

<https://doj.gov.in/about-department/>

## About Department

Last updated: 19-04-2024

As per the Allocation of Business (Rules), 1961, Department of Justice is a part of Ministry of Law & Justice,

Government of India. It is one of the oldest Ministries of the Government of India. Till 31.12.2009, Department

of Justice was part of Ministry of Home Affairs and Union Home Secretary had been the Secretary of Department of Justice. Keeping in view the increasing workload and formulating many policies and programmes

on Judicial Reforms in the country, a separate Department namely Department of Justice was carved out from

MHA and placed under the charge of Secretary to Government of India and it started working as such from 1st

January, 2010 under the Ministry of Law & Justice. The Department is housed in the Jaisalmer House, 26, Man

Singh Road, New Delhi. The Organizational setup of the Department includes 04 Joint Secretaries, 07 Directors/

Deputy Secretaries and 11 Under Secretaries. The functions of the Department of Justice include the appointment, resignation and removal of the Chief Justice of India, Judges of the Supreme Court of India, Chief

Justices and Judges of the High Courts and their service matters. In addition, the Department implements

important schemes for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary, setting up of Special Courts for

speedy trial and disposal of cases of sensitive nature (Fast Track Special Court for cases of rape and POCSO

Act), E-court Project on computerization of various courts across the country, legal aid to poor and access to

justice, financial assistance to National Judicial Academy for providing training to the Judicial Officers of the

country. The functions of Department of Justice are given in Allocation of Business (Rules), 1961

-----  
<https://doj.gov.in/about-department/vision-and-mission/>

#### VISION:

Facilitating administration of Justice that ensures easy access and timely delivery of Justice to all.

#### MISSION:

Ensuring adequacy of courts and judges, including servicing of appointment of Judges to the higher judiciary,

modernization of courts and procedures, policies for judicial reforms, and legal aid to the poor for improved

justice delivery

-----  
<https://doj.gov.in/about-department/function-of-department/>

#### Functions of Department

Last Updated : 19-09-2022

1. Appointment, resignation and removal of the Chief Justice of India, Judges of the Supreme Court of India

and High Courts; their salaries, rights in respect of leave of absence (including leave allowances), pensions

and travelling allowances.

2. Constitution and organization (excluding jurisdiction and powers) of the Supreme Court (but including contempt of such Court) and the fees taken therein.

3. Constitution and organization of the High Courts and the Courts of Judicial Commissioners except provisions as to officers and servants of these Courts.

4. Constitution and organization of Courts in the Union Territories and fees taken in such Courts.

5. Implementation of proposals recommended and approved under Finance Commission awards.

6. Collection of data on institution, disposal, pendency of cases in Courts and monitoring the status of under

trial prisoners.

7. Initiate policy measures for judicial reforms.
8. Setting up and operationalization of National Mission for Justice delivery and Legal reforms.
9. Setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for speedy trial and disposal of cases of sexual offences.
10. Creation of All India Judicial Service (AIJS).
11. Implementation of various schemes to facilitate development and modernization of infrastructure for judiciary.
12. Strengthening Department of Justice – e-office, statistical wing, revamping of official website and training thereupon.
13. All matters related to National Judicial Academy.
14. Achieve the objective of universal computerisation of all the District & Subordinate Court complexes by provision of hardware, software and WAN connectivity in close coordination with the eCommittee of The Supreme Court of India as a part of the eCourts Project.
15. Implementation of Central Sector Scheme “Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India (DISHA)” to further the cause of access to justice.
16. All matters related to National Legal Services Authority (NALSA).

-----

<https://doj.gov.in/about-department/administrative-setup/>

## Administrative Setup

Last Updated :21-10-2024

### Work Allocated to Joint Secretaries

1. Shri Jagannath Srinivasan, Joint Secretary

### Appointment of Judges

Setting up of new High Courts/Benches

Judicial Standards and Accountability

Increasing the retirement age of Judges of High Courts

Increasing the Judge Strength of High Courts

All India Judicial Service

2. Shri Pravash Prashun Pandey, Joint Secretary

National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms for reducing pending court cases in all courts of Country.

Reengineering Procedures and Alternative Methods of Disputes Resolution

Pendency Reduction Campaign

Enforcing Contracts

Ease of Doing Business

Rule of Law Index (ROLI)

Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI)

Fast Track Special Courts for cases of Rape and POCSO Act

Special Courts for criminal cases involving MPs/MLAs (as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India)

Finance Commissions

Matters relating to CM/CJ conference

National Judicial Academy

Citizen Charter

3. Shri Niraj Kumar Gayagi, Joint Secretary

Salary, pension and conditions of service of High Court and Supreme Court Judges

MOU in the field of Judicial Cooperation

Administration of Acts (High Court Judges Act, 1954, Supreme Court Judges Act, 1958, Contempt of Court Act, 1971, Court Fees Act, 1870)

Issuance of Presidential request in case of High Court/Supreme Court Judges

Creation and continuation of posts in subordinate courts in UTs

Reference regarding State Legislation

Use of Hindi and regional languages in proceedings of High Court & Supreme Court

Public Grievances

Legal Aid to Poor (NALSA)

Designing Innovative Solution for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) (Tele Law, Nyaya Bandhu, Nyaya Mitra, Legal Literacy and Awareness)

4. Shri Gaurav Masaldan, Joint Secretary

eCourts Project

Scheme of Establishing and operationalising Gram Nyayalayas

Central Sponsored Scheme for the development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary.

General Administration

Establishment Matter

Official Language

Parliament Work

Audit & Budget

Coordination Division

-----

About eCourts:

As part of National eGovernance Plan, eCourts project began in 2007 based on National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of ICT in Indian judiciary.

14,249 District and Subordinate Courts computerized.

Total expenditure: 639.41 Crores

LAN connectivity provided in 13,686 courts

Laptop provided to 14309 Judicial officers

Centralised case information software installed in 13672 courts

Video Conferencing facility installed between 347 Jails and 493 Courts

Judicial Service Centres (JSC) opened as Filing Counters

e-Courts Portal made operational

7.2 Cr. cases entered on Case Information Software 1.0

NJDG started: case status of pending / decided cases made available

NIC was made implementing agency for eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase I

-----  
<https://doj.gov.in/efiling/>

### About e-Filing

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

-----

<https://doj.gov.in/e-payments/>

Payment of Court Fee

Payment of Court Fee in New Case

Payment of Court Fee in Existing Case

View previously paid Court Fee Transactions

Court Fee

Court fee can be paid for New Case as well as Existing Case.

1) For New Case

Select State, District, and Establishment.

Enter Party Name Amount of Court fee, Remarks, Mobile Number.

Select the check box for "I Agree to above Terms and Conditions."

Click on Generate OTP and an OTP will be received on your mobile.

Enter OTP within 2 Minutes of OTP generation and click on "Verify" button.

User can regenerate the OTP after 2 minutes.

After verification, GRAS (Government Receipt Accounting System) page will be displayed.

Select Bank for Internet Banking and click on "Proceed for Payment".

GRN number will be generated.

Note the GRN Number Generated (for future reference).

Click "OK".

User will be redirected to Bank Site.

After payment, e-Challan will be displayed.

Verify the details on e-Challan, User can save / Download the Acknowledgement of e-Challan.

## 2) For Existing Case

Court Fee can be paid in existing case by using Case Number/Filing Number/CNR Number.

Procedure using Case Number

Select Option Case Number.

Select Case Type, Case Number, Year. Enter "Go".

Select Party Name, Amount of Court fee, Remarks, Mobile Number Enter Mobile Number

Select check box, to accept terms and conditions.

Enter OTP within 2 Minutes of generation of OTP and click on "Verify".

After verification, GRAS (Government Receipt Accounting System) page will be displayed.

Further process remains same as explained above for New Case Number.

Procedure using Filing Number

Same as procedure for Case Number

Procedure using CNR Number

Same as procedure for Case Number

### 3) View Previous Transactions.

User can view their previous transactions by entering Party Name and Mobile number

-----

### e-Payments

Last updated: 19-12-2024

e-Filing of cases requires the option for electronic payment of fees which includes court fees, fines and penalties which are directly payable to the Consolidated Fund. Online payment of court fees, fines, penalties and judicial deposits has been initiated through

<https://pay.ecourts.gov.in> from 14th August 2018. Introduction of electronic collection of court fees and other civil payments requires appropriate amendments in the

existing Court Fees Act enacted by the various State Governments besides opening a bank account in a Nationalized Bank or in other bank suitable to receive, hold and

disburse such payments electronically.

DoJ has taken up the matter with Chief Secretaries and Registrar General of High Courts to expedite the enactment / modification in existing enactment to enable

epayment of court fees. The eCommittee of the Supreme Court has also proposed that since the existing Court Fees Act provides for refunds, administrative instructions

may be issued by High Courts to allow one-time lump sum deposit as court fees which can be adjusted and balance refunded at the end of the proceedings in the same

manner that court fees in respect of proceedings withdrawn or compromise are refunded in part.

A total of 22 High Courts have implemented ePayments in their respective jurisdictions whereas the Court Fees Act has been amended in 22 High Courts till 30.11.2024.

The ePayments can be enabled through an electronic payment process like SBI ePay, GRAS, e-GRAS, JeGRAS, HimKosh etc. Apart from payments being made through

credit / debit cards and bank transfers, other applications like BHIM App, RuPay etc. can also be leveraged along with private wallets like Paytm, Google Pay etc.

For more information, please visit <https://pay.ecourts.gov.in/epay/>



-----  
<https://doj.gov.in/esewa-kendra/>

## eSewa Kendra

Last updated: 19-12-2024

eSewa Kendras have been rolled out to bridge the digital divide by providing e filing services to lawyers and litigants. Covering all High Courts and one District Court as pilot project, it is being expanded to cover all court complexes. Government has released Rs. 12.54 crore for setting up eSewa Kendras. The eSewa Kendras are being set up at the entry point of the court complexes with the intention of facilitating the lawyer or litigant who needs any kind of assistance ranging from information to facilitation and e filing. As on 30.11.2024, 1446 eSewa Kendras in District Courts and 38 eSewa Kendras in High Courts including 3 benches of Gauhati High Court have been made functional. These have been funded both by the eCourts project as well out of state funding. eSewa Kendra at District and Sessions Court Rajgarh (M.P.)

On 30 October 2020, India's first e-Resource Center was inaugurated at Nagpur in Maharashtra. The e-Resource Centre "Nyay Kaushal" will facilitate e-filing of cases in Supreme Court India, High Courts and District Courts across the country. It will also assist the lawyers and litigants in access online e-Courts services and shall be the saviour for those who cannot afford the technology. It will provide benefits in saving time, avoidance of exertion, travelling long distances, and saving cost by offering facilities of e-filing of cases across the country, to conduct the hearing virtually, Scanning, Accessing e-Courts services etc.

-----  
<https://doj.gov.in/ecourt-services/>

## eCourt Services

Last updated: 19-12-2024

As part of eCourt project, 7 platforms have been created to provide real time information on case status, cause lists, judgements etc. to lawyers/Litigants through SMS

Push and Pull (2,00,000 SMS sent daily), Email (2,50,000 sent daily), multilingual and tactile eCourts services Portal (35 lakh hits daily), JSC (Judicial Service centres)

and Info Kiosks. In addition, Electronic Case Management Tools (ECMT) have been created with Mobile App for lawyers (total 2.75 cr. downloads as of 30th November

2024) and JustIS app for judges (20,924 downloads till 30th November 2024).

For more information, please visit [https://ecourts.gov.in/ecourts\\_home/](https://ecourts.gov.in/ecourts_home/)

-----

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

## The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

Last updated: 19-12-2024

National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is a database of orders, judgments and case details of 18,735 District & Subordinate Courts and High Courts created as an online

platform under the eCourts Project. Data is updated on a near real-time basis by the connected District and Taluka courts. It provides data relating to judicial

proceedings/decisions of all computerized district and subordinate courts of the country. All High Courts have also joined the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) through

web services, providing easy access facility to the litigant public.

Through the NJDG platform currently litigants can access case information and more than 28.17 crore orders / judgments pertaining to these computerized courts as on

19.12.2024. On 14.09.2023, Supreme Court of India has onboarded its data on National Judicial Data Grid.

Case data is available on NJDG for both civil and criminal cases with the ability to perform drill-down analysis based on the age of the case as well as the State and

District.

NJDG works as a monitoring tool to identify, manage & reduce pendency of cases. It helps to provide timely inputs for making policy decisions to reduce delays in

disposing of cases and helps in reducing case pendency. It also facilitates better monitoring of court performance and systemic bottlenecks, and, thus, serves as an efficient

resource management tool. To track cases related to land disputes, Land Records data of 26 States have been linked with NJDG.

World Bank praised the National Judicial Data Grid in the Ease of Doing Business report for 2018, that it made possible to generate case management reports, thereby

making it easier to enforce contracts.

In consonance with the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) announced by the Government of India, Open Application Programming Interface (API)

has been provided to the Central & State Government to allow easy access to the NJDG data using a departmental ID and access key. This will allow the institutional

litigants to access the NJDG data for their evaluation and monitoring purposes. It is proposed to expand the facility to non-institutional litigants as well in future.

Recently, reasons for delay have been included in NJDG. The inclusion of feature specifying the reasons for delay on the NJDG portal has the potential to keep a proper

track on issues which the judiciary faces while adjudicating cases and consequently enables them and the decision makers to take various steps in the direction of

redressing the burgeoning pendency of cases. Apart from that, individual reason for delay highlights the problems at a granular level, which otherwise would be

cumbersome to be tracked upon and thereby remedied.

For more information, please visit <https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/scnjdg/> for NJDG Supreme Court, <https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/hcnjdgnew/> for NJDG High Courts and

<https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdgnew/index.php> for NJDG District & Subordinate Courts.

-----

<https://doj.gov.in/virtual-courts/>

## Virtual Courts

Last updated:19-12-2024

A novel concept of virtual courts has been introduced under the eCourts project to deal with petty traffic offence cases. The concept is aimed at reducing footfalls in the courts by eliminating the physical presence of violator or advocate in the court. Virtual court can be

managed by virtual judge whose jurisdiction can be extended to entire state and working hours may be 24X7. Neither litigant need to come to court nor judge will have to

physically preside over the court. Thus, precious judicial time and manpower will be saved.

As on 30.11.2024, there are 27 such courts in 21 States / UTs viz. Delhi (2), Haryana, Chandigarh, Gujarat (2), Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala (2), Maharashtra, Assam,

Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir (2), Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (2), Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Rajasthan and

Manipur (2).

Facility is provided for Litigants to file the plaint electronically through e-Filing and pay the Court Fees or Fine online through [pay.ecourts.gov.in](https://pay.ecourts.gov.in). Litigant can view the

status of the case also online through various channels created for service delivery hence the entire exercise can be done sitting at home. Over 6.2 crore cases

(6,20,86,973) have been handled by 27 virtual courts and in more than 64 lakhs (64,54,988) cases, online fine of more than Rs. 668.95 crores have been realized till

30.11.2024.

To know more, click on [https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/ecourts-projects-phaseII/virtual\\_courts.php](https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/ecourts-projects-phaseII/virtual_courts.php)

-----

<https://doj.gov.in/video-conferencing/>

## Video Conferencing

Last updated: 19-12-2024

Video conferencing emerged as the mainstay of the Courts during the Covid lockdown

period as physical hearings and normal court proceedings in the congregational mode were not possible. Since Covid lockdown started, the District & Subordinate courts

heard 2,51,05,478 cases while the High Courts heard 90,92,493 cases (totalling 3.41 crore) till 30.11.2024 using video conferencing. Since the beginning of lockdown

period, the Supreme Court held 7,54,443 hearings from 23.03.2020 to 04.06.2024.

The Supreme Court heard 7,54,443 hearings till 04.06.2024 since the beginning of lockdown period. To bring about uniformity and standardization in the conduct of VC,

an overarching order was passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 6th April 2020 which gave legal sanctity and validity to the court hearings done through VC.

Further, VC rules were framed by a 5-judge committee which was circulated to all the High Courts for adoption after local contextualization. A total of 25 High Courts has

implemented Video Conferencing rules. Additionally, under the jurisdiction of 25 High Courts, all District Courts have adopted the Video Conferencing rules as on

30.11.2024. As part of the "Atma Nirbhar App Challenge" Indian made Video Conferencing App, Bharat VC, has been shortlisted and is under trial for use as uniform

Video Conferencing platform. One video conference equipment each has been provided to all Court Complexes including taluk level courts and additionally funds have

been sanctioned for additional VC equipment for 14,443 court rooms. Funds for setting up 2506 VC Cabins have been made available. Additional 1500 VC Licenses have been acquired. VC facilities are already enabled between 3240 court complexes and corresponding 1272 jails. A sum of Rs. 7.60 crore has been released for procurement of 1732 Document Visualizers.

The Uttarakhand High Court has started mobile e-courts van equipped with Wi-Fi and computers for video conferencing for speedy disposal of cases in remote hill areas of the state which do not have easy access to courts. A similar initiative was made functional by High Court of Telangana as well.

To know more, click on [https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/ecourts-projects-phasesII/vc\\_jails\\_courts.php](https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/ecourts-projects-phasesII/vc_jails_courts.php) and [https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/ecourts-projects-phasesII/video\\_conferencing.php](https://dashboard.doj.gov.in/ecourts-projects-phasesII/video_conferencing.php)

-----

<https://doj.gov.in/live-streaming/>

## Live Streaming

Last updated: 19-12-2024

Live Streaming of video conferencing of proceedings has been started in High Courts of Gujarat, Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Patna, Gauhati, Uttarakhand, Calcutta and

Madhya Pradesh and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India thus allowing media and other interested persons to join the proceedings.

Under the guidance of eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, a sub-committee was constituted for framing Model Rules for Live Streaming. The said rules have been

forwarded to Computer Committee of High Courts for the feedback and suggestion.

To watch live streaming visit the following links:

Gujarat High Court : <https://gujarathighcourt.nic.in/streamingboard/>

Karnataka High Court : <https://www.youtube.com/c/HighCourtofKarnatakaOfficial>

Madhya Pradesh High Court : <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCCIVFftzmBqzBKoijOm11A>

Orissa High Court : [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCtTgN30THhZfQ6sQ\\_v3KBHQ](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCtTgN30THhZfQ6sQ_v3KBHQ)

Patna High Court : <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvb5s5UdLjpaiDpBeaCxVEw>

-----

## How to Know your case status

### \*Case 1: How to Know Your Case Status using CNR Number\*

1. Enter the 16-digit alphanumeric CNR Number without any hyphen or space.
2. Click the \*Search\* button to view the current status and history of the case.
3. If the CNR number is unknown, click on the \*Case Status\* icon in the left menu to search the case using options like case registration number, party name, advocate name, etc.

### \*Case 2: How to Know Your Case Status using Case Status\*

1. Enter at least 3 characters of the party name (e.g., Petitioner, Plaintiff, Complainant, Respondent, Defendant, Appellant, Accused, or Extra Party).
2. Enter the Case Registration Year in the \*Year\* box.
3. Select the \*Pending, \*\*Disposed, or \*\*Both\* option according to the case status.
4. Enter the Captcha (5 alphanumeric characters).
5. Click the \*Go\* button to view the case details matching the given criteria.

### \*Case 3: How to Know Your Case Status using Court Orders\*

1. Enter at least 3 characters of the party name.
2. Enter the Case Registration Year in the \*Year\* box.
3. Enter the Captcha (5 alphanumeric characters).
4. Click the \*Go\* button to view the Orders/Judgements satisfying the search criteria.
5. Click on \*Order on Exhibit\* or \*Copy of Judgement\* to view the Orders/Judgements in PDF format.

### \*Case 4: How to Know Your Case Status using Cause List\*

1. Select the state, district, and court complex to display the cause list.
2. Choose the court name (court number, judge name, and designation) from the \*Court Name\* dropdown.
3. Select the \*Cause List Date\* from the calendar.
4. Enter the Captcha (5 alphanumeric characters).
5. Click \*Civil\* or \*Criminal\* to display the relevant cause list for the selected court and date.

### \*Case 5: How to Know Your Case Status using Caveat Search\*

1. Select the state, district, and court complex for the caveat search.
2. Enter a part of the Caveat Number and Year; the system displays relevant Caveats matching the search criteria.
3. Choose the type of search: \*Anywhere, \*\*Starting with, \*\*Soundex, or \*\*Subordinate Court\*.
4. Enter the Captcha (5 alphanumeric characters).
5. Click the \*Go\* button to view the list of cases satisfying the Caveat Search condition.

-----

### About Tele law

Last updated: 03-12-2024

Tele-Law: Reaching the Unreached is an e-interface mechanism to seek legal advice and consultation at a pre-litigation stage. It connects needy and marginalized in need

of legal aid with the Panel Lawyers via video conferencing/telephonic facilities available at Common Service Centres (CSCs) situated at the Panchayat level. Launched in

2017, the Tele-Law service is now directly accessible through the Tele-Law Mobile App (available on Android & IOS).

### Accessibility :

Easy Connect via video conferencing/ telephonic facilities availing at CSCs, situated at the Panchayat level and through Tele-Law Mobile App.

### Affordability :

Free of Cost For all Citizen.

### Frontline Functionaries :

- Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) have been stationed to act as intermediaries, bridging the gap between common people and the Tele-Law service, and also to create public

awareness about Tele-Law.

- Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) who run the CSCs facilitate online registration of beneficiaries with Panel Lawyers.

- Panel Lawyers have been positioned to provide legal advice and consultation to people.

- State Coordinators manage different stakeholders in effective implementation of Tele-Law programme in States/UTs.

#### Real-time Data :

A dedicated Tele-Law dashboard has been developed to capture real-time data on nature of cases registered & advice enabled. This data has also been hosted on the Prayas

Dashboard.

-----

#### Legal Literacy & Legal Awareness

Last updated: 19-09-2024

#### BACKGROUND

DoJ has formulated a scheme on Access to Justice named Designing Innovative Solutions and Holistic Approach Scheme, Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness

Programme is upscalled to all India level.

Envisages a multi-stakeholder, progressive and transformative approach.

Integrate innovative ideas, tools and simplified methodology.

Enable vulnerable sections to access legal rights, entitlements and relevant laws.

#### OBJECTIVES

Use of Technology for expanding the scope and delivery

Mainstreaming Legal Literacy by forging partnerships with expert

Capacity building and utilization of existing grass root/ frontline workforce/ volunteers

Developing Indicators to measure effectiveness

Concurrent evaluation and periodical assessment

#### COLLABORATION

##### MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

Developed 4 short movies. These short movies are being disseminate by MoPR.

##### DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

Legal literacy contents provided by DoJ has been uploaded on DIKSHA (DIGITAL INFRASTRUTURE FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION) web portal of school

Education designed to provide learning materials to teachers, students and parents.

#### PARTNER AGENCIES



NATIONAL LAW INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY (NLIU) MADHYA PRADESH

“Digital Legal Literacy – Design, Development, Management and Testing-eNyayaganga” at National Level by organizing Training and Awareness session.

NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY (NLSIU), KARNATAKA

“Digital Legal Literacy- Dissemination and Assessment” at National Level

ABDUL NAZIR SAB STATE INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, KARNATAKA

“Training and Sensitization of Panchayat Rural Institute (PRI) Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Program” through SATCOM technology.

LAW RESEARCH INSTITUTE (LRI), ASSAM

“Documentation of Customary Laws of the North Eastern Region of India” of tribal peoples of Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (APSLA), ,

“Synergy between Customary Practices of the Traditional Village Council System and Formal Laws of India” by Building Capacity of Gaon Buras and GaonBurhis on formal justice delivery system.

SIKKIM STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN (SSCW), SIKKIM

“Training and Sensitization Programme on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 Anti-Human Trafficking” to different stakeholders like Employee, Students and members of Self-Help Groups(SHG).

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCEIENCES (JNIMS), MANIPUR

“Training and Sensitization of Media persons, Students, Stakeholders against Child Sexual Abuse” by organizing Trainings and Awareness sessions.

CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS SOCIETY (CECODECON), RAJASTHAN

“Promoting Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness to ensure dignity of Women, Children and Elders in 5 aspirational districts of Rajasthan”.

SHADOW ADVERTISING AND COMMUNICATIONS PVT. LTD., ODISHA

“Innovative Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme” in the State of Odisha

YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN ACADEMY OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (YASHADA), MAHARASHTRA

“Promoting VidhiDoot” in the identified Gram Panchayats of Maharashtra

BIHAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (BIPARD), BIHAR

“Promoting VidhiMitras” in the identified in Rural Bihar

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY (NLU), NEW DELHI

“AdhikaronKaGyanUnnati Ki Pahchaan (knowledge of rights symbolizes progress) in 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh by organizing Training and Awareness session.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (IIPA), NEW DELHI

Monitoring and Evaluation of Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Projects at National Level

MEGHALAYA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (MSLSA), SHILLONG

Increasing Access to Justice through Community Mediation

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI

Project on “Strengthening Paralegal Practice in India”. Capacity Building of Paralegal Volunteer”

DR. AMBEDKAR GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, PUDUCHERRY

Project on “NYAYA OLI Project-Spreading Legal Awareness Among Youth”

---

## Divisions

### 1.Appointments

### 2.National Mission for Justice Delivery & Legal Reforms

### 3.Access to Justice

### 4.eCourts

### 5.Justice-I

### 6.Justice-II

### 7.Administration

## 1. Appointments

Appointment Division deals with the appointment, transfer and removal of Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. Setting up of new High Courts, Benches of Supreme Court and High Courts and increase in Judge strength of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India are other functions.

## 2. National Mission for Justice Delivery & Legal Reforms

National Mission for Judicial Reforms (NMJR) Division is dealing mainly with (i) pendency reduction (ii) Ease of doing business (enforcing contracts parameter), (iii) Centrally sponsored scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for District and subordinate courts and (iv) the scheme of Gram Nyayalaya. Besides, the Division is also working on the issues relating to Rule of Law Index and Action Research for Judicial Reforms.

### 3. Access to Justice

Access to Justice Division implements a Central Sector Scheme to further the cause of access to justice named **“Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India (DISHA)”**. The component schemes under DISHA include:- Tele-law: Reaching the unreached, Nyaya Bandhu (Pro-bono Legal Services), Nyaya Mitra and Legal Literacy & Legal Awareness Programme.

This Division also deals with matters related to National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) including

- release of grant-in-aid to NALSA;
- laying of Annual Accounts of National Legal Aid Fund, Audit Report of the C&AG and Annual Report of NALSA and Legal Services Authorities of UT; and
- representations/grievances received from public for legal aid.

### 4. 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 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.

Phase-I of the project was approved in 2010 and enabled computerization of 14,249 district and subordinate courts by 2015 at a cost of Rs. 639 crores.

Phase-II of this project, which envisions further enhancements, was commissioned in 2015 for a period of four years or till completion of the project, at a budget of Rs. 1670 crores.

The focus of the Phase-II is on enhancing judicial service for litigants and lawyers by providing them technology enabled infrastructure. It involves improved ICT Infrastructure, video conferencing, improved access across seven platforms including web portal, app, judicial service centres, kiosks etc.

The project also includes capacity building of officers, ICT provisioning of District Legal Service Authorities, Taluka Legal Service Committees and State Judicial Academies as well as judicial process re-engineering.

eCourts Project Phase III has been approved by the Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi as a Central Sector Scheme spanning four years (2023 onwards) with financial outlay of Rs.7210 crore. Taking the gains of Phase-I and Phase-II to the next level, the e-Courts Phase-III aims to usher in a regime of maximum ease of justice by moving towards digital, online and paperless courts through digitization of the entire court records including legacy records and by bringing in universalization of e-Filing/ e-Payments through saturation of all court complexes with e-Sewa Kendras. It will put in place intelligent smart systems enabling data-based decision making for judges and registries while scheduling or prioritizing cases. The main objective of the Phase-III is to create a unified technology platform for the

judiciary, which will provide a seamless and paperless interface between the courts, the litigants and other stakeholders.

## **5. Justice-I**

Justice-I Section deals with pay allowance and pension of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, Judicial Pay Commission, Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Delhi District Courts. Use of Hindi and regional languages in courts and redressal of public grievances.

## **6. Justice-II**

Justice-II deals with setting up of Fast Track Special Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of cases related to rape and POCSO Act, compiling case statistics of Fast Track Courts and Family Courts. The Division prepares the proposal of the Department for consideration of Finance Commission, updating of Citizen Charter of Department of Justice, RTI applications, matters pertaining to National Judicial Academy, matters concerning Parliament Questions and other miscellaneous issues assigned to this division.

## **7. Administration**

The Administration Division is entrusted with the responsibility of personnel/General administration of the Department of Justice including budget, finance, audit, RTI, eOffice, training, Hindi/Rajbhasha matters, and Swachhta Action Plan in respect of Department of Justice. The Coordination branch of the Division ensures time bound action on Parliamentary Matters, convenes various consultative Meetings.