

eCommittee Newsletter

(For Internal Circulation Only)

April 2016



eCommittee Supreme Court of India

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1. EVENTS:

REGIONAL CONFERENCE HELD AT CHANDIGARH ON 2ND APRIL 2016:

The Computer Committees of the High Courts of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir held a Regional Conference on 2nd April, 2016 in the Chandigarh Judicial Academy. Unfortunately, the Delhi High Court and Uttarakhand High Court was unable to participate in the Regional Conference.

National Judicial Data Grid

A general report of the activities of the e-Committee was presented to the participants. It was felt that since there is some lack of familiarity with the **National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)** a live presentation of the NJDG was given to all the participants.

It must be emphasized that the NJDG is very powerful tool that can be

utilized by all the High Courts and by all the District Judges and Judicial Officers to monitor the progress of cases and also to devise appropriate methods of case management and case distribution. All the participants were encouraged to make use of the NJDG as far as possible. The NJDG is now available in the public domain and a lot of queries are also being received by the eCommittee and the Department of Justice from litigants and advocates if the data on the NJDG is not updated on a regular basis.

It was, therefore, emphasized that the information uploaded on the NJDG must be carried out on a daily basis; it must be accurate and information updated must be complete in all respects. Any laxity in this regard leads to avoidable criticism of the Judicial Officer concerned.

It is now possible for all the High Courts to manage uploading the information on the NJDG without any assistance from NIC and all the High

Courts are encouraged to manage their internal servers for this purpose.

Migration to CIS 2.0

A discussion was also held with regard to one problem faced in migrating the data of the District Courts to **CIS 2.0**. The problem encountered is that the thin clients supplied a few years earlier are not fully compatible with CIS 2.0 due to some manufacturing issues. A demonstration of solution being worked out by the eCommittee by preparing an installable build of portable Linux onto the thin clients was given. It was pointed out that the problem is being resolved and is likely to be taken care of within a week or so.

Some of the advantages of CIS 2.0 were also explained. These are:-

1. It is bilingual
2. It is touch screen compatible
3. Payment gateway through Billdesk is now possible.
4. In due course of time e-filing will also be possible in CIS 2.0.

Demonstration of eFiling Solution developed by the eCommittee for Supreme Court was given. The solution is integrated with email, SMS & Payment Gateway. To begin with, the same is proposed to be implemented for Supreme Court and then will also be integrated with High Court National Core CIS.

SMS and e-mail facility

It was suggested that the High Courts and the District Courts should make full use of the **SMS and e-mail**

facility so that communication with the litigants and lawyers is not unnecessarily delayed.

It was also suggested that since most High Courts already have a Listing *pro forma* for filing of fresh cases, it might be a good idea to devise a **Listing pro forma i.e. Filing Form for District Courts filing** also. This would be very convenient for the data entry operator and will also facilitate availability of information through the NJDG.

Presentations

The **Rajasthan High Court** gave its presentation in which it was emphasized that **training** to the Judicial Officers and the staff (DSAs and SAs) needs strengthening. Now that Rajasthan has a Judicial Academy, steps will be taken in this regard.

The issue of **technical manpower** came up for discussion and it was pointed out that provision for this is already been made for Phase-II of the e-Courts Project. The High Court is likely to engage technical staff in accordance with Phase-II of the e-Courts Project.

With regard to the **scanning of records** of the High Courts it was suggested that the software prepared by the eCommittee for use in the Supreme Court has already been made available and it can be appropriately modified without much difficulty. All the High Courts were requested to consider using the software developed by the e-Committee for the Supreme Court instead of spending time in preparing a fresh software.

With regard to the **CIS software for the High Courts** it was pointed out by the eCommittee that it should hopefully be ready in August and could be launched in August or in September.

One of the points that came up for discussion was the need to maintain **archaic registers** in the Registry of High Courts and in the District Courts. Since all the information is now available on a computer, it would be a good idea for the High Courts to carry out an internal assessment and try and eliminate the need for maintaining registers for keeping data.

A brief discussion was also held with regard to the **management of library** on open source software KOHA provided by the eCommittee.

There was also a discussion on a utilization of **solar energy in the Courts** and the success of some of the High Courts in this regard particularly the District Courts of Jharkhand and the High Court of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.

The **Himachal Pradesh** High Court gave its presentation and informed the participants that **SAN storage** facility of 10TB has recently been purchased and this will be put to use in a big way. **Scanners** have also been purchased for scanning records of the High Court.

It was informed that **digital signatures** are likely to be allotted soon to all the Judicial Officers. In addition, **e-Court fee and e-Stamping** provisions are likely to be made available very soon. It was reported that there are still some

issues of recruitment of **technical manpower** and the **process re-engineering** exercise.

One of the important suggestions given by the Himachal Pradesh High Court was to introduce some sort of **incentive** for reducing the number of undated cases. This is in addition to regular training being given to the staff which was progressing quite well.

The Himachal Pradesh High Court also informed that it has completed the **mapping of Court complexes** and is in the process of taking steps to utilize **solar energy** and give greater importance to communication of information to litigants and lawyers through mobile phones and **SMS facility**.

Punjab & Haryana High Court gave its presentation in which it was reported that all the Nodal Officers have formed a **Whatsapp group**. This makes it very convenient for them to discuss any problem or report any development. Regular **video conferences** are also held between Nodal Officers and as a result of these measures, the number of **undated cases** has come down rather dramatically and in fact Punjab and Haryana High Court has achieved remarkable results in this regard.

The High Court is also toying with the idea of **RFID tagging of files** and **e-Stamping** for which some amendments are required in the Court Fee Act.

The High Court is also looking at issues of **data recovery** in the event of a disaster and also a **disposal policy for old computers** or e-waste.

Punjab & Haryana High Court has also come up with an interesting periphery software called **e-Diary** which is in the nature of the calendar of events and cases for Government Departments. It has been found to be extremely useful for the the departments to track their cases in the High Court.

On the utilization of **video conference facilities** it was reported that 1,35,313 video conferences have been conducted and they have resulted in expediting trials. It was also informed that **PGI Chandigarh** saves about Rs. 10,400 every time a doctor is examined by video conferencing. Approximately Rs. 3.8 crores of expenditure has been saved through the use of video conferencing.

The High Court has also initiated a **green drive**. What this means is that all letters, circulars, notice etc are sent through e-mail. Committee Meetings of the High Court are also conducted through laptops provided to the Hon'ble Judges. This has resulted in a saving of about 12.26 lakh pages of printing plus ink etc.

Extensive use is being made of **SMS facility** and as far as the High Court is concerned, 22 lakh SMSs have been sent and as far as the District Courts are concerned 26 lakh SMSs have been sent.

Among the innovations reported by Punjab & Haryana High Court was rather the use of **digitally signed bail orders**.

The **post mortem report** and **reports of medico legal examination** is received only through computer print

outs. This makes it extremely simple for a Judicial Officer to understand what is written on the document. The High Court is also toying with the idea of web-based software for a **Forensic Science Laboratory** to communicate the report to the District Courts.

The High Court is also looking at utilization of **solar energy and e-Challan** software for on-line payment.

Digitization of records is being carried out in the High Court in a big way as also **categorization of cases**. Some administrative changes have been made for better use of technology and for **e-Filing**.

The Computer Committee of the Punjab and Haryana High Court recommended a visit to the web-site: www.phhc.gov.in.

The **Jammu & Kashmir High Court** also made their presentation but submitted that due to certain practical difficulties, they were not in a position to come out with any new innovations.

However, **routine activities** under the e-Courts Project are being carried out such as data entry of all cases, reducing the number of undated cases and ensuring that information provided on the NJDG is accurate and up-to-date.

The Jammu & Kashmir High Court is making all efforts to ensure that the benefit of computerization through the e-Courts Projects reaches the **common man** and in spite of some infrastructure difficulties a considerable amount of progress has been made in this regard.

ECOMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 25TH APRIL 2016:

A meeting of the eCommittee was held on 25th April, 2016 which was chaired by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. In the meeting issues like Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) amongst Central Government, State Governments and High Courts for effective implementation and sustenance of eCourts Project phase II were discussed. The MoU will be circulated to High Courts and State Governments for concurrence, signatures and inputs if any.

Amongst the invitee members of the eCommittee, following new officers have joined:

1. Dr. Aruna Sharma, Secretary, Department of Electronic & Information Technology in place of Shri J. S. Deepak.
2. Mrs. Snehlatha Srivastava, Secretary, Department of Justice in place of Ms. Kusumjit Sidhu who retired on 30th April, 2016.
3. Dr. Neeta Verma, Director General, NIC in place Shri Ajay Kumar.
4. Mr. S. C. Barmma, Joint Secretary, Department of Justice in place of Shri Atul Kaushik.

2. GOOD PRACTICES:

Some of the **Good Practices** that emerged from the Conference held at Chandigarh on 2nd April are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Innovative Idea	Benefit
1.	Setting up Whatsapp / Telegram groups	This will make communication easy and convenient for group members particularly Nodal Officers, Trainers and DSAs to be in touch with each other.
2.	Library Management through KOHA	Apart from the software being free and open source it will result benefit in library management and looking after books and periodicals.
3.	Leave Management and Asset Management Software	This can be developed in the periphery and will save the Judicial Officers and the administration considerable time and paper work. However, NIC is being requested to provide this since it is already developed and in use in NIC.
4.	Calculation of credit points or unit points	Development of this through periphery software will make it very simple for Judicial Officers to work out the credits or units that they are entitled to at the end of the month.
5.	Utilization of Solar Energy	This will be of tremendous assistance particularly in electricity-deficit areas so that the District Courts do

Sr. No.	Innovative Idea	Benefit
		not have to depend on uninterrupted supply of electricity from the grid.
6.	SAN Storage	This will greatly assist in matters of large data storage particularly the output of the scanning and digitization process.
7.	Use of Digital Signatures	This will give immediate authenticity to Court orders and will particularly benefit those persons who have been granted bail or have an injunction or stay that requires to be communicated urgently.
8.	Incentive for undated cases	Some sort of incentive for the staff can be devised for reducing the number of undated cases by each High Court. It has worked extremely well for Punjab & Haryana High Court and Himachal Pradesh High Court.
9.	Training	The general impression was that training of Judicial Officers and staff is not being given necessary importance. It is absolutely necessary to have regular training programmes for capacity building and for having trainers in the future.
10.	Mapping of Court Complexes	This will be of advantage to litigants outside the District or outside the State. It can be easily achieved through the use of mobile phones having GPS facility. In fact, most High Courts have already completed this process.
11.	E-Stamping	This is an idea that will be of benefit for the future and will save use of stamp paper etc.
12.	E-Diary	This is of great significance and the CPC and Computer Committee of the Punjab & Haryana High Court may be contacted for further details.
13.	Utilization of Video Conferencing facilities	Apart from tremendous financial savings, use of video conferencing facility will expedite disposal of cases particularly criminal trials. Example of huge financial savings by PGI Chandigarh needs to be emphasized.
14.	Green Drive	This needs to be encouraged. A procedure for disposal of e-Waste needs to be considered by each High Court and more frequent use of laptops should be encouraged to avoid use of paper.
15.	Digital signatures	This is of particular advantage in the case of bail

Sr. No.	Innovative Idea	Benefit
		orders but is also beneficial in cases where stay and injunction is granted.
16.	Scanning of Records	This is of considerable benefit particularly in the saving of space where records are stored. However, before scanning there must be a detailed exercise in weeding out records. The software developed by the e-Committee in the Supreme Court can be used.
17.	Web-based programmes with Forensic Science Laboratory	This will cut out delays in obtaining post mortem reports and reports on medico legal examination through computer generated print outs.
18.	E-Challan	This needs to be encouraged so that payments of fine etc. can be through the computer.
19.	Detailed categorization of cases	This needs to be encouraged even in the District Court level along with introducing a listing <i>pro forma</i> which will be of great assistance in data entry and case management exercise.

3. ISSUES & CONCERNS:

The following issues needs to be seriously considered by the High Courts:-

1. The First Phase of the **Process Re-Engineering** exercise has been completed by all the High Courts. The Second Phase of the exercise needs to be conducted and procedures need to be fine-tuned by each High Court. The Civil Court Rules and the Criminal Court Rules need to be suitably amended to incorporate the suggestions already made in the process re-engineering exercise.
2. Some District Courts are housed in **tenanted buildings and dilapidated buildings**. These need to be specifically identified so that the matter can be taken up
- with the State Governments for providing better infrastructure to the District Courts.
3. It is necessary to bring about **awareness of the e-Courts Project** to the lawyers and litigants. It appears that not many are aware of the progress that has been made in the computerization of the Courts. Sustained awareness programmes are necessary.
4. The High Courts and District Courts ought to look at the need for continuing with the **outdated registers** particularly since all the

information is now available on computers. Where ever possible the use of registers may be discarded.

5. There seems to be a **lack of communication** relating to issues and problems assisting in the implementation of e-Courts Project. Any issue or problem that arises should be communicated to the Computer Committee of the High Court and if necessary to the office of the e-Committee of the Supreme Court so that the problems can be resolved. Unless the problems and issues are communicated, solutions cannot be found.
6. The High Court should make a concerted drive for **recruitment of technical staff**. As the e-Courts Project progresses, the need for

technical staff will increase and attention must be paid to this.

7. Assistance of the NIC coordinator should be taken to confirm that the web-site of the High Court conforms to the **Government guidelines**. The NIC is being separately requested to make available the Government guidelines in this regard.
8. NIC was requested in the conference to share with the e-Committee **software that has already been developed by the NIC** and which can be easily utilized by the High Courts and District Courts. This will include programmes for the MIS, leave management and asset declaration etc.

4. IN THE NEWS:

The NJDG and the progress in the eCourts Project is now beginning to attract the attention of researchers and the media. Links to a few sample clippings from the media (electronic and print) are given below:

(a) Regional Discussion Programme News Items:

(i) Daily Post – Chandigarh:

<http://www.dailypost.in/regions/haryana/58688-high-court-completes-digitalisation-of-all-the-cases-in-record-room.html>

This news item highlights the scanning and digitization work of Punjab & Haryana High Court.

High Court completes digitalisation of all the cases in record room

(ii) **Indian Express:**

<http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/chandigarh/e-courts-project-main-aim-is-to-ensure-litigants-are-not-harassed-in-courts/>

E-courts project: ‘Main aim is to ensure litigants are not harassed in courts’

The whole project is expected to be completed in another three years.

(iii) **Tribune India – Chandigarh :**

<http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/chandigarh/community/info-on-2-7-cr-decided-cases-available-on-national-grid/217071.html>

Info on 2.7 cr decided cases available on national grid

(iv) **Tribune India – Chandigarh :**

<http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/chandigarh/courts/e-courts-project-to-complete-in-3-4-yrs-sc-judge/217067.html>

e-Courts Project to complete in 3-4 yrs: SC Judge

(b) **LiveLaw.in :**

<http://www.livelaw.in/mp-lawyers-can-file-cases-online/>

MP Lawyers can file Cases Online

(c) **LiveLaw.in :**

<http://www.livelaw.in/tamil-nadu-introduces-bill-for-of-e-court-fee-system-in-madras-high-court/>

Tamil Nadu introduces Bill for of e-Court fee system in Madras High Court [Read the bill]

- (d) **LegallyIndia.com:** Article published in Legally India portal on Pendency & Arrears used NJDG as the source for the data. The article can be accessed at <http://www.legallyindia.com/bar-bench-litigation/india-s-district-courts-data-proves-ticking-time-bomb-of-too-few-judges-impossible-case-loads-and-infinite-disposal-timelines>

By Shobhit Mathur and Nimesh Bolia Tuesday, 05 April 2016 19:15

An estimated 4 minute read...

India's district courts: Data proves ticking time bomb of too few judges, impossible case loads and infinite disposal timelines

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As of today, there are more than 20 million cases pending in the Indian district courts; two-thirds are criminal cases and one in 10 have been pending for more than 10 years, our analysis of [National Judicial Data Grid \(NJDG\) data](#)² has revealed.

- (e) **Times of India :**

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Trials-through-video-to-help-government-save-Rs-100cr-per-year/articleshow/51577409.cms>

Trials through video to help government save Rs 100cr per year

5. STATISTICAL UPDATES :

State wise pending cases as on 30.04.2016

STATE	More than 10 Years	More than 5 Years Less than 10 Years	More than 2 Years Less than 5 Years	Upto 2 Years	Total Pending Cases
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	696	1902	3021	4203	9822
ANDHRA PRADESH	7551	43664	118527	246391	416133
ASSAM	2546	16878	59718	105784	184926
BIHAR	227903	317250	407912	427581	1380646
CHANDIGARH	73	748	6232	26688	33741
CHHATTISGARH	13615	28593	43457	99480	185145
DELHI	2093	9190	27345	53837	92465
DIU AND DAMAN	70	234	528	854	1686
GOA	2185	7251	14960	36380	60776
GUJARAT	526670	515101	533914	680198	2255883
HARYANA	380	6015	114186	419461	540042
HIMACHAL PRADESH	743	14425	52008	99394	166570
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	6260	13203	20649	9685	49797
JHARKHAND	9457	48551	107539	121778	287325
KARNATAKA	20758	125343	356809	723555	1226465
KERALA	7436	53404	205250	569298	835388
MADHYA PRADESH	7099	45152	140973	298416	491640
MAHARASHTRA	251013	434218	915844	1315484	2916559
MANIPUR	1069	813	1837	6070	9789
MEGHALAYA	169	348	1899	2599	5015
MIZORAM	7	119	645	1120	1891
ORISSA	179209	206299	274573	268442	928523
PUNJAB	1248	15253	127888	360341	504730
RAJASTHAN	72130	219258	460097	549995	1301480
SIKKIM	3	15	207	1221	1446
TAMIL NADU	39824	144461	276826	433923	895034
TELANGANA	23201	47637	108867	180805	360510
TRIPURA	3092	2246	7839	12936	26113
UTTARAKHAND	3750	15569	46495	111013	176827
UTTAR PRADESH	656992	1034239	1643133	1779614	5113978
WEST BENGAL	191482	466826	370847	365470	1394625
TOTAL	2258724	3834205	6450025	9312016	21854970

State wise pendency of cases filed by the Senior Citizens and women as on 30.04.2016

STATE	Senior Citizen Cases	Cases filed by women
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	5	1170
ANDHRA PRADESH	13130	63830
ASSAM	1442	23873
BIHAR	22114	216599
CHANDIGARH	519	4014
CHHATTISGARH	6098	12392
DELHI	838	5467
DIU AND DAMAN	46	96
GOA	1417	5876
GUJARAT	49466	29146
HARYANA	12239	72287
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8086	21753
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	207	3970
JHARKHAND	3463	32760
KARNATAKA	107815	146959
KERALA	30272	68443
MADHYA PRADESH	25735	43889
MAHARASHTRA	202388	255122
MANIPUR	644	1924
MEGHALAYA	62	587
MIZORAM	33	251
ORISSA	25141	72495
PUNJAB	18652	82986
RAJASTHAN	23918	120540
SIKKIM	49	138
TAMIL NADU	63662	135033
TELANGANA	5346	43437
TRIPURA	636	3385
UTTARAKHAND	1370	10410
UTTAR PRADESH	61198	440927
WEST BENGAL	10713	174327
TOTAL	696704	2094086

Report of Undated Cases as on 30.04.2016						
Sr.No	State	Undated cases as on 31.12.2015		Undated cases as on 30.04.2016		Progress
		Total	%	Total	%	
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3537	34.75	2466	25.11	Positive
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	22372	5.47	6898	1.66	Positive
3	ASSAM	16724	9.42	32375	17.51	Negative
4	BIHAR	401314	29.03	271477	19.66	Positive
5	CHANDIGARH	13	0.04	0	0.00	Positive
6	CHHATTISGARH	4021	2.3	17439	9.42	Negative
7	DELHI	---	---	18767	20.30	---
8	DIU AND DAMAN*	---	---	1472	87.31	---
9	GOA*	---	---	19346	31.83	---
10	GUJARAT*	---	---	809738	35.89	---
11	HARYANA	519	0.1	37	0.01	Positive
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2619	1.61	8407	5.05	Negative
13	JAMMU & KASHMIR	36505	79.91	44864	90.09	Negative
14	JHARKHAND	58342	20.45	57869	20.14	Positive
15	KARNATAKA	1247	0.11	2921	0.24	Positive
16	KERALA	22294	3.11	13284	1.59	Positive
17	MADHYA PRADESH*	---	---	244242	49.68	---
18	MAHARASHTRA	457801	15.33	191032	6.55	Positive
19	MANIPUR	4422	55.74	1623	16.58	Positive
20	MEGHALAYA	0	0	56	1.12	Negative
21	MIZORAM	1301	69.35	1605	84.88	Negative
22	ORISSA	88897	10.21	91221	9.82	Positive
23	PUNJAB	178	0.04	413	0.08	Positive
24	RAJASTHAN	90325	7.06	50944	3.91	Positive
25	SIKKIM	27	2.04	705	48.76	Negative
26	TAMIL NADU	9545	1.08	13879	1.55	Positive
27	TELANGANA	16608	4.79	43152	11.97	Negative
28	TRIPURA	2572	9.7	278	1.06	Positive
29	UTTAR PRADESH	518619	10.74	150563	2.94	Positive
30	UTTARAKHAND	2653	1.57	6257	3.54	Negative
31	WEST BENGAL	647955	47.22	638537	45.79	Positive
Total		2410410	13.12	2741867	12.55	

* Undated case are high due to fresh migration in to CIS 2.0 and data replication issues.

Status Report of SMS services in District Court complexes as on 30.04.2016

Sr. No	High Court	Districts	Court Complexes	Court Complexes where Leased Line connection is available	Court Complexes where SMS services are functioning	Court Complexes where SMS services are not functioning
1	Allahabad	75	75	63	63	12
2	Andhra Pradesh	23	290	25	19	266
3	Bombay	44	445	59	50	395
4	Calcutta	22	88	22	56	32
5	Chhattisgarh	21	258	20	26	238
6	Delhi	11	6	6	0	6
7(a)	Gauhati- Arunachal Pradesh	18	15	0	0	15
7(b)	Gauhati- Assam	27	57	23	19	38
7(c)	Gauhati- Mizoram	8	8	3	1	7
7(d)	Gauhati- Nagaland	11	12	0	0	12
8	Gujarat	25	327	38	1	326
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	42	10	10	32
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22	22	9	5	17
11	Jharkhand	22	22	18	17	6
12	Karnataka	30	199	34	175	24
13	Kerala	14	153	19	19	134
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	936	725	741	195
15	Madras	33	268	39	37	231
16	Manipur	7	14	0	0	14
17	Meghalaya	6	10	5	1	8
18	Orissa	30	111	--	28	83
19	Patna	38	56	36	44	12
20	Punjab & Haryana	43	117	35	108	9
21	Rajasthan	35	238	40	39	1
22	Sikkim	4	4	2	4	0
23	Tripura	5	13	0	12	1
24	Uttarakhand	13	52	11	25	27
	Total	648	3838	1242	1500	214

Status of Delivery and Installation of the Video Conference Equipments as on 30.04.2016

Sr.No	High Court	Total Number of Locations	Total Units of Hardware (Six per Location)	Total Units of Hardware Received	Total Units of hardwares installed	Total Number of Locations Where Installation Completed	Progress in Delivery (%)	Progress in Installation (%)
1	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	38	228	228	224	37	100.00	98.25
2	Bombay	76	456	456	456	76	100.00	100.00
3	Calcutta	37	222	221	179	27	99.55	80.63
4	Chhattisgarh	115	690	689	658	101	99.86	95.36
5(a)	Gauhati-Arunachal Pradesh	4	24	23	10	1	95.83	41.67
5(b)	Gauhati-Assam	69	414	414	367	41	100.00	88.65
5(c)	Gauhati-Mizoram	15	90	86	55	0	95.56	61.11
5(d)	Gauhati-Nagaland	23	138	135	67	1	97.83	48.55
6	Himachal Pradesh	16	96	96	96	16	100.00	100.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	24	144	144	140	21	100.00	97.22
8	Jharkhand	20	120	119	103	13	99.17	85.83
9	Kerala	16	96	96	65	10	100.00	67.71
10	Madhya Pradesh	96	576	573	571	91	99.48	99.13
11	Madras	31	186	186	186	31	100.00	100.00
12	Manipur	14	84	84	79	9	100.00	94.05
13	Meghalaya	8	48	48	48	8	100.00	100.00
14	Orissa	85	510	509	507	83	99.80	99.41
15	Punjab & Haryana	34	204	204	204	34	100.00	100.00
16	Rajasthan	68	408	408	408	68	100.00	100.00
17	Sikkim	6	36	36	21	2	100.00	58.33
18	Tripura	4	24	23	23	3	95.83	95.83
19	Uttarakhand	31	186	186	186	31	100.00	100.00
Total		830	4980	4964	4653	704	99.68	93.43

Note: Data given in this 'Statistical Updates' section of the newsletter is as provided by High Courts to the office of the eCommittee or updated by the respective Courts on NJDG.