judicial efficiency and transparency through technological interventions.

Ensuring the timely delivery of justice using an integrated IT framework.

This project is executed in collaboration with the eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India.

#### 5. Access to Justice Division

This division is dedicated to enhancing legal access for underserved and marginalized communities. It implements the Central Sector Scheme titled "Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India" (DISHA). Its components include:

Tele-Law: Providing legal advice to people in remote areas through technology.

Nyaya Bandhu: Promoting pro-bono legal services.

Nyaya Mitra: Addressing cases pending for extended periods.

Conducting Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programs to educate citizens about their rights and legal remedies. Each division within the Department of Justice is overseen by senior officials, including a Joint Secretary, Directors, and Under Secretaries, to ensure seamless functioning and accountability.

For further details, please visit the official website of the Department of Justice: <https://doj.gov.in>.

This format ensures clarity, proper structuring, and sufficient detail for a large language model to process and generate accurate responses. Let me know if more refinements are needed!

