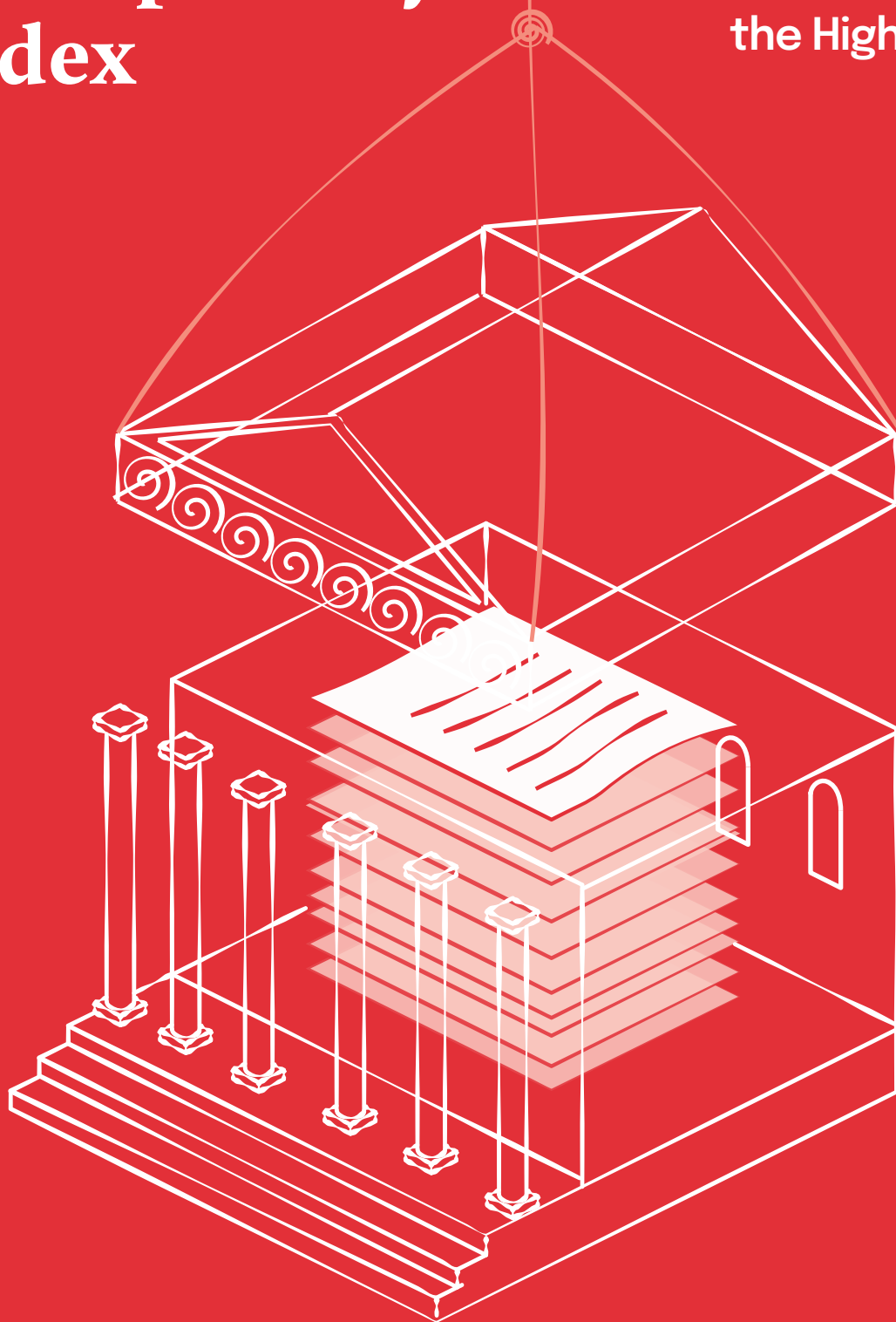


The Judicial Transparency Index

Assessing disclosure
of information by the
Supreme Court and
the High Courts



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Errors, if any, are the authors' alone.

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Executive Summary and Key Findings

Transparency in judicial functioning is central to public trust and independence of the judiciary.

To foster greater judicial transparency, the **Justice Access and Lowering Delays in India** ('JALDI') Initiative developed the **Judicial Transparency Index** ('JTI') in 2025. The index provides baseline standards against which transparency in Indian courts may be assessed.

Using the JTI, this report analyses the disclosure of information by the Supreme Court and the High Courts on their official websites. Availability of information has been examined across three categories of judicial functioning:

A. Judicial processes,

B. institutional governance and administration, and

C. judicial and administrative personnel.

Each category further consists of six themes, and includes indicators to assess the level of judicial transparency within that theme.

Between November 2025 and February 2026, the JALDI team undertook an extensive review of the court websites to assess the availability of information in accordance with the JTI.



Public access to court hearings

Two courts, i.e., the Punjab and Haryana and Orissa High Courts make available all the necessary information under the sub-indicators for public access to court hearings.



Adoption of live streaming

13 High Courts live stream their proceedings to varying degrees.

Notably, the High Courts of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Gauhati, and Telangana live streamed more than 75% of their court halls on a given day, facilitating greater transparency in court proceedings.

Highest Transparency

The **Chhattisgarh High Court** makes the most information available under this category

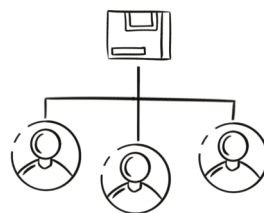


Judicial Processes

Transparency in the judicial process is necessary to ensure fairness of trials. Under this category, court websites were reviewed to assess the availability of cause lists, judgements and orders, information necessary to facilitate public and media access to courts, and policies governing case allocation and recusals.

Publication of cause lists

All courts publish their cause lists with varying timelines, but **eight High Courts** ensure greater advance notice of their hearings by releasing cause lists at least 24 hours before the proceedings.



Case allocation and publication of information regarding recusals

No court publishes the criteria governing case allocation and judicial recusals on their websites, and only the Delhi High Court indicates the process for requesting recusals.

Facilitating media access to courts

Policies governing media access to courts are published by **eight High Courts**.





Publication of annual reports

Only **eight High Courts** have published their annual reports for the year 2024-25, while four High Courts do not publish any annual reports on their websites.



Publication of rules, regulations and manuals governing the court

All except three courts publish the legislation/rules governing court practice and procedure on their websites.

Highest Transparency



The **Himachal Pradesh High Court** publishes the most information under this category.

Institutional governance and administration

Administrative transparency offers the public greater insight into the functioning of courts and strengthens judicial accountability. Court websites were assessed for availability of annual reports, rules and regulations of the court, information on court committees, information pertaining to the RTI Act and the PoSH Act, and budgetary disclosures.



Information facilitating implementation of the PoSH Act

11 High Courts publish the full contact information (phone number and email IDs) of their Internal Complaints Committees, including that of their benches, while eight High Courts do not provide this information.

Publishing information facilitating the implementation of the RTI Act



The RTI rules of **15 High Courts** prescribe additional exemptions from disclosure of information, over and above those listed under Section 8 of the RTI Act.

Budgetary disclosures



In terms of budgetary information, very few courts consistently make disclosures. As many as **eight High Courts** have not published any budget at all, either for the current or the previous financial years, and 15 High Courts have not published any expenditure data for either the past financial year or the previous financial years.

Information on court registry

23 High Courts provide at least one official contact for reaching the registry of the court and its benches, where applicable.



Highest Transparency

The **Tripura High Court** has the strongest disclosures under this category



Judicial and administrative personnel

Transparency in the procedures and decisions governing court personnel is important for ensuring judicial independence, impartiality, and integrity. Court websites were reviewed for information pertaining to the sanctioned and working strength of courts, the court registry, appointments, transfers, disciplinary actions, and disclosure of assets.



Disclosures regarding appointments and recruitment

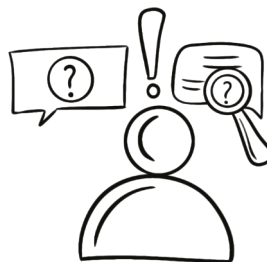
While **24 High Courts** publish the names of shortlisted candidates for the district judiciary, only 14 disclose their marks in the last five shortlists.

Proactive disclosure of assets

While no court publishes complete asset disclosures by all its judges, **87 judges** across seven High Courts currently disclose their assets to varying degrees.



Disclosures regarding disciplinary actions



None of the High Courts make available the code of conduct governing its judges on its website.

Only **two High Courts** (Jammu & Kashmir and Tripura) publish information on sanctions imposed on district judicial officers.

Among the High Courts, Himachal Pradesh makes the most information available, followed by Tripura. While the Supreme Court exhibits strong transparency in institutional governance and administration, its disclosures in relation to judicial processes and personnel-related information are moderate. By mapping the existing transparency landscape, and highlighting best practices and areas for improvement, this report seeks to encourage further discussion on judicial transparency and foster greater institutional openness of the judiciary.

Introduction

Transparency in the judiciary is central to the functioning of a constitutional democracy.

By enabling public oversight and informed engagement, it strengthens judicial independence, fairness and efficiency. In turn, a judiciary that commands greater public trust is better placed to enforce government accountability and uphold the rule of law.

Over the past few years, the Indian judiciary has taken significant strides towards greater transparency. In 2017, the Supreme Court decided to publish the reasons underpinning its Collegium recommendations for judicial appointments and transfers.¹ More recently, in 2025, the Court adopted a resolution requiring all its judges to publicly disclose their assets.² The year 2025 also saw the Supreme Court publish the findings of a disciplinary proceeding against a High Court judge.³ Though significant, these steps have yet to translate into institutional, holistic transparency within the judiciary. Disclosure of assets by judges, for instance, remains discretionary. There is also no institutional policy requiring the publication of statistics or decisions relating to disciplinary actions against judges.

To encourage greater systemic transparency, the **Justice Access and Lowering Delays in India** ('JALDI') Initiative developed the **Judicial Transparency Index** ('JTI') in 2025.⁴ The index provides baseline standards against which the transparency in Indian courts may be assessed. By enabling an assessment of prevailing transparency practices, the JTI aims to serve as a

valuable resource for institutional and external stakeholders to strengthen institutional openness. For the purposes of the index, transparency has been defined as proactive disclosure of information on court websites that enables the public to assess the courts' functioning. The index accordingly assesses courts based on the availability of information on their websites.

The JTI examines judicial transparency in three broad categories — judicial processes, institutional governance and administration, and judicial and administrative personnel — and contains 18 themes of transparency. Four additional themes have been provided for areas where no mandates exist, or where collation and disclosure of information may be resource-intensive. The index is designed in a court-agnostic manner and can be tailored to any judicial body.

While the first report devised a measurable framework for transparency, this report aims to apply the same in practice. Using the JTI, this report seeks to understand the level of information disclosure by the Supreme Court and the High Courts on their official websites. We focus on these courts due to their central role in judicial administration in the country. By examining the higher judiciary in light of the JTI indicators, highlighting current practices, and offering recommendations, this report aims to call attention to areas for institutional reform, strengthen transparency, and foster greater openness in courts.

¹ Supreme Court of India, *Re: Transparency in Collegium system* (3 October 2017) <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/documents/collegium/2017.10.03-minutes-transparency.pdf>> accessed 9 March 2026 ["Re: Transparency in Collegium system"].

² Supreme Court of India, *Press Release* (5 May 2025) <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/05/2025050550.pdf>> accessed 9 March 2026 ["Press Release"].

³ Maneesh Chibber, 'Read Justice Yashwant Varma Probe Report: Cash was recovered, burnt cash was removed' (*Bar and Bench*, 19 June 2025) <<https://www.barandbench.com/news/read-justice-yashwant-varma-probe-report-cash-was-recovered-burnt-cash-was-removed>> accessed 9 March 2026.

⁴ Jyotika Randhawa, Shruthi Naik, and Shreya Tripathy, 'Measuring Transparency in the Indian Judiciary: The Judicial Transparency Index' (*Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy*, 2025) <<https://vidhilegalpolicy.in/research/measuring-transparency-in-the-indian-judiciary-the-judicial-transparency-index/>> accessed 9 March 2026.

Methodology

The present report assesses transparency in the higher judiciary, i.e., the Supreme Court and the High Courts, using the framework of the JTI and adapting it to the context of the higher judiciary.

While the JTI had a total of 68 indicators, 11 indicators were adapted for the High Courts,⁵ and 5 indicators were adapted and elaborated upon for the Supreme Court.⁶ These changes are due to differences in the nature of administrative oversight exercised by the Supreme Court and High Courts, respectively. While the Supreme Court has to make available certain information for the High Courts, the High Courts have to provide information pertaining to the district judiciary. As a result, this report uses 74 indicators to examine the High Courts and 71 indicators for the Supreme Court. Additionally, we have assessed courts using four additional themes that address important aspects of judicial transparency but for which no current mandates exist or which might require excessive resources in data collation and disclosure. Indicators within these themes have not been included in the calculation of the courts' overall points.

Court websites were reviewed using these indicators over a period of three months between November 2025 and February 2026. Based on the methodology followed for the indicators, High Courts can receive a maximum of 91 points, while the Supreme Court can receive a maximum of 88 points.⁷ The assessment criteria has been provided in Annexure A for reference.

For some of the indicators, the information varies across different benches of a High Court. These indicators relate to public access to courts, live streaming, cause lists, subject-matter roster, Internal Complaints Committee ('ICC') details, details of the Public Information Officer ('PIO'), information related to the registry, and appointment rules of the district judiciary (where benches are situated in different states). In such cases, we assigned points to all the benches of a High Court, and then took the average of these as the final value for the High Court for that particular indicator.

In keeping with our formulation of transparency in terms of proactive disclosures by courts, we have solely considered information disclosed on the courts' official websites. In case, any information was found online on a source other than a court's official website, and the link to it was not provided on the court's website, the same has not been considered. Most of the information on the websites was found either on dedicated webpages and sections, or in the

Number of indicators used for assessment:

High Courts:



74

Supreme Court:



71

⁵ For example, new indicators pertaining to publication of budget, expenditure and audit reports had to be introduced in the case of High Courts, seeking information about the district judiciary, as it is the High Courts that centrally publish such information about all district courts under their jurisdiction. Indicators dealing with appointment criteria, transfer policy and transfer recommendations of judges had to be similarly adapted.

⁶ These include appointment criteria, names of candidates proposed to be judges, transfer policy, transfer orders of judges and disciplinary sanctions against judges, all of which were modified to yield information about the High Courts.

⁷ Barring the points for additional indicators

annual reports and disclosure statements under Section 4(1)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 ('RTI Act'), or in the notices and notifications section. Information under public access to courts was mostly found in the 'Contact us', 'About Us' and FAQs sections apart from the aforementioned sources. Facilities like live streaming links, cause lists, rosters and judgement search were usually found under dedicated headers or webpages. Rules, regulations and policies were found either on the 'Rules' pages or were searched in the notifications by entering keywords referencing the names of the rules. Information related to the implementation of the RTI Act and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 ('PoSH Act') was either found under dedicated headers on the websites or on distinct portals whose links had been provided. We looked for the budget and expenditure details in the annual reports, RTI disclosure statements and in the notifications sections by entering relevant keywords. Information related to court personnel was mostly available under specific headers on the websites, or again, present in the annual reports and RTI disclosures. Some courts follow the practice of making contact information of personnel available in telephone directories. If a particular piece of information was not found on the expected destinations on a website, our practice was to use the search bar functionality present on the court website or in the notices and notifications section by way of a final check using suitable keywords (e.g. "district courts/judiciary" for information related to the district judiciary or "disciplinary", "suspension", etc. for sanction orders, and so on), before concluding that the information could not be found.

LIMITATIONS

Owing to constraints of time, and in some cases the inherent constraints of the interfaces of some court websites, our study is characterised by certain limitations.

First, for indicators where information changes on a daily basis, our study is limited to information available on a particular day. For example, indicators such as live streaming and publication of cause lists are susceptible to daily variations, and we have not conducted a temporal study tracking the availability of such information over a period of time to generate an aggregated or average value. Instead, we assessed each court for a single working day, and assigned points on the basis of whether the concerned information was available on that day.

Second, our exercise confines itself to evaluating courts for disclosure alone, and does not go into the question of on-ground implementation.

Third, as there are variations in the structure of court websites, and information could be published in non-intuitive locations, our study is limited to finding information through relevant sections on the court websites or using available search functionalities.

Lastly, the study is limited to assessing whether information has been made available on the official court website, and does not assess the veracity of such information or whether it is up-to-date.⁸ As the information has been made available directly by the courts, the study assumes timely updation of information.

⁸ Barring specific indicators that depend on current information being made available, such as annual reports or budgetary disclosures.

Transparency across High Courts

No High Court has been able to ensure full transparency across all key areas of judicial functioning. Table 1 provides the category-wise and overall results for each court, demonstrating the extent of their openness.

Among all courts, Himachal Pradesh makes the most information available, followed by Tripura.

The Himachal Pradesh High Court records the highest transparency in the category of institutional governance. Its disclosures concerning the RTI Act, the PoSH Act, and budgetary information are relatively robust. It does not do as well in publishing sufficient information for enabling public access to court hearings. The Tripura High Court, in addition to personnel-related information also exhibits strong transparency in judicial processes, especially in information enabling public and media access to court hearings. Its disclosures across areas of budgetary information, and the RTI and the PoSH Act, however, are relatively weak.

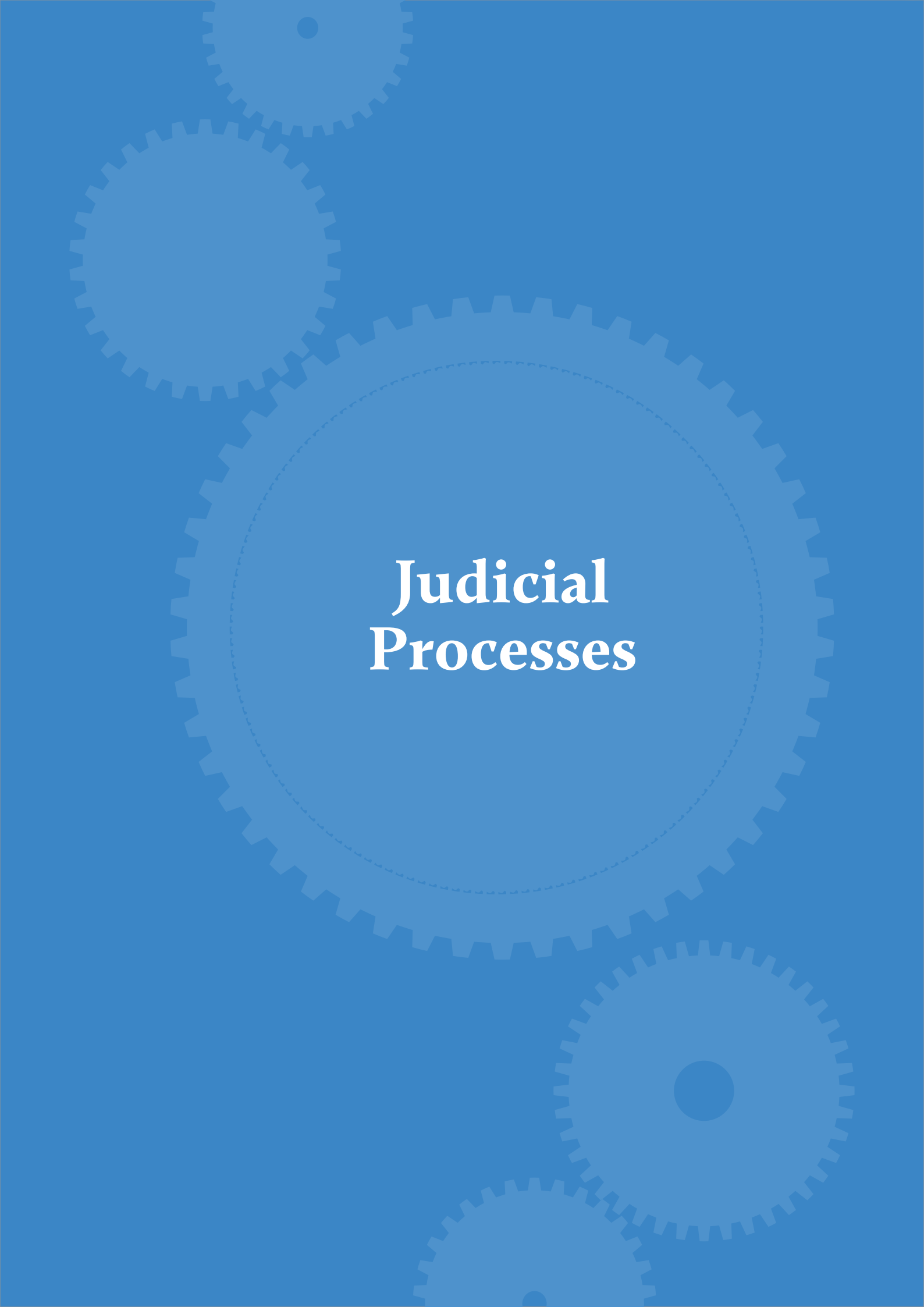
The High Courts of Meghalaya and Bombay provide relatively less information than other courts.

These courts specifically lag behind in publishing information that facilitates the public's access to court hearings, their recent annual reports and budgetary disclosures. However, the Bombay High Court does well in the publication of cause lists and the Meghalaya High Court in providing information relating to the PoSH Act.

Overall, courts have demonstrated strong transparency in judgements and orders, judicial appointments, registry information, and information relating to the RTI Act. Transparency in cause lists, court rules, and information enabling public access to court hearings has been moderate. However, judicial transparency in case allocation, recusals, budgetary disclosures, and disciplinary actions leaves much to be desired.

Table 1: Category-wise and overall values, per High Court

Court	Judicial processes	Institutional governance and administration	Judicial and administrative personnel	Grand total
Himachal Pradesh High Court	 17 /28	 23 /37	 12.5 /26	 52.5 /91
Tripura High Court	 19.5/28	 17 /37	 15.5/26	 52 /91
Orissa High Court	 18 /28	 20 /37	 9 /26	 47 /91
Delhi High Court	 14.5 /28	 20.5/37	 11 /26	 46 /91
Chhattisgarh High Court	 20 /28	 14.5 /37	 11 /26	 45.5 /91
Kerala High Court	 17.5 /28	 15 /37	 11.5 /26	 44 /91
Andhra Pradesh High Court	 14.5 /28	 16 /37	 13.5/26	 44 /91
Allahabad High Court	 12 /28	 18 /37	 14 /26	 44 /91
Uttarakhand High Court	 14 /28	 20.5/37	 9 /26	 43.5 /91
Telangana High Court	 17.5 /28	 17 /37	 8.5 /26	 43 /91
Gujarat High Court	 16 /28	 15.5 /37	 11.5 /26	 43 /91
Punjab and Haryana High Court	 16 /28	 14.5 /37	 12 /26	 42.5 /91
Madras High Court	 9.5 /28	 20 /37	 12 /26	 41.5 /91
Patna High Court	 13.5 /28	 17 /37	 10.5 /26	 41 /91
Manipur High Court	 11.5 /28	 18 /37	 11 /26	 40.5 /91
Madhya Pradesh High Court	 14.8 /28	 13.8 /37	 11 /26	 39.6 /91
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	 13 /28	 13 /37	 13.5/26	 39.5 /91
Rajasthan High Court	 11 /28	 16.5 /37	 11.5 /26	 39 /91
Gauhati High Court	 13.3 /28	 13.6 /37	 11 /26	 37.9 /91
Jharkhand High Court	 14.5 /28	 13.5 /37	 8.5 /26	 36.5 /91
Karnataka High Court	 15.8 /28	 14.6 /37	 6 /26	 36.4 /91
Sikkim High Court	 13.5 /28	 12.5 /37	 10 /26	 36 /91
Calcutta High Court	 11.1 /28	 15.3 /37	 8.8 /26	 35.2 /91
Bombay High Court	 14.2 /28	 10.5 /37	 10 /26	 34.7 /91
Meghalaya High Court	 14.5 /28	 13.5 /37	 6 /26	 34 /91



Judicial Processes

Public access to court hearings

Public access to court hearings refers to making information available so that anyone can observe court proceedings. In line with the JTI, we assessed courts based on the physical and virtual accessibility details published on their websites.

Overall, we observed significant variation across courts on this indicator. Out of a maximum of 11, the Orissa High Court recorded the highest at 10.5, while the Rajasthan and Madras High Courts recorded the lowest at 4.



INDICATOR 1

Access to court premises and hearings

Courts were assessed on seven sub-indicators capturing whether their websites provided key accessibility information, namely contact numbers, address, map location, working hours, court calendar, standard operating procedures ('SOPs') for physical and virtual access to courts. These sub-indicators emphasise the need for providing multiple resources to enable effective access to courts.

Courts varied widely in the information provided by them. Overall, only two High Courts, Orissa and Punjab and Haryana, had all seven sub-indicators published on their website.

SUB-INDICATOR 3

Inclusion of court contact details

SUB-INDICATOR 1

Inclusion of court address

Only 18 of the 25 courts listed their addresses, including that of their benches, on their websites.



SUB-INDICATOR 2

Inclusion of the court's GPS location

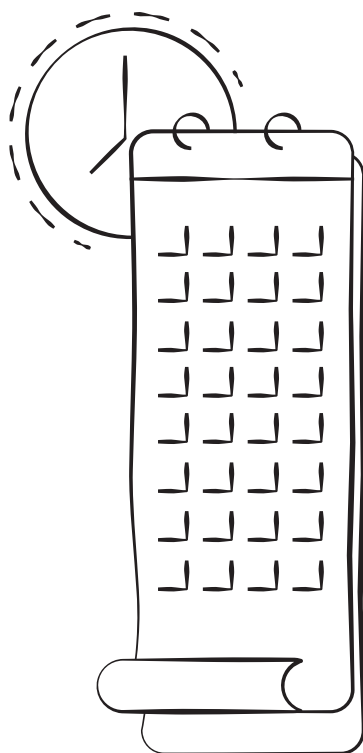
Only eight courts provided a GPS location, including for their benches. Notably, the Patna High Court displayed a GPS location of its premises but did not include a written address.

All courts, except the circuit benches of the Calcutta High Court, consistently provided contact information through phone numbers or directories. However, we observed that sometimes court contact details (phone numbers and addresses) were located in different sections of the website. For example, in the Andhra Pradesh High Court and the Bombay High Court websites⁹ addresses were placed at the bottom of the main page, while phone numbers appeared in directories. This would require viewers to search multiple parts of the website to find the complete information.

⁹ High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati <<https://aphc.gov.in/index.php>> accessed 16 March 2026; 'Telephone Directory' (High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati) <<https://aphc.gov.in/td1/mobile/index.html>> accessed 16 March 2026; 'Contact Us' (High Court of Bombay) <<https://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/contact.php>> accessed 16 March 2026; 'Telephone Directory - 2026', (High Court of Bombay) <https://bombayhighcourt.gov.in/bhc/telephone_directory/document/1770723109_TelephoneDirectory.pdf> accessed 16 March 2026.

SUB-INDICATOR 4**Information on working hours**

15 courts published their working hours.¹⁰ However, this information was often difficult to locate. For instance, on the Himachal Pradesh High Court website, working hours appeared only within the RTI disclosure section,¹¹ while on the Karnataka High Court website, they were listed solely in the FAQs.¹² The High Courts of Andhra Pradesh,¹³ and Chhattisgarh,¹⁴ amongst others, mention the working hours in either standing orders, notifications or in the High Court rules.



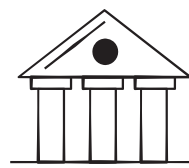
The assessment of information on accessing court hearings was based on:

(a) whether courts had published procedures to access court premises (such as information on designated entrance for litigants, information required for passes, security protocol, etc.); and

(b) whether courts had published procedures to attend court hearings (such as information on appropriate attire, protocol to be followed in courtrooms, information required for joining live streamed/virtual hearings, etc.).

SUB-INDICATOR 5**Information on court calendars**

For calendars, High Courts and their respective benches were assessed on the assumption that a calendar published on the principal bench's website applied to all benches unless a specific bench had issued its own. All courts, except the Kohima Bench of the Gauhati High Court,¹⁵ had published calendars online.

**SUB-INDICATOR 6****Information on access to court premises**

Seven courts provided information on access to court premises, including that of their benches.¹⁶

¹⁰ High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka (and benches), Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Rajasthan (and its bench), Allahabad (and its bench), Punjab and Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh (and its benches), Madras (and its bench) and Telangana.

¹¹ High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, *Notification* (1 August 2025)

<<https://highcourt.hp.gov.in/pdf/UpdatedInformationunderRTIAct2025.pdf>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹² 'FAQ' (High Court of Karnataka) <<https://judiciary.karnataka.gov.in/faq.php?p=47&stateNM=>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹³ High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati, *Standing Orders* (2004) <<https://aphc.gov.in/docs/standingordersrevised2004.pdf>> accessed on 11 March 2026.

¹⁴ The High Court of Chhattisgarh Rules 2007, r 18 <[https://highcourt.cg.gov.in/information/rule/2025/cghc_rules2007\(as_on10012025\).pdf](https://highcourt.cg.gov.in/information/rule/2025/cghc_rules2007(as_on10012025).pdf)> accessed 11 March 2026 ["Chhattisgarh Rules 2007"]

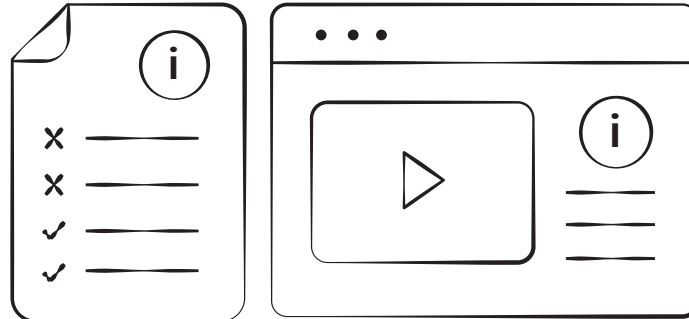
¹⁵ The Kohima Bench calendar link was not working. <https://kohimahighcourt.gov.in/downloads/ghckb_2025_calendar.pdf> accessed on 10 March 2026.

¹⁶ High Courts of Delhi, Gujarat, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Allahabad, and Punjab and Haryana.

SUB-INDICATOR 7

Information on procedure to attend court hearings

On the other hand, 21 courts had published information on access to court hearings.¹⁷ However, most courts only provided information on accessing virtual hearings through video conferencing manuals/SOPs.



The Orissa High Court website, for instance, had published detailed video conferencing guidelines for party-in-persons and advocates.¹⁸

Notably, the Punjab and Haryana High Court was the only court that provided detailed instructions on court etiquette to be followed during physical hearings.¹⁹

SUGGESTIONS

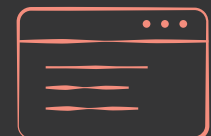
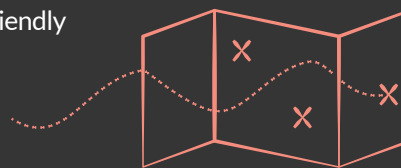
Although most courts publish two or more pieces of information for the indicator, it was often scattered across different pages, making it difficult for the public to locate basic information of the court. The Supreme Court has published a 'Citizen's Charter' that contains information regarding the canteen, court facilities, security protocols and e-gatepass requirements.²⁰

We recommend that High Courts:

✓ **Adopt the Supreme Court's model of a Citizen's Charter** that consolidates essential details for visitors, such as working hours, canteen facilities, and press lounges, into a single, user-friendly resource.

✓ **Host a comprehensive guide or map** on the website to help citizens navigate the premises smoothly while adhering to court protocols.

✓ **Group key administrative information**, such as contact numbers, addresses, and GPS directions, in one dedicated section of the website.



¹⁷ High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Patna, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Manipur, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Calcutta, Meghalaya, Allahabad, Punjab and Haryana, Jharkhand, and Kerala.

¹⁸ High Court of Orissa, Notice <<https://www.orissahighcourt.nic.in/CorrectedNOTICE.pdf>> accessed 16 March 2026.

¹⁹ 'Court Etiquette' (High Court of Punjab and Haryana) <<https://highcourtchd.gov.in/?mod=etiquette>> accessed 17 March 2026.

²⁰ Supreme Court of India, Citizen's Charter <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/10/2025101955.pdf>> accessed 13 March 2026.

Live streaming

Courts were assessed based on four different indicators regarding public access to live streaming of courts.

INDICATOR 2

Whether courts had published their live streaming rules on their websites

We noted that 18 courts had published the rules.

INDICATOR 3

Whether courts provided live streaming links on their websites.

For this indicator, we only considered courts that published live streaming links, not video conferencing links. Live streams are accessible to anyone with the link, whereas video conferencing is typically restricted to participants in the proceedings, such as advocates or litigants, who must log in or verify their role in a case hearing.

16 courts had published such links, either as YouTube links to the official court channel (eg. Karnataka High Court) or as independent links (eg. VConsol links for the Telangana High Court). The Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh High Courts offer dedicated live streaming dashboards that display which court halls were being streamed each day and were updated daily.²¹

INDICATOR 4

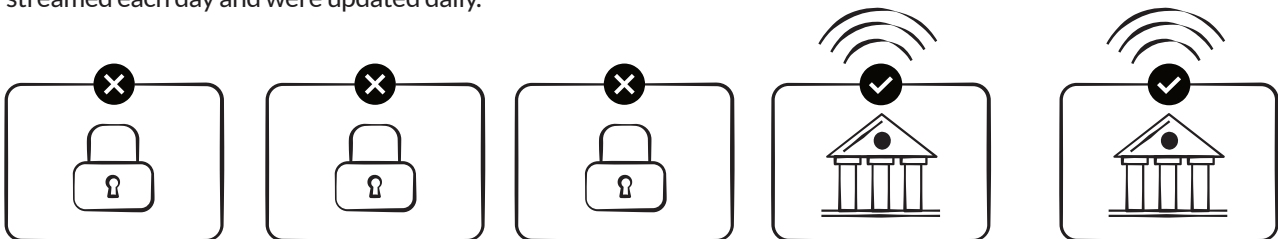
Whether court rules specified which types of proceedings would be live streamed.

Courts received a full point if they clearly outlined which matters could not be live streamed or if they imposed no restrictions at all.

18 of the 25 courts had rules that either positively or negatively defined the matters eligible for live streaming.

The Model Live Streaming Rules listed conditions that High Courts could follow, including restrictions on streaming privileged information, guidelines on recording proceedings, directions regarding storage and access, and specified prohibitions.²² Some High Courts, such as Delhi²³ and Himachal Pradesh,²⁴ have largely reproduced these provisions in their own rules, while others have introduced additional restrictions.

For instance, the Chhattisgarh High Court restricted live streaming in cases involving national security or business confidentiality in commercial disputes, going beyond what the Model Live Streaming Rules outline.²⁵ Similarly, the Gujarat High Court rules allow presiding judges discretion (with the Chief Justice's consent) to restrict live streaming and to order the removal of uploaded videos of live streamed proceedings.²⁶



²¹ 'Live streaming board' (High Court of Gujarat) <<https://gujarathighcourt.nic.in/streamingboard/>> accessed 13 March 2026; 'Display Board' (High Court of Madhya Pradesh) <<https://mphc.gov.in/db>> accessed 16 March 2026.

²² e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, *Model Rules for Live-Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings* (13 September 2022) <<https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/document/model-rules-for-live-streaming-and-recording-of-court-proceedings/>> accessed 13 March 2026.

²³ Live [Streaming] and Recording of Court Proceedings Rules of the High Court of Delhi 2022 <https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/files/2025-04/live_streaming_rules.pdf> accessed 13 March 2026.

²⁴ High Court of Himachal Pradesh, *Notification* (21 March 2023) <<https://highcourt.hp.gov.in/rules/rules%20live%20streaming.pdf>> accessed 13 March 2026.

²⁵ High Court of Chhattisgarh, *Notification* (02 May 2022) <https://highcourt.cg.gov.in/information/rule/2022/noti_5739_rules_02052022.pdf> accessed 13 March 2026.

²⁶ High Court of Gujarat, *Notification* (16 July 2021) <https://gujarathighcourt.nic.in/hccms/sites/default/files/rules_files/The_Gujarat_High_Court_%28Live_Streaming_of_Court_Proceedings%29_Rules_2021_20595.pdf> accessed 13 March 2026.

INDICATOR 5

The number of courts that were being live streamed.

The assessment was based on the percentage of court halls live streamed on a given day, relative to the number of functioning court halls listed in that day's cause list.

Courts received:

1 point if more than 75% of functional courtrooms were live streamed

0.5 points if between 25% and 75% were live streamed

0 points if less than 25% were live streamed.



Only four High Courts had more than 75% of their court halls live streaming proceedings. These included Chhattisgarh (100%), Gujarat (87.5%), Telangana (81%) and Gauhati High Court (between 80-100% for all benches). The Chhattisgarh High Court recorded the best performance, with all functional court halls being live streamed at the time of our review.

The High Courts of Bombay, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Calcutta and Meghalaya received between 0.2 to 0.5 points.

15 courts did not receive any points, either because fewer than 25% of their court halls were live streamed or because they did not conduct live streaming at all.

Courts such as Allahabad, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Manipur, Punjab and Haryana, Rajasthan, Sikkim, and Tripura High Courts did not seem to be live streaming.

SUGGESTIONS

One of our key recommendations stems from the gap between what courts state in their rules regarding live streaming and what occurs in practice. Many courts' rules indicate that all proceedings will be live streamed. However, in practice, this is not the case for most courts, with Chhattisgarh being an exception.

Our study also shows that very few court halls currently live stream their proceedings.

While courts may retain discretion in implementing live streaming, we recommend that courts:

✓ **Clearly specify the categories of proceedings that will, in practice, be streamed,** so as to align public expectations with reality.

✓ **Develop procedures to expand live streaming, enabling broader public access,** to promote greater transparency and uphold the principle of open courts.

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Table 2: Public access to court hearings (High Court)

1 Does the court publish information necessary to facilitate the public's access to court proceedings? Total: 7 points	2 Are live streaming rules available on the court website? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court provide the link to access live streaming of proceedings? Total: 1 point	4 Do the court's rules prescribe which types of proceedings will be live streamed? Total: 1 point	5 Does the court live stream its proceedings? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Orissa High Court	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	10.5
Telangana High Court	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0
Chhattisgarh High Court	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.0
Tripura High Court	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	9.0
Gujarat High Court	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.0
Karnataka High Court	5.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	8.3
Madhya Pradesh High Court	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	8.2
Andhra Pradesh High Court	6.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	8.0
Sikkim High Court	6.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	8.0
Gauhati High Court	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.8
Meghalaya High Court	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	7.5
Uttarakhand High Court	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	7.5
Kerala High Court	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	5.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0
Delhi High Court	5.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0
Patna High Court	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0
Bombay High Court	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	6.2
Allahabad High Court	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Jharkhand High Court	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Calcutta High Court	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.3
Manipur High Court	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	5.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	5.0
Rajasthan High Court	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Madras High Court	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0

Publication of cause lists

Cause lists are central to the functioning of the everyday courtroom and inform advocates, litigants, and the public about the cases scheduled before each bench, helping them anticipate when a matter is likely to be heard.

For our study, courts were assessed based on two indicators under this theme for the publication of the daily cause list.



INDICATOR 1

Whether the cause lists were published sufficiently in advance of the hearings

As per JTI, courts received points in the following manner:

1 full point if cause lists were published at **least 24 hours before** the bench's working hours.

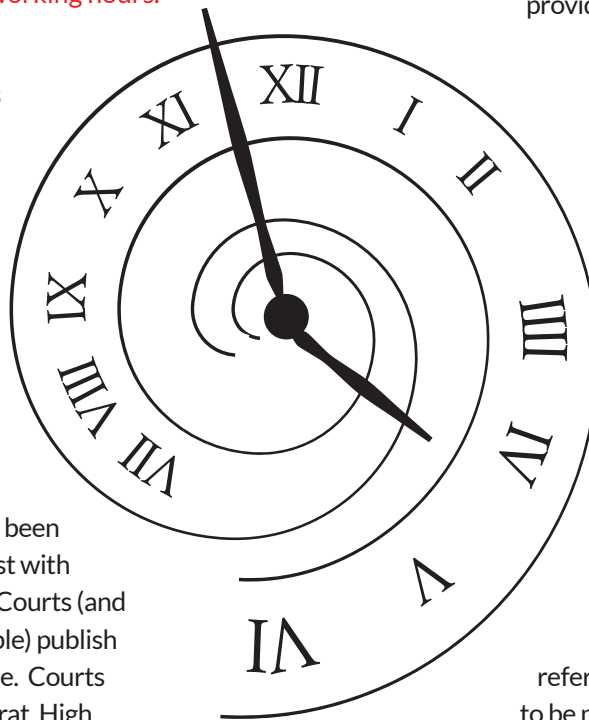
0.5 points if cause lists were published **less than 24 hours** in advance

0 points if there was an **absence of published** cause lists



Varied timelines

We found that all courts have been publishing their cause lists, just with varying timelines. Eight High Courts (and their benches, where applicable) publish cause lists 24 hours in advance. Courts such as the Bombay and Gujarat High Courts publish cause lists for the following two working days.



Live dashboards

Interestingly, some courts such as the High Courts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have a 'Live Dashboard' for cause lists that provide updates to the viewer regarding when the cause list is uploaded.²⁷

The dashboard also has the video conferencing links available adjoining the relevant court halls. The dashboard system, in our view, sets a comprehensive standard for cause list visibility on court websites.

We also found that in the case of the Madhya Pradesh High Court, under the Madhya Pradesh High Court Rules 2008,²⁸ hearings before a Full Bench and Division Bench on points of law referred by a Single Bench are required to be published in the cause list a week in advance. While no such hearings appeared to have been listed during our assessment, this is good practice as it ensures that publicly significant cases receive greater publicity and attention.

²⁷ 'Model advance cause list uploading' (High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati) <https://aphc.gov.in/Hcdbs/online_board.jsp> accessed 13 March 2026; 'Cause list uploading status' (High Court of Telangana) <<https://causelist.tshc.gov.in/live-status>> accessed 13 March 2026.

²⁸ The High Court of Madhya Pradesh Rules 2008, ch 12 r 20 <https://mphc.gov.in/PDF/web_pdf/RR/MP%20HIGH%20COURT%20RULES%20AMENDED%2014.03.2025.pdf> accessed 16 March 2026.

INDICATOR 2**Whether these cause lists were sufficiently detailed**

We assessed whether the courts' cause lists provided:

- ✓ Additional details beyond the basic information such as the purpose or subject-matter of hearings
- ✓ Link for live streaming
- ✓ Link for video conferencing

**Inclusion of additional details**

All High Courts, except Sikkim and Punjab and Haryana, indicate the stage of proceedings or the subject matter in their cause lists.

**Lack of live streaming links**

Apart from two High Courts, none of the High Courts shared live streaming links in the cause list.²⁹

²⁹ High Court of Bombay (and its benches) and High Court of Telangana.

³⁰ *Sarvesh Mathur v. The Registrar General High Court of Punjab and Haryana* 2023 SCC OnLine SC 1332 ¶¶14.

Video conferencing links not provided

19 High Courts (and their benches) had the video conferencing links present in the cause list. Six courts did not provide video conferencing links, indicating non-compliance with the Supreme Court's mandate requiring video conferencing access to be made available in the cause lists.³⁰ Notably, in the High Courts of Gauhati and Jammu & Kashmir, the video conferencing links were found in the cause lists of only some benches.



Overall, both the Telangana and Bombay High Courts received full points, as they not only provided additional details about the hearings but also provided a single, common link to access both the live streaming and the video conferencing portal (via VConsol), simplifying access to these services.

SUGGESTIONS

When cause lists do not indicate which matters are virtually accessible, it can hinder the public, litigants, and lawyers who wish to observe or join proceedings. This restricts effective access to hearings and creates avoidable practical barriers for those who rely on virtual access.

Based on our findings, we recommend that all High Courts:

✓ **Provide sufficient detail** in their cause lists.



✓ **Include relevant live streaming and video conferencing links** where available.



✓ **Publish the cause list ideally at least 24 hours in advance** to enable stakeholders to plan their court visit effectively.

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Table 3: Cause lists (High Court)

1

Are the cause lists published sufficiently in advance of the hearings?

Total:
1 point

2

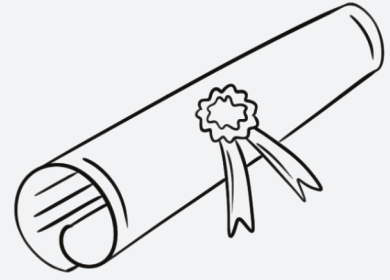
Are the cause lists sufficiently detailed?

Total:
3 points

Court	Indicators 1	2	Grand Total
Bombay High Court	1.0	3.0	4.0
Telangana High Court	0.5	3.0	3.5
Chhattisgarh High Court	1.0	2.0	3.0
Gujarat High Court	1.0	2.0	3.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0	2.0	3.0
Meghalaya High Court	1.0	2.0	3.0
Rajasthan High Court	1.0	2.0	3.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Calcutta High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Delhi High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Jharkhand High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Karnataka High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Kerala High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Manipur High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Patna High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Tripura High Court	0.5	2.0	2.5
Gauhati High Court	0.9	1.3	2.2
Allahabad High Court	1.0	1.0	2.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	0.5	1.5	2.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court	1.0	1.0	2.0
Madras High Court	0.5	1.0	1.5
Orissa High Court	0.5	1.0	1.5
Sikkim High Court	0.5	1.0	1.5
Uttarakhand High Court	0.5	1.0	1.5

Publication of judgements and orders

The publication of judgements and orders ensures that the public can access the court's reasoning and interpretation of the law.



INDICATOR 1

Whether the website provided a free, online database of judgements and orders



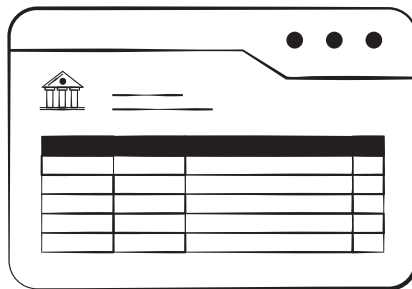
Database of judgements and orders

For the first indicator, we found that all courts provide a database of judgements and orders, either hosted on their own websites or accessible through a link to the eCourts portal.



Digital law reports

We also observed that some High Courts maintain their own digital law reports, where judgements are published online. For example, e-APHC (for Andhra Pradesh),³¹ e-PHCR (for Patna),³² and e-Jharkhand Law Records (for Jharkhand).³³ The Andhra Pradesh High Court also maintains a Digital Law Reports database that is updated fortnightly and includes judgements along with details such as citations and case summaries.³⁴



INDICATOR 2

Whether these documents were easily searchable and accessible

The second indicator was used to assess whether the database provided by courts was easy to navigate and access. Courts were assigned a point if the judgements were searchable by three or more criteria.

No court fared poorly in this indicator. We attribute this to the largely standardized eCourts portal that allows a person to search via multiple criteria such as case number, names of parties or advocates, free text search etc.

Publication of judgements of 'public importance'

In addition to making all judgements available online, some courts like the Andhra Pradesh, Gauhati and Kerala High Courts separately collate and publish judgements of 'public importance'.³⁵ This is good practice as these judgements are made more easily accessible to the general public.

³¹ 'eAPHC', (High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati) <<https://digi-services.aphc.ap.gov.in/eaphcr/>> accessed on 13 March 2026.

³² 'e-PHCR', (High Court of Patna) <<https://patnahighcourt.gov.in/ehcr/>> accessed 13 March 2026.

³³ 'e-JHLR', (High Court of Jharkhand) <<https://jharkhandhighcourt.nic.in/ejhlr/>> accessed 13 March 2026.

³⁴ 'Andhra Pradesh Digital law Reports', (High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati) <<https://digi-services.aphc.ap.gov.in/apdigilr/>> accessed 13 March 2026.

³⁵ 'Landmark Judgment' (High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati) <https://aphc.gov.in/landmark_judgments.php> accessed on 23 March 2026; 'Important Judgments' (High Court of Gauhati) <<https://ghconline.gov.in/index.php/important-judgments/>> accessed on 23 March 2026; 'Matters of Public Importance - Cases' (High Court of Kerala, Ernakulam) <<https://hckinfo.keralacourts.in/digicourt/Casedetailssearch/Publicmatter/>> accessed on 23 March 2026

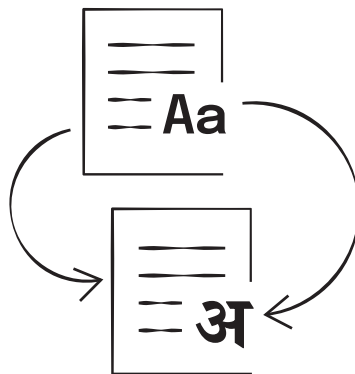
Live dashboards

The Madhya Pradesh High Court also enhances ease of access and has a database that provides information on when judgements and orders that have been reserved are pronounced and uploaded on the website. This is in line with the Supreme Court's recommendation in *Peela Pahan vs. State of Jharkhand*,³⁶ where the bench directed all High Courts to suitably modify their existing practice or formats of publishing judgements and orders to ensure that they clearly mention the following: (i) the date when a judgement is reserved; (ii) the date when a judgement is pronounced; and (iii) the date when a judgement is uploaded on the website.³⁷

INDICATOR 3

Whether the judgements were available in the state's regional language

The third indicator assessed whether judgements were available in the state's regional language. This indicator was added to ensure better accessibility to the public who did not understand English, which is the primary language that judgements are published in.



All courts, except the Jammu and Kashmir High Court, published the court's judgements in a regional language.³⁸

Small number of judgements translated



A common trend we observed was that only a small number of judgements were translated each year, resulting in a lack of consistency in the publication of translated judgements. For example, Delhi High Court translated its judgements consistently until 2024, but only six were translated in 2025.³⁹

SUGGESTIONS

Readability and accessibility are key challenges in the publication of judgements. It is important that the public can not only access judgements but also understand them.

Based on our study, we propose two recommendations:

✓ **Courts should take steps to highlight landmark cases**, as seen in the High Courts of Kerala, Gauhati and Andhra Pradesh and improve the ease of searching and downloading judgements. In this regard, providing the name of the case, the case number, and the date of judgement are important for the public to identify landmark cases.

✓ **That all judgements be made more accessible by translating them into the state's regional language.** If courts do not have the capacity to translate all their judgements, they should at a minimum, prioritize translating judgements of significant public importance.

³⁶ 2025 SCC OnLine SC 1152 ¶¶6.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ 'Judgements of The High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh translated into Vernacular Language' (*High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh*) <https://jkhighcourt.nic.in/judgments_hc.php> accessed 13 March 2026.

³⁹ नरिण्यों की सूची (हन्दी), (*High Court of Delhi*) <<https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/app/judgements-hindi>> accessed 13 March 2026.

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Table 4: Judgements and orders (High Court)

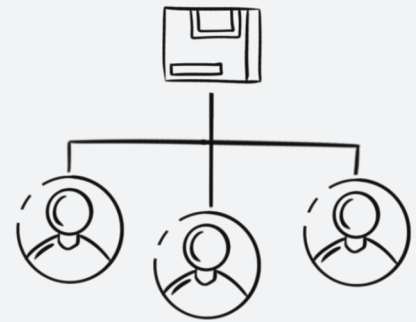
1 Is there an online database providing free public access to judgements and orders? Total: 1 point	2 Are court orders and judgements easily searchable on the database? Total: 1 point	3 Are judgements available in the State regional language? Total: 1 point
--	--	--

Court	Indicators 1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Bombay High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Calcutta High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Chhattisgarh High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Delhi High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Gauhati High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Gujarat High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Jharkhand High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Karnataka High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Kerala High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Madhya Pradesh High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Madras High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Manipur High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Meghalaya High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Orissa High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Patna High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Punjab and Haryana High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Rajasthan High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Sikkim High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Telangana High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Tripura High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Uttarakhand High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■

Transparency in case allocation

Transparency in case allocation enhances public understanding of how judges take up cases in the courtroom. Decisions made by the Chief Justices are made publicly available through rosters, which allocate cases to judges based on subject matter.

Additionally, cases are sometimes transferred or reassigned between judges due to a multitude of reasons.



INDICATOR 1

Whether court websites published a subject-matter roster that assigned cases to judges in each court hall

Rosters must be updated frequently to incorporate retirement, death, or transfer of judges in a court.



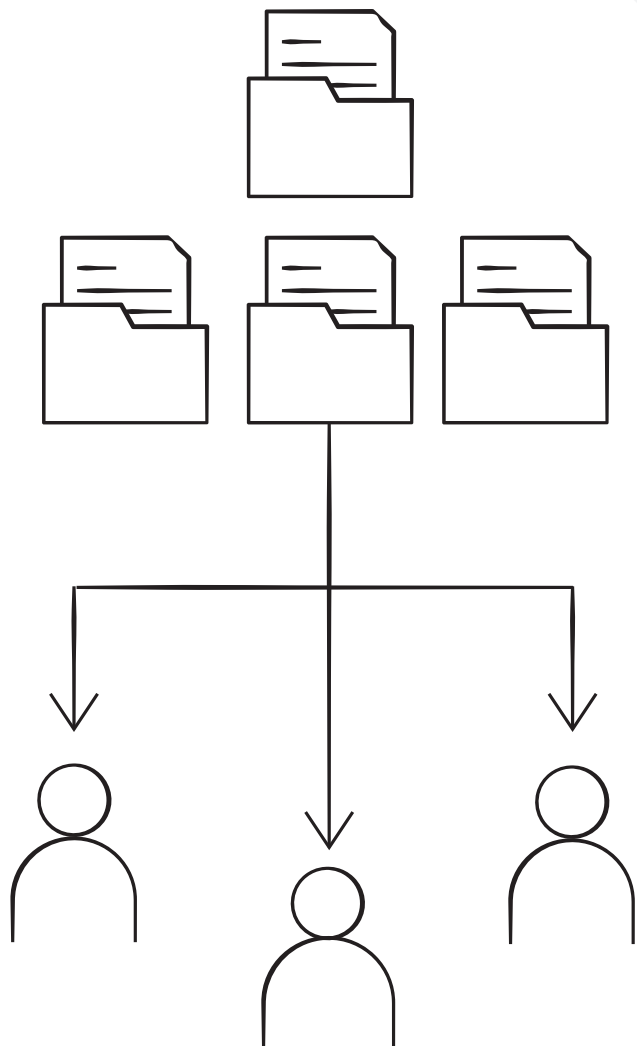
Publication and update of rosters

Most courts publish and update their rosters from time to time. However, the Aizawl bench of the Gauhati High Court and both Jalpaiguri and Port Blair benches of the Calcutta High Court had rosters that were old.

INDICATOR 2

Whether courts published the criteria for roster allocation and bench constitution

No court published this information.





Automated system for distribution of cases

Interestingly, the Madhya Pradesh High Court had previously adopted an automated system that ensured equal distribution of cases between benches. The criteria and process were detailed in a 2013 scheme⁴⁰ and further explained in a response filed in a Writ Petition, ensuring some transparency in case allocation.⁴¹ To enable equal distribution of cases, the Court's roster was suitably amended to vest similar jurisdictions in most benches. For instance, under a 2014 roster all single benches had jurisdiction over 'all writ/civil/criminal matters for admission'.⁴² However, the Court's latest roster indicates that the jurisdiction of the benches have been made subject-matter specific.⁴³ In light of the exclusive subject-matter jurisdiction of benches, it is unclear how the earlier policy of equal distribution can continue to operate.

INDICATOR 3

Whether the principal judge of the court was required to record reasons for deviating from the established criteria of case allocation

No court had published any information for this criteria. Even the policy for the Madhya Pradesh High Court did not require the Chief Justice to record reasons.

However, we found that the Court releases notifications justifying amendments in the roster due to non-availability of judges.⁴⁴

SUGGESTIONS

It is recommended that -

✓ All courts adopt a formal policy governing case allocation.

A standardized methodology would enhance transparency by clarifying how cases are assigned to benches. Such a policy should also specify the circumstances and reasons for any deviation or reallocation.

✓ Reasons for reallocation be publicly articulated when deviating from the established criteria of case allocation.

⁴⁰ High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur, *Notification* (16 December 2013) <<https://mphc.gov.in/PDF/scheme-061213.pdf>> accessed 16 March 2026.

⁴¹ *Ashok Kutumbale v. Registrar General and others* WP NO. 5891/2014 (PIL), 13 <<https://mphc.gov.in/PDF/response.pdf>> accessed 16 March 2026.

⁴² *Ibid* 43.

⁴³ High Court of Madhya Pradesh, *Roster/assignment for the principal seat at Jabalpur from 05/01/2026 till further orders* <https://mphc.gov.in/PDF/web_pdf/RO/Roster%20Jabalpur%20from%2005.01.2026%20till%20further%20orders.pdf> accessed 16 March 2026.

⁴⁴ High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur, *Notification* (02 April 2026) <https://mphc.gov.in/PDF/web_pdf/AM/Am%20Gwl%20matters%20of%20SB%20for%2002.04.26.pdf> accessed 3 April 2026.

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Table 5: Case allocation (High Court)

1	2	3
Does the court publish its subject-matter roster?	Do any rules/ notifications/ directions governing the court prescribe the criteria for case allocation?	Is the principal judge of the court required to record reasons for deviating from the established criteria of case allocation?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Bombay High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Chhattisgarh High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Delhi High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Gujarat High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Jharkhand High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Karnataka High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Kerala High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Madras High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Manipur High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Meghalaya High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Orissa High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Patna High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Rajasthan High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sikkim High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Telangana High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Tripura High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Uttarakhand High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Calcutta High Court	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gauhati High Court	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3

Publication of information regarding recusals

Potential conflicts of interest in cases can create a perception of unfairness in proceedings, and judges have the option to recuse themselves in such situations.



INDICATOR 1

Whether courts publish the conditions under which judges may be recused, either through their High Court Rules or other specific guidelines.

INDICATOR 2

Whether a clear procedure exists for parties to request the recusal of a judge in a particular case.

None of the High Courts publish the grounds for recusal by judges. Only one High Court — the Delhi High Court — provides any information on the procedure to file a request for recusal. A 2009 Practice Direction issued by the Court stipulates that whenever an application is made to request a judge's recusal, it shall be heard and decided by the said judge.⁴⁵

In numerous decisions, the Supreme Court has articulated its views on the issue of judicial recusal. In *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India*, the court laid down certain principles to be considered in situations where recusal may be warranted. The key test laid down was whether 'adjudication by the concerned judge would create a reasonable doubt, in the mind of a reasonably informed litigant or a fair-minded member of the public aware of the correct facts, about the judge's impartiality or raise a likelihood of bias'.⁴⁶ Similarly, in *Kamini Jaiswal v. Union of India*,⁴⁷ the Court observed that a mere allegation of "conflict of interest" cannot, by itself, constitute a valid basis for seeking recusal. In 2025, a petition was filed before the Supreme Court in *Chandraprabha v. Union of India*, seeking the formulation of formal guidelines governing judicial recusals. The bench, however, maintained that recusal is a matter resting within the individual discretion of a judge and observed that framing a comprehensive policy on the subject fell outside the Court's remit. The petition was consequently dismissed.⁴⁸

Despite taking varied positions on recusal in the cases that have come before it, the Supreme Court has thus far refrained from formulating a comprehensive and detailed policy governing recusals.

SUGGESTIONS

No court websites provide information on recusal policies or when judges can recuse themselves.

It is recommended that:

✓ **Courts develop and publish clear recusal policies, or an SOP** for litigants to file for recusal of judges from their matter. This would support both judges and litigants in ensuring a fair trial.

⁴⁵ High Court of Delhi, Practice Directions (3 March 2009) <https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/files/Notifications%20and%20Practice%20Directions/notificationfile_dtayudg.pdf> accessed 29 April 2026.

⁴⁶ 2016 5 SCC 808, 67-74

⁴⁷ 2018 1 SCC 156 ¶¶ 24.

⁴⁸ WP (C) DIARY NO(S). 26250/2025 ¶¶ 1.

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Table 6: Recusals (High Court)

1

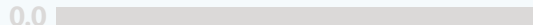
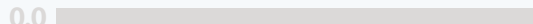
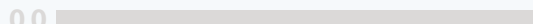
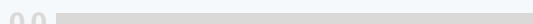
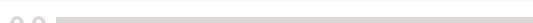
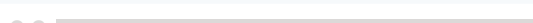
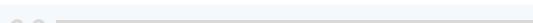
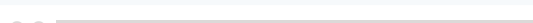
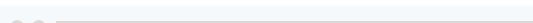
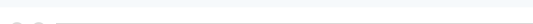
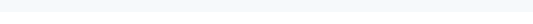
Does the court publish the grounds for
recusal by judges?

Total:
1 point

2

Does the court publish the procedure by which a party may request
the recusal of a judge?

Total:
1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	Grand Total
Delhi High Court	0.0		1.0 	1.0 
Allahabad High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Andhra Pradesh High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Bombay High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Calcutta High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Gauhati High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Gujarat High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Himachal Pradesh High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Jharkhand High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Karnataka High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Kerala High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Madras High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Manipur High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Meghalaya High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Orissa High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Patna High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Rajasthan High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Sikkim High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Telangana High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Tripura High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 
Uttarakhand High Court	0.0		0.0 	0.0 

Facilitating media access to courts

Facilitating media access means providing the resources required for the media to report on court proceedings. We assessed courts based on three indicators in this theme.



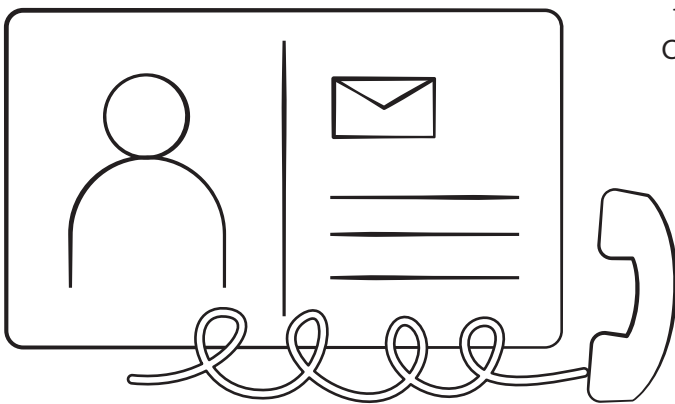
INDICATOR 1

Whether the court provides the official contact details of a media liaison of the court for correspondence.



Contact details of media liaison

Only the Karnataka, Kerala and Uttarakhand High Courts provided this information. In these courts, wherever contact details for Public Relations Officers were provided, we treated them as the media liaison.

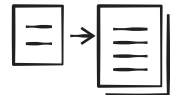


INDICATOR 2

Whether the court had a policy governing media access and liaisons.

Eight out of 25 High courts had a media policy or media governing rules on their websites.⁴⁹

Media policy in High Court rules



Some High Courts with media policies had incorporated them into their High Court Rules. For instance, the Chhattisgarh High Court had provisions concerning media access and engagement published under Chapter XIX of its High Court Rules. The provisions lay down eligibility criteria for court accreditation of journalists, where the discretion rests with the Registrar.⁵⁰ Similarly, chapter XXIV of the Orissa High Court Rules (Vol. I) enlists the facilities to be given to court reporters within the court premises.⁵¹

Norms for accreditation of legal correspondents



While other High Courts governed the media through the publication of norms for the accreditation of legal correspondents.

⁴⁹ High Courts of Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, Punjab and Haryana, Kerala, Jharkhand and Jammu & Kashmir.

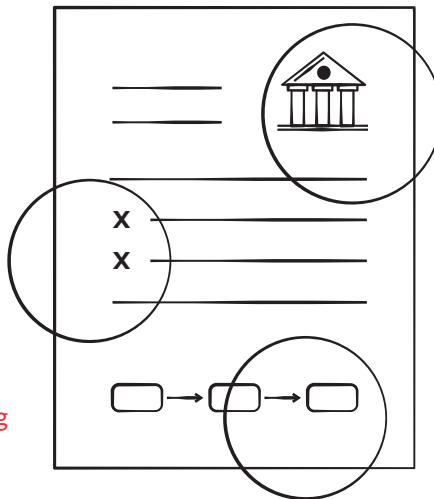
⁵⁰ Chhattisgarh Rules 2007 (n 14) ch 19.

⁵¹ Orissa High Court Rules 1948 ch 24 vol 1 <<https://www.orissahighcourt.nic.in/rules/orissa-highcourt-rules/orissa-highcourt-rules-pdf-view/31/>> accessed on 13 March 2026.

INDICATOR 3**Whether the policy was sufficiently detailed**

Specifically, the third indicator, was used to assess whether the policy:

- ✓ outlined the facilities available to journalists,
- ✓ provided information on reporting restrictions
- ✓ clearly described the procedure for accessing court premises and attending court hearings to ensure adequate guidance for media representatives.

**Inclusion of details in the court's media policy**

Out of the eight courts that published a media policy, Chhattisgarh and Tripura High Courts provided all three requirements under the indicator.⁵²

Both the Courts enumerated the facilities available to journalists, including seating arrangements for reporting and the permission to peruse judgements in open court.

The rules also specified expected conduct from reporters, such as the requirements to wear formal dress and prominently display identity cards. In terms of reporting restrictions, the rules restrict journalists from seeking comments from lawyers on pending cases.

**Withdrawal of media accreditation**

During our study, we found that the media policies of the Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala High Courts outlined that 'accreditation of journalists can be withdrawn without assigning any reason.'⁵³ Such a provision may have implications for freedom of press as it allows withdrawing accreditation without any reasons or procedure.

SUGGESTIONS

✓ Courts that do not yet have a formal media engagement policy may consider developing and publishing one on their websites to promote clarity and transparency. Such policies can be most effective when they provide clear, objective guidelines, and avoid overly broad or ambiguous conditions.

✓ It must be ensured that processes such as media accreditation, or the withdrawal of it, are structured, fair, and proportionate.

⁵² High Court of Tripura Rules 2023, ch 16 <<https://thc.nic.in/Tripura%20State%20Legislation%20Rules/High%20Court%20of%20Rules.%202023.pdf>> accessed 16 March 2026; Chhattisgarh Rules 2007 (n 14) ch 19.

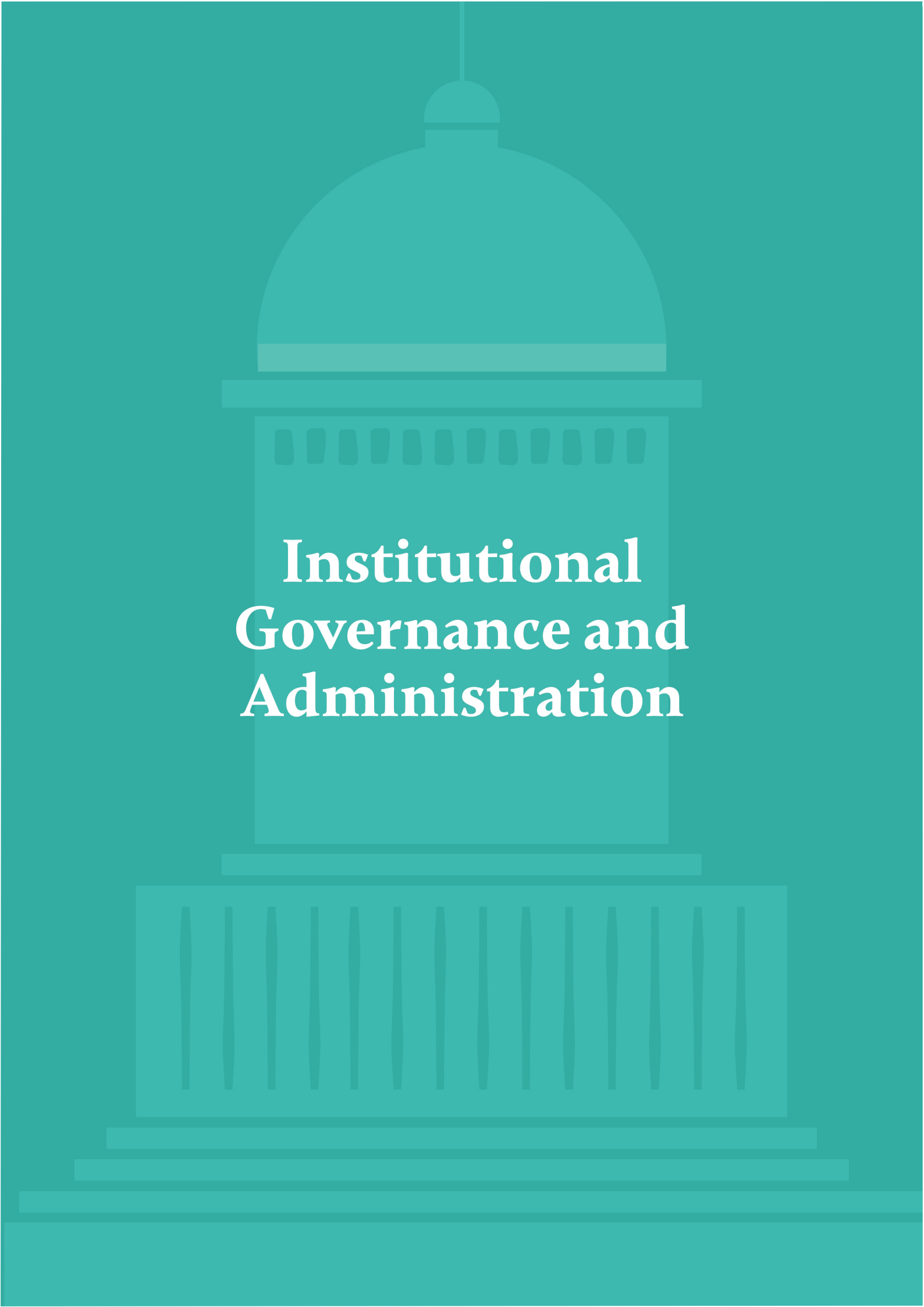
⁵³ High Court of Kerala, *Revised norms for accreditation of legal correspondents in the High Court of Kerala* 8 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iv7bcbzPVgb5BFu_jkg01xvIAJ8pXzO9/view?usp=sharing> accessed 16 March 2026; High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, *Notification* <https://jkhighcourt.nic.in/upload/orders&cir/noti_1504_28022018.pdf> accessed 16 March 2026.

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Table 7: Media Access (High Court)

1 Does the court provide official contact details of a media liaison? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court publish its policy governing media access and liaisons? Total: 1 point	3 Is the policy sufficiently detailed to provide adequate guidance to media representatives? Total: 3 points
---	--	---

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	Grand Total
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0
Kerala High Court		1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Karnataka High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Allahabad High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madras High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Patna High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The background is a solid teal color. In the center, there is a stylized, light teal graphic of a building. It features a large dome at the top, a rectangular section with a row of small square windows below it, and a larger rectangular section with a row of vertical bars or columns below that. The building is set on a series of horizontal steps or a base.

Institutional Governance and Administration

Publication of annual reports



The annual report of a court typically contains key statistics associated with the court's performance and details the major initiatives undertaken by it in a particular year. This information is useful to understand the work of a court over a period of time.

Since the assessment was done in 2025, we have taken the calendar year 2024 or the financial year 2024-25 as the past year, depending on the court. The past three financial years have been identified accordingly.

The annual reports of High Courts dwell upon information related to the High Courts' functioning in detail, while covering the district judiciary and allied organs like the legal services authorities and judicial academies as well.

INDICATOR 1

Whether courts make available their annual reports for the past year



In order to assess and compare the performance of a particular court over the years, it is necessary to publish the annual report of the past year, as well as those of the previous years. However, only eight High Courts have published their annual reports for 2024-25.⁵⁴

INDICATOR 2

Whether annual reports for the past three financial years are available

Among them, only six High Courts have published all of their annual reports from the past three years.⁵⁵ For many of the High Courts, the latest annual report present on the website is quite outdated. The annual report published on Allahabad High Court's website, for instance, dates back to 2010-11.⁵⁶ Notably, the High Courts of Bombay, Chhattisgarh, Telangana and Gauhati have not published any annual reports on their website at all.

INDICATOR 3

Whether the annual report for the previous year contains data on case institution, disposal, and pendency.

All the High Courts for which annual reports are available, have published information on case institution, disposal, and pendency in the reports. However, in the absence of the latest annual reports for many of the courts, the publication of outdated pendency statistics prevents an understanding of the judiciary on a current basis.

SUGGESTIONS

Periodic publication of annual reports is necessary to enable a comparative and granular understanding of the High Courts' performance over the years.

It is recommended that High Courts

- ✓ **Publish their annual reports timely every year**, by building on the data they already compile and submit for inclusion in the Supreme Court's annual report, supplemented with additional information relevant to their functioning as well as that of the district judiciary and allied organs.

⁵⁴ High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Patna, Tripura, Manipur, Calcutta and Madras.

⁵⁵ High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, Manipur, Calcutta and Madras.

⁵⁶ 'Publications' (High Court of Judicature at Allahabad) <<https://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/publications.html>> accessed 12 March 2026.

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Table 8: Annual Reports (High Court)

1 Is the court's annual report for the past year available? Total: 1 point	2 Are the court's previous annual reports available? Total: 1 point	3 Does the annual report contain key statistics on case progress (i.e., institution, pendency, and disposal) in the court during the year? Total: 1 point
---	--	--

Court	Indicators 1	2	3	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Calcutta High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Madras High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Manipur High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Orissa High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Tripura High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Patna High Court	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Gujarat High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Karnataka High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Rajasthan High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Uttarakhand High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Allahabad High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Publication of rules, regulations and manuals governing the court



Disclosure of the rules and regulations governing a court makes information on several aspects of court administration publicly available. Courts are also mandated under Section 4(1)(b)(v) of the RTI Act to disclose this information.

INDICATOR 1

Whether courts publish rules and regulations on their websites

We reviewed the court websites for availability of the following rules and assigned the courts a point for each available rule: -

1. The legislation and/or court practice rules governing the court
2. Financial rules
3. Court fee rules
4. Rules governing parties-in-person
5. Conditions of service rules for judges
6. Conditions of service rules for the court staff
7. eFiling rules
8. Video Conferencing ('VC') rules

Conspicuously, **not a single High Court** has published all of the aforementioned eight rules and regulations on its website.

The Uttarakhand High Court has performed the best and publishes 7.5 of the eight rules, missing out only on making available the Court Fees Act, 1870. In contrast, the Calcutta and Patna High Courts have only published two of their rules, namely the e-Filing rules and the VC rules.

Conditions of service

Regarding the conditions of service, courts have received a point for providing the relevant legislation or the rules. For the High Courts, the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the 1960 Rules thereunder, have been considered as the conditions of service rules for judges. Only the High Courts of Delhi, Uttarakhand and Kerala have provided the Act/Rules in its entirety.

Party-in-person rules

For party-in-person rules, norms governing conduct of proceedings by parties-in-person have been considered, whether published separately or within the court rules. Such norms/rules could be found on the websites of eight High Courts.⁵⁷ The unavailability of such rules adversely affects the right of representation of persons seeking to appear in person, as it leaves them uninformed about the procedures to which they are subject.

Financial rules

Courts not having separate financial rules have also received a point if provisions relating to the following have been provided in the court rules: (a) deposits and repayments to and from the court, (b) the details of various accounts and account heads, and (c) the mode of withdrawal from or crediting to the treasury. Altogether, 12 High Courts have made the financial rules available.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Telangana and Madras.

⁵⁸ High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gauhati, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Telangana, Allahabad, Jharkhand and Delhi.

Court fees

For court fees, the study assesses availability of information pertaining to process fees as well as ad valorem fees based on the value of a suit. As a result, a point of 0.5 has been assigned for the availability of the Process Fees Rules under Section 20 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and an additional 0.5 where the method of computation or the amounts of ad valorem fees have been specified. While the process fees provisions are usually given in the High Court Rules, the computation of other fees is usually found either in the state Court Fees Act or in the form of amendments to the 1870 Act. Even though 18 High Courts⁵⁹ have provided for process fees in their High Court Rules, only Delhi has been assigned a full point under this indicator, as it provides both the process fees as well as the other fees.

eFiling & Video Conferencing rules

Under the eCourts Project, the Supreme Court directed courts to adopt video conferencing and e-filing as part of its efforts to encourage the adoption of Information and Communication Technology tools in the judiciary. As a result, High Courts began to frame VC rules and e-filing rules from 2020.⁶⁰ We have found that the publication of both these sets of rules is widespread across court websites, with e-filing rules not being found on the websites of only three High Courts, namely Gujarat, Rajasthan and Allahabad.

INDICATOR 2

Whether the rules are available on a single, dedicated page

For ready reference and easier access of litigants, it is imperative to make available all the rules and regulations of the court at a single destination. We found that while 16 High Courts have published all their rules on a single page, High Courts such as Tripura, Calcutta and Allahabad have published the rules only in their general notices/notifications page, making it quite difficult to locate them. We also found that some High Courts like Gauhati and Jharkhand do not publish consolidated copies of their rules containing all of the amendments. The latter were usually found in separate documents for these courts. On the websites of the Calcutta, Madras and Patna High Courts, the High Court Rules are not present in their entirety, with only certain amendments having been made available.

SUGGESTIONS

Courts must -

- ✓ Ensure that all essential rules and regulations governing their administration are made publicly accessible in the interest of transparency and accountability.
- ✓ Also publish on their website, those legislations and rules that they have not framed under their rule-making powers, but which are nonetheless relevant for judicial transparency, such as the High Court Judges Act and the state court fees statutes and amendments. The latter is especially necessary to enable litigants to clearly understand the applicable court fee structures.
- ✓ Make an attempt to clearly delineate party-in-person provisions to aid litigants wishing to represent themselves in person.
- ✓ Consolidate and make available all rules on a single, dedicated webpage, updated with all of the amendments, for easier access.

⁵⁹ High Courts of Allahabad, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana, Jharkhand, Gauhati, Telangana, Tripura, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

⁶⁰ Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, *Department of Justice: Year End Review-2020* <<https://www.pib.gov.in/pressreleasesdetailm.aspx?prid=1684945®=3&lang=2>> accessed 12 March 2026 ; 'Video Conferencing' (e-Committee, Supreme Court of India). <<https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/video-conference-hearing-in-district-courts/>> accessed 12 March 2026.

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Table 9: Rules and Regulations (High Court)

1 Does the court publish the rules, regulations, and manuals that govern its functioning? Total: 8 points	2 Is information pertaining to the rules, regulations, and manuals easily accessible? Total: 1 point
--	---

Court	Indicators	1	2	Grand Total
Delhi High Court	7.0	1.0	8.0	
Uttarakhand High Court	7.5	0.0	7.5	
Chhattisgarh High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Himachal Pradesh High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Jharkhand High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Kerala High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Manipur High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Orissa High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Telangana High Court	6.5	0.0	6.5	
Andhra Pradesh High Court	5.5	0.0	5.5	
Gauhati High Court	5.5	0.0	5.5	
Gujarat High Court	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Madhya Pradesh High Court	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Punjab and Haryana High Court	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Rajasthan High Court	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Tripura High Court	5.5	0.0	5.5	
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Karnataka High Court	5.0	0.0	5.0	
Madras High Court	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Meghalaya High Court	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Sikkim High Court	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Allahabad High Court	4.5	0.0	4.5	
Bombay High Court	4.5	0.0	4.5	
Patna High Court	2.0	1.0	3.0	
Calcutta High Court	2.0	0.0	2.0	



Publishing an updated list of all committees and their composition

Courts routinely constitute different committees to implement institutional policies and to discharge specific administrative functions. Disclosure of the details of such committees is mandated by Section 4(1)(b)(viii) of the RTI Act. This theme assesses whether courts provide a list of all constituted committees, along with details of their composition, mandate, tenure, and access to meeting minutes.

INDICATOR 1

Whether courts provide a list of all constituted committees

As per our findings, courts have generally fared well in providing information regarding their committees. The names of committees are usually found on either of the following places—a dedicated webpage, the annual report, the RTI disclosure document, or in a notification. Instead of providing the information in a single list, five High Courts have given the names of their committees under separate headers and sections of their websites, making them difficult to locate, and have thus been assigned 0.5.⁶¹

Courts that have published committee lists solely in their annual reports dating back to years before FY 2024-25, have not been considered under this indicator owing to the information likely being outdated.

INDICATOR 2

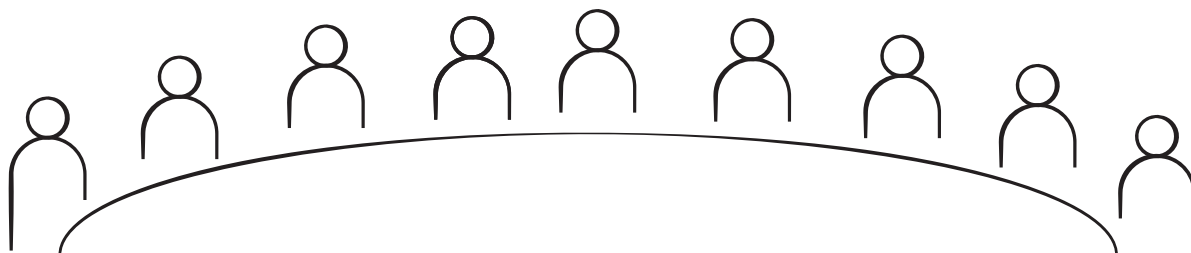
Whether details of the composition of the committees was provided

As far as providing the details of the composition of the committees is concerned, 20 High Courts have provided it for all their committees.

INDICATOR 3

Whether courts publish the tenure of the committees

Publishing the tenures of committees allows stakeholders to understand how long the current members constituting the committee will continue to serve in that capacity. But, almost none of the courts examined provide any information in this regard. Only the Telangana High Court specifies the tenure of one of its committees, the GSICC as being of two years.⁶²



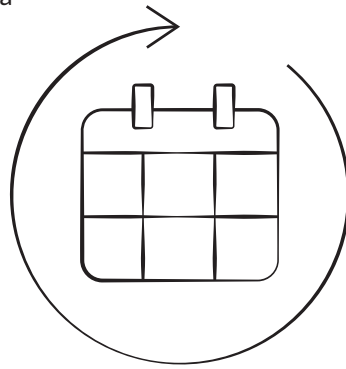
⁶¹ High Courts of Chhattisgarh, Bombay, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Punjab and Haryana.

⁶² High Court for the State of Telangana, Notification No.12/SO/2023: Re-constitution of Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee (GSICC) (26 June, 2023) <<https://tggazette.cgg.gov.in/viewDocument/1695362790326>> accessed 12 March 2026.

INDICATOR 4

Whether the purpose or mandate of committees is indicated

The indicator throws up a more mixed picture. Only 11 High Courts have added detailed descriptions explaining the purposes and functions of each committee



INDICATOR 5

Whether minutes of the committee meetings are accessible

Notably, none of the High Courts seem to have any policy in place to provide access to the minutes of the meetings of their committees. In fact, in their disclosures under Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act, some High Courts including Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Orissa and Madras explicitly bar public access to the minutes of the committee meetings. Kerala High Court is an exception, in that its RTI disclosures mention that minutes will be available to the public upon filing an RTI application.⁶³

Telangana High Court publishes the highlights of some of the meetings of its Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee (GSICC).⁶⁴ Allahabad High Court has also published the minutes of a few of its committees, but they are outdated.⁶⁵

SUGGESTIONS

It is proposed that courts should:

- ✓ **Publish a complete list of all their committees in a single, consolidated format on their official websites.**
- ✓ **Provide the composition of each committee as part of the list, with the names and designations of all the members.**
- ✓ **Clearly specify the purpose or mandate of committees whose purpose or mandate is not evident in the nomenclature.** The tenure of each committee along with its date of establishment and/or reconstitution can also be made part of the same list. Continuous updation of the list to reflect current data is essential.
- ✓ **Proactively make efforts to release the minutes of the meetings that are not confidential to improve accountability in administrative functioning.**

⁶³ High Court of Kerala, *Statement of Boards, Councils, Committees and other bodies, Disclosure under Section 4(1)(b)* <<https://drive.google.com/file/d/15oO9SIhKJUG6UPCuF-0xDAzv9vRUObU2/view?usp=sharing>> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁶⁴ GSICC, High Court for the State of Telangana at Hyderabad, *Annual Report* <https://tshc.gov.in/documents/NORMAL_Gender_Sensitization_Committee_2025_01_30T11_55_31.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁶⁵ 'Web Diary Events' (High Court of Judicature at Allahabad) <<https://allahabadhighcourt.in/calendar/itemWiseList.jsp?group=3>> accessed 12 March 2026.

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Table 10: Committees (High Court)

1	2	3	4	5
Does the court provide a list of all standing and ad-hoc committees constituted by the court?	Does the court provide information regarding the composition (i.e., names and designations of members) of each committee?	Does the court provide information regarding the tenure of the committees?	Is the purpose or mandate of the committees clear?	Does the court provide access to the minutes of the meetings of the committees?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators 1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Gauhati High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Gujarat High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Madras High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Orissa High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Rajasthan High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Sikkim High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Uttarakhand High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Delhi High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Karnataka High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Manipur High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Patna High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.5
Telangana High Court	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.5
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Calcutta High Court	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Meghalaya High Court	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Tripura High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Bombay High Court	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Kerala High Court	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5
Jharkhand High Court	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

Publishing information pertaining to implementation of the PoSH Act

Courts are required to constitute ICCs as per Section 4 of the PoSH Act. This theme assesses courts on the basis of availability of the rules governing ICC, information on the composition of the ICC and its contact information, and finally the procedure in place for submitting an online complaint.



INDICATOR 1

Whether the rules governing the ICC have been published

22 High Courts have published the ICC Rules on their websites, of which 15 High Courts have framed their own Rules, whereas the rest have made available the central Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013 ('PoSH Rules').

INDICATOR 2

Whether information on the composition of the ICC is available

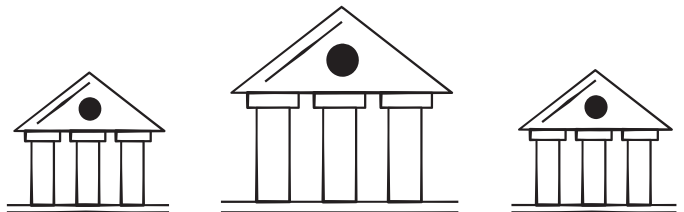
The publication of the composition of the ICC is imperative to ensure transparency in the handling of complaints.

ICC composition of single-bench High Courts

Among the single-bench High Courts, except Andhra Pradesh, all other courts have provided the composition of their ICCs. The only document providing the composition of the ICC that we found on the Andhra Pradesh High Court's website is an outdated one dating back to 2020.⁶⁶

ICC composition of courts with multiple benches

The PoSH Act mandates separate ICCs for each unit or office of a particular workplace. Hence, every bench of a High Court is also obligated to have an ICC. Our findings reveal that among High Courts with multiple benches, it is mostly the principal benches that have provided information about the composition of the ICC. Only Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras have provided the composition of individual ICCs for both their principal seats as well as other benches. Allahabad High Court mentions on its website that only one ICC has been constituted for both its principal seat as well as for its Lucknow bench.⁶⁷



⁶⁶ High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravati, Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee <https://aphc.gov.in/docs/General_Sensitization_and_Internal_Complaints_Committee.pdf> accessed 16 April 2026

⁶⁷ 'Internal Committee' (High Court of Judicature at Allahabad) <<https://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/iccomm/>> accessed 12 March 2026 ["Allahabad ICC"].



Jurisdiction of the ICCs

Regarding jurisdiction, we also found that the ICCs of the High Courts of Tripura⁶⁸ and Allahabad⁶⁹ have not been empowered to receive complaints against High Court judges, with only judicial officers, court staff, advocates, etc. falling under their purview. It is not clear whether these courts have set up separate ICCs for entertaining complaints against the judges. The above lapses raise questions about the extent of protection against sexual harassment available to women in the judicial system.

INDICATOR 3

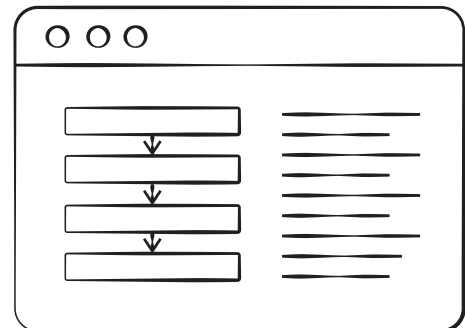
Whether contact information of the ICC is provided

In the context of contact information of the ICC, as each bench of a High Court is supposed to have its own ICC, a bench has received a point for this indicator only if it provided either the full contact details of at least one ICC member or a common contact for the ICC as a whole. Benches were assigned 0.5 if, instead of the full contact information, only the phone number or e-mail address with respect to the above categories has been provided. A total of 11 High Courts have provided the full contact information for their ICCs, including that of their benches. On the other hand, Karnataka, Gauhati and Calcutta have omitted the contact details for the ICCs of one or more of their benches. ICC contact information could not be found for eight High Courts.

INDICATOR 4

Whether the procedure for submitting an online complaint is published

11 High Courts have published the procedure to file an online complaint of sexual harassment, either in the form of their own guidelines and forms, or by providing a link to the She-Box portal, where the procedure has been delineated.⁷⁰



In total, only five High Courts provide all relevant information needed for pursuing redressal for sexual harassment.

SUGGESTIONS

It is recommended that courts:

- ✓ **Must set up ICCs for each of their individual benches** to align their policies with the PoSH Act mandate.
- ✓ **Should empower their ICCs to receive complaints against High Court judges.** If they deem it necessary to set up separate ICCs for High Court judges on the one hand, and judicial officers, advocates and court staff on the other, they must make that information public, so that affected persons are provided with a streamlined mechanism to file complaints.
- ✓ **Ought to provide a secure, hassle-free online mechanism for filing complaints,** either through their own PoSH portals or via the She-Box portal, along with detailed instructions explaining the filing process.

⁶⁸ High Court of Tripura, *Notification No.F.3(37)-HC/2024/7417* (3 April 2024) <<https://thc.tripura.gov.in/page/Noticedet.aspx?NoticeId=25821>> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁶⁹ Allahabad ICC (n 67).

⁷⁰ 'She-Box: Online Complaint Management System' (Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India) <<https://shebox.wcd.gov.in/>> accessed 12 March 2026.

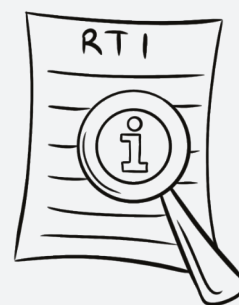
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Table 11: Implementation of PoSH Act (High Courts)

1	2	3	4
Has the court published the rules governing the functioning of its ICC?	Is information on the composition of the court's ICC publicly available?	Does the court publish the contact information of the ICC members?	Does the court publish the procedure to be followed for submitting an online complaint?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Delhi High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Gujarat High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Jharkhand High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Meghalaya High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Allahabad High Court		1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	3.5
Orissa High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Patna High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Telangana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Bombay High Court		1.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	2.8
Karnataka High Court		1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.6
Tripura High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Kerala High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Manipur High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Sikkim High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Madras High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Gauhati High Court		1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.8
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.6
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

Publishing information facilitating the implementation of the RTI Act



The RTI Act is vital to judicial transparency as it empowers citizens to access crucial information about court practices and functioning. By virtue of being public authorities under the RTI Act, courts are subject to its mandatory disclosure provisions under Section 4.

INDICATOR 1

Whether the courts publish the RTI Rules applicable to them

All 25 High Courts provide the RTI Rules applicable to them on their websites.



⁷¹ High Court of Punjab and Haryana (Right to Information) Rules 2007, r 4 <https://highcourtchd.gov.in/sub_pages/left_menu/Rules_orders/high_court_rules/Vol-V--PDF/chap7parTKV5.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁷² The Bombay High Court Right to Information (Revised) Rules 2009, r 13 <<https://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/writereaddata/rtirules/PDF/bhcertirev2009rules.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁷³ Gujarat High Court Right to Information Rules 2005, r 4(5) <[https://gujarathighcourt.nic.in/hccms/sites/default/files/rti_files/Gujarat_High_Court_\(Right_to_Information\)_Rules_2005.pdf](https://gujarathighcourt.nic.in/hccms/sites/default/files/rti_files/Gujarat_High_Court_(Right_to_Information)_Rules_2005.pdf)> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁷⁴ Gauhati High Court (Right to Information) Rules 2008, r 5 <<https://ghconline.gov.in/Document/GHCRTIRules.doc>> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁷⁵ The High Court of Tripura (Right to Information) Rules 2013, r 5 <<https://thc.nic.in/RTI.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁷⁶ High Court of Manipur (Right to Information) Rules 2019 (Appendix 20), r 5 <https://hcmimphal.nic.in/Documents/EOG_457_08-02-2019.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁷⁷ High Court of Meghalaya (Right to Information) Rules 2013, r 5 <https://hcmimphal.nic.in/Documents/EOG_457_08-02-2019.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

INDICATOR 2

Whether any additional grounds for rejection of RTI applications have been included

While courts have been given the autonomy to frame their own RTI Rules, the presence of grounds to withhold disclosures other than those provided in the RTI Act dilutes the intent of the Act to establish transparency in effective terms. However, as many as 15 High Courts prescribe such additional grounds of rejection in their RTI Rules. More often than not, these grounds seem vague, overbroad and even mutually contradictory. For instance, the Punjab and Haryana High Court bars disclosure of information “which relates to judicial functions and duties of the Court and matters incidental and ancillary thereto...”⁷¹ Bombay High Court also provides an almost identically phrased restriction.⁷² At the same time, in the High Courts of Gujarat⁷³, Gauhati⁷⁴, Tripura⁷⁵, Manipur⁷⁶ and Meghalaya⁷⁷, the RTI Rules (of all of which contain identical exemptions) prohibit the disclosure of information that “does not relate to juridical functions and duties of the Court and matters incidental and ancillary thereto.” As is apparent, this is an inversion of the former restriction.

Additionally, the courts also bar disclosure of information not in the public domain and information that is likely to cause unwarranted intrusion into privacy, while at the same time, also prohibiting the disclosure of information “which relates to any public activity or interest.” Another restriction relating to the “confidentiality of examinations” also warrants precise definition.⁷⁸

Such ambiguities and contradictions in the RTI Rules create risks of arbitrary rejection of RTI applications.

INDICATOR 3

Whether details of the Public Information Officer (PIO) have been made available

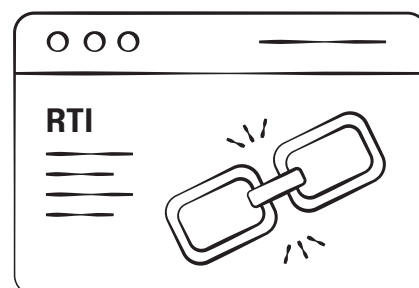
Every bench of a court is obliged to have a PIO and disclose their names, designations and contact information. However, in actual practice, many High Courts have failed to make public one or more details related to the PIO, especially the contact details. Only 15 High Courts have furnished the requisite details in full. Further, despite the requirement under Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act to update all disclosures on an yearly basis, we found that the latest published details concerning the PIO on the websites of many High Courts are over two years old.

Among High Courts having multiple benches, only Karnataka, Allahabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Madras have provided the details of the PIOs across all their benches.

INDICATOR 4

Whether link to the online RTI portal of the court is provided

Courts generally performed well in providing an active, functional link to the online RTI portal on their websites. Only four High Courts failed to provide a link, and in one instance (Telangana), the link redirects to a portal under maintenance at the time of our study.



SUGGESTIONS

It is recommended that courts:

- ✓ **Clearly define exemptions and limit restrictions on RTI disclosures** so as to uphold the spirit of the RTI Act.
- ✓ **Provide details of PIOs for each bench** with the full contact information, updated to reflect the latest status.
- ✓ **Rectify unavailable links at the earliest** as unavailability of links to access the RTI portals or defective portals effectively undermine the public's right to information.

⁷⁸ Found in the RTI Rules of the High Courts of Gauhati, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

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Table 12: Implementation of RTI Act (High Courts)

1 Does the court publish the RTI rules applicable to it? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court provide additional grounds for rejection of RTI applications in its RTI rules? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court provide details of the Public Information Officer of the court? Total: 1 point	4 Does the court provide a link to the online RTI portal of the court? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Karnataka High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Madras High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Patna High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Calcutta High Court		1.0	1.0	0.2	1.0	3.2
Allahabad High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Kerala High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Manipur High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Orissa High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Telangana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Gujarat High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Meghalaya High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Sikkim High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Gauhati High Court		1.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.3
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Jharkhand High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Tripura High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Bombay High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5

Budgetary disclosures

Regular disclosures of budgetary information of courts is necessary to enable effective public oversight over the adequacy and utilisation of the funds allocated to the judiciary. Courts are also obligated under Section 4(1)(b)(xi) of the RTI Act to make this information public.



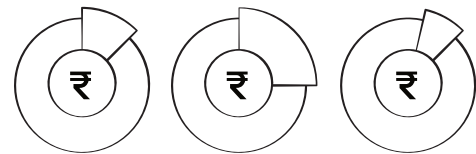
This theme assesses courts on the publication of budgets for the current financial year and the three previous financial years, and expenditure statements and audit reports from the past financial year and the three previous financial years.

High Courts are also assessed for the publication of the district judiciary's current and previous budgets, expenditure statements and audit reports, as it is they who coordinate the process of allocation of funds to the district judiciary with the state governments, and are thus best placed to have the relevant information.

For all the heads of information above, the current financial year has been taken to be 2025-26, and the three previous financial years, as 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25.

Courts have published the budget and expenditure data in either their annual reports or in their RTI disclosure statements. The Allahabad High Court is the only exception in this regard, as it publishes this information through documents containing answers to Parliamentary Questions on judicial matters over recent sessions of Parliament.⁷⁹

BUDGET



Only two High Courts—Patna and Calcutta—have published the budgets from both the current financial year as well as all of the three previous years. A total of five High Courts have published the budget for the current financial year. For many High Courts, the budget for either the current financial year or from one or more of the previous financial years is missing. As many as eight High Courts have not published any budget at all, either from the current or the previous financial years. Furthermore, only the High Courts of Uttarakhand and Telangana have published the current financial year's budget for the district judiciary. 16 High Courts have not published any budget data of the district judiciary for either the current year or the previous years.

⁷⁹ 'Right to Information' (High Court of Judicature at Allahabad) <<https://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/rti/index2.html>> accessed 11 March 2026.

EXPENDITURE

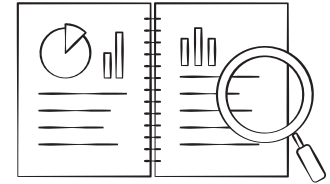
There are fewer expenditure statements made publicly available, as 15 High Courts have not published any expenditure data for either the past financial year or the previous financial years. Only the Delhi High Court has provided the information for both the past year and the three previous years. Only three other High Courts—Himachal Pradesh, Allahabad and Calcutta—have published their expenditure numbers for the past financial year.

Expenditure data for the district judiciary

As far as the numbers for the district judiciary are concerned, only the Allahabad High Court has published the expenditure data for the past year as well as for all three financial years. Only one other High Court, namely Himachal Pradesh, has provided the district judiciary's expenditure data for the past year. It has also provided the expenditure data for some of the three previous years. Three other High Courts, namely, Rajasthan, Kerala and Madras, have also provided the information for some, but not all of the three previous years.

AUDIT REPORTS

Our findings suggest that none of the High Courts have made it a practice to release audit reports as we could not find a single audit report from any financial year on any court website.



SUGGESTIONS

It is recommended that courts:

✓ **Maintain a regularly updated database of budgets and expenditure statements** of the High Courts as well as the District Courts for every year. It could be uploaded on a dedicated section of their websites.

✓ **Publish audit reports annually in order to foster public accountability of court finances.** Many public authorities like the National Human Rights Commission ('NHRC')⁸⁰ and the University Grants Commission ('UGC')⁸¹ that are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General ('CAG') publish their audit reports on their own websites. It would be in the best interests of transparency if the High Courts too adopted the practice.

⁸⁰ National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), *Annual Accounts 2024-2025*, 91 <https://nhrc.nic.in/assets/uploads/annual_reports/1767259126_b4a0ce47ddf62daae2a8.pdf> accessed 17 March 2026.

⁸¹ University Grants Commission (UGC), *Annual Accounts 2023-2024*, 65 <<https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/Annual%20Accounts%20UGC%202023-24%20English.pdf>> accessed 17 March 2026.

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Table 13.A: Budgetary disclosures (High Courts) - Budget

Budget				
1	2	3	4	
Is the court's budget for the current financial year publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's budget for the current financial year publicly available?	Are the court's past annual budgets publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's past annual budgets publicly available?	
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	

Court	Indicators 1	2	3	4
Allahabad High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Calcutta High Court	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Uttarakhand High Court	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Delhi High Court	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Madras High Court	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Kerala High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Patna High Court	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Rajasthan High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Telangana High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Gauhati High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Manipur High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Orissa High Court	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Bombay High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 13.B: Budgetary disclosures (High Courts) - Expenditure

Expenditure				
5	6	7	8	
Is the court's annual expenditure statement for the past financial year publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's annual expenditure statement for the past financial year publicly available?	Are the court's past annual expenditure statements publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's past annual expenditure statements publicly available?	
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	

Court	Indicators	5	6	7	8
Allahabad High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Calcutta High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Madras High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Kerala High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Patna High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 13.C: Budgetary disclosures (High Courts) - Audit Report

Audit Report			
9	10	11	12
Is the court's audit report for the past financial year publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's audit report for the past financial year publicly available?	Are past audit reports of the court publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's past audit reports publicly available?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

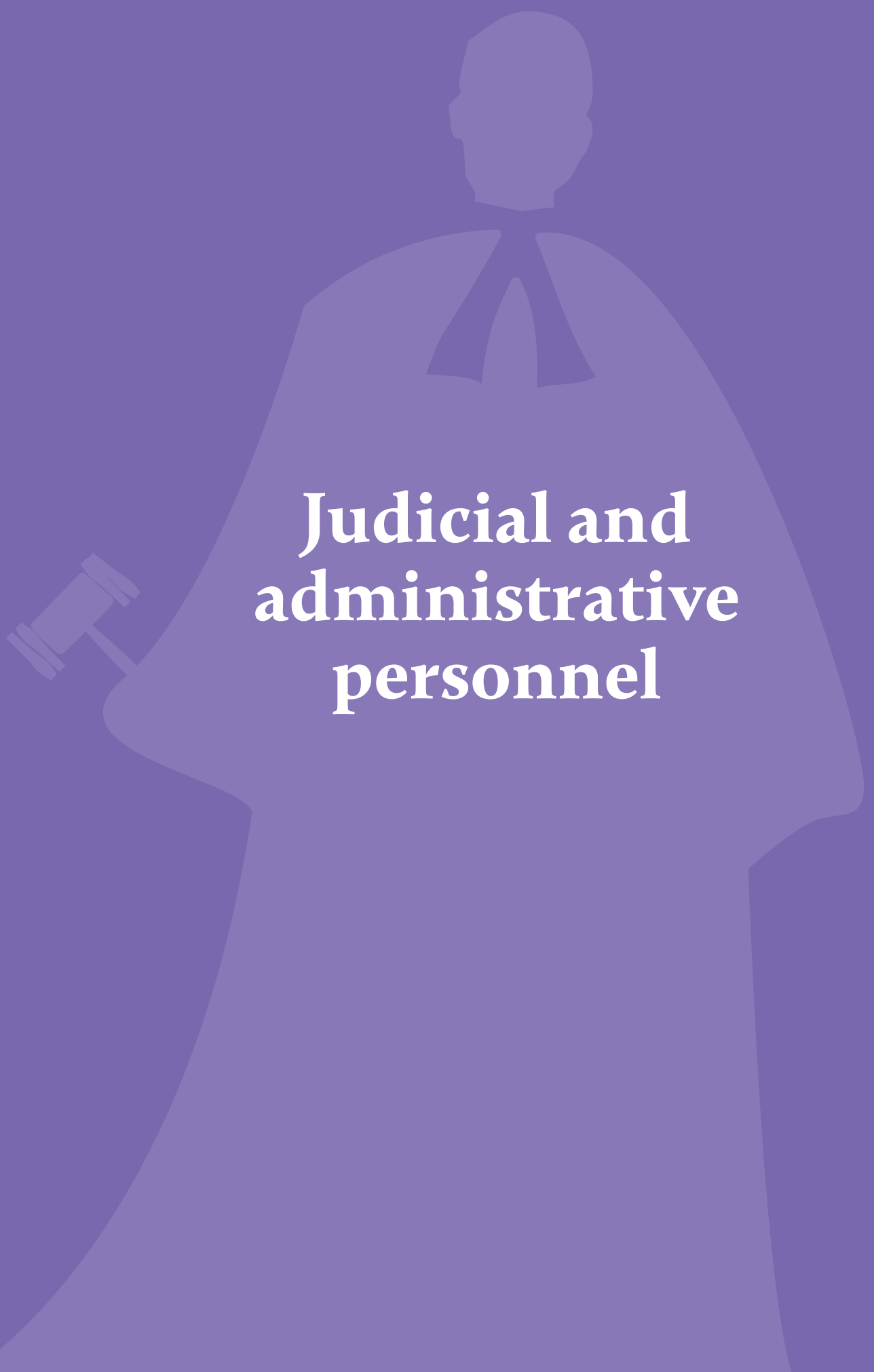
Court	Indicators	9	10	11	12
Allahabad High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madras High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Patna High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 13.D: Budgetary disclosures (High Courts) - Total

Grand Total

Court		Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	4.0	
Himachal Pradesh High Court	4.0	
Calcutta High Court	3.5	
Uttarakhand High Court	3.5	
Delhi High Court	3.0	
Madras High Court	3.0	
Kerala High Court	2.0	
Patna High Court	2.0	
Rajasthan High Court	2.0	
Telangana High Court	2.0	
Tripura High Court	2.0	
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0	
Gauhati High Court	1.0	
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1.0	
Manipur High Court	1.0	
Orissa High Court	1.0	
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.5	
Bombay High Court	0.0	
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.0	
Gujarat High Court	0.0	
Jharkhand High Court	0.0	
Karnataka High Court	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.0	
Meghalaya High Court	0.0	
Sikkim High Court	0.0	

A large, light purple silhouette of a judge in a traditional robe, holding a gavel in their right hand. The silhouette is centered on a solid purple background. The text "Judicial and administrative personnel" is overlaid in white on the judge's chest.

Judicial and administrative personnel

Publishing up-to-date information on sanctioned and working strength



Statistics on court personnel are essential for informed decision-making on judicial functioning, including appointments, infrastructure development, and resource allocation.

4 INDICATORS

Whether updated information on the working and sanctioned strength of judges and court staff is provided

Only information that was current as of 2025 was considered.

19 High Courts provide updated information on both the sanctioned and working strength of judges on their websites. Far fewer courts publish this information for the court staff; only five courts provide information on both the sanctioned and working strength of the court staff. We were unable to find updated information on the sanctioned strength of judges for six High Courts, and on staff strength for 16 High Courts.



In several instances, this information was dispersed across various sources on the website, making it difficult to locate. For instance, the Andhra Pradesh High Court provides information on judge strength in the judges' profile section and the RTI disclosures,⁸² while the Delhi High Court provides it within the judges' profile and FAQ sections.⁸³

SUGGESTIONS

Transparency requires that information regarding sanctioned and working strength of personnel is easily accessible on the court websites.

Courts may consider:

✓ **Publishing the sanctioned strength of judges in the judges' profile section**, like the Jharkhand High Court does.⁸⁴

✓ **Making available the working and sanctioned strength of court staff** on a dedicated page relating to court administration.

⁸² 'Chief Justice and Sitting Judges' (High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati) <<https://aphc.gov.in/profiles.php>> accessed 10 March 2026; Judicial Department, High Court of Andhra Pradesh, *Manual of Judicial Department* (October 2025) <https://aphc.gov.in/docs/MANUAL_OF_JUDICIAL_DEPARTMENT.pdf> accessed 10 March 2026.

⁸³ 'Hon'ble Chief Justice and Sitting Judges' (High Court of Delhi) <https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/CJ_Sitting_Judges> accessed 10 March 2026; 'FAQs' (High Court of Delhi) <<https://delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/faqs?page=5>> accessed 10 March 2026.

⁸⁴ 'Judges Profile' (High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi) <<https://jharkhandhighcourt.nic.in/judges-profile.php>> accessed 10 March 2026

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Table 14: Judge and staff strength (High Courts)

1	2	3	4
Does the court provide updated information on its sanctioned strength of judges?	Does the court provide updated information on its working strength of judges?	Does the court provide updated information on sanctioned strength of ministerial staff of the court?	Does the court provide updated information on the working strength of ministerial staff of the court?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Calcutta High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Manipur High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Patna High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Tripura High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Orissa High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Telangana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Gauhati High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Gujarat High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Jharkhand High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Kerala High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Madras High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

Publishing an up-to-date list of all Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars



Publication of information on court registry, apart from being mandated by Section 4(1)(b)(ii) and (ix) of the RTI Act, also helps primary stakeholders identify appropriate authorities for administration-related concerns.

3 INDICATORS

Whether courts publish a list of their registry officials, the duties and functions performed by them, and their official contact details

Only information updated as of 2025 was considered.



List of registry officials and contact details

As per our study, all the High Courts publish lists of registry officials on their websites, primarily on pages relating to court administration. 23 High Courts also provide at least one official contact for reaching the registry of the court and its benches, where applicable. However, we were unable to locate the contact details for the registries of the Patna High Court and the Calcutta High Court's benches in Port Blair and Jalpaiguri.

Disclosure of roles and responsibilities



Courts have not fared as well in disclosures pertaining to the roles and responsibilities of registry officials. 20 High Courts have published this information. Most courts provide this information as part of the proactive disclosures under the RTI Act. For some High Courts however, this information was available within their rules and regulations.⁸⁵ The Orissa High Court published the registry's functions in its annual report, while others, like the High Courts of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttarakhand, provide it conspicuously on webpages pertaining to court administration.⁸⁶

SUGGESTIONS

In the absence of essential information, such as the registry's contact details or the responsibilities discharged by them, litigants and the general public may find it difficult to contact the court administration. Further, fragmented information hinders transparency by making it difficult to locate key details.

It is recommended that courts:

- ✓ **Publish all information on the court registry, including names, designations, contact details, and work allocation** in a conspicuous and consolidated manner on a specific page pertaining to court administration, so that stakeholders are not required to sift through lengthy rules or annual reports to find this information.

⁸⁵ High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Jharkhand, and Kerala.

⁸⁶ High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, *Office Order* (27 December 2023) <<https://highcourt.hp.gov.in/pdf/reggenwork.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; 'High Court Registry' (High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh) <<https://jkhighcourt.nic.in/hcregistry.php>> accessed 10 March 2026; 'Work Profile of Registrars' (High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital) <<https://highcourtuttarakhand.gov.in/work-profile-of-registrars/>> accessed 10 March 2026.

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Table 15: Registry information (High Court)

1 Does the court provide a list of Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars currently serving in the court? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court provide information on the responsibilities and duties of the Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court provide official contact details of the Registry? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Bombay High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Gujarat High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Jharkhand High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Kerala High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Madras High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Manipur High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Orissa High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Rajasthan High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Sikkim High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Telangana High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Tripura High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Gauhati High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Delhi High Court		1.0 ■	0.0 ■	1.0 ■	2.0 ■■
Karnataka High Court		1.0 ■	0.0 ■	1.0 ■	2.0 ■■
Meghalaya High Court		1.0 ■	0.0 ■	1.0 ■	2.0 ■■
Calcutta High Court		1.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.3 ■	1.3 ■■
Patna High Court		1.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	1.0 ■

Disclosures regarding appointments and recruitment



Transparency in judicial appointments is a necessary safeguard against favoritism and external interference in the judiciary, and helps secure its independence and impartiality.

To this end, we assessed whether courts disclose:

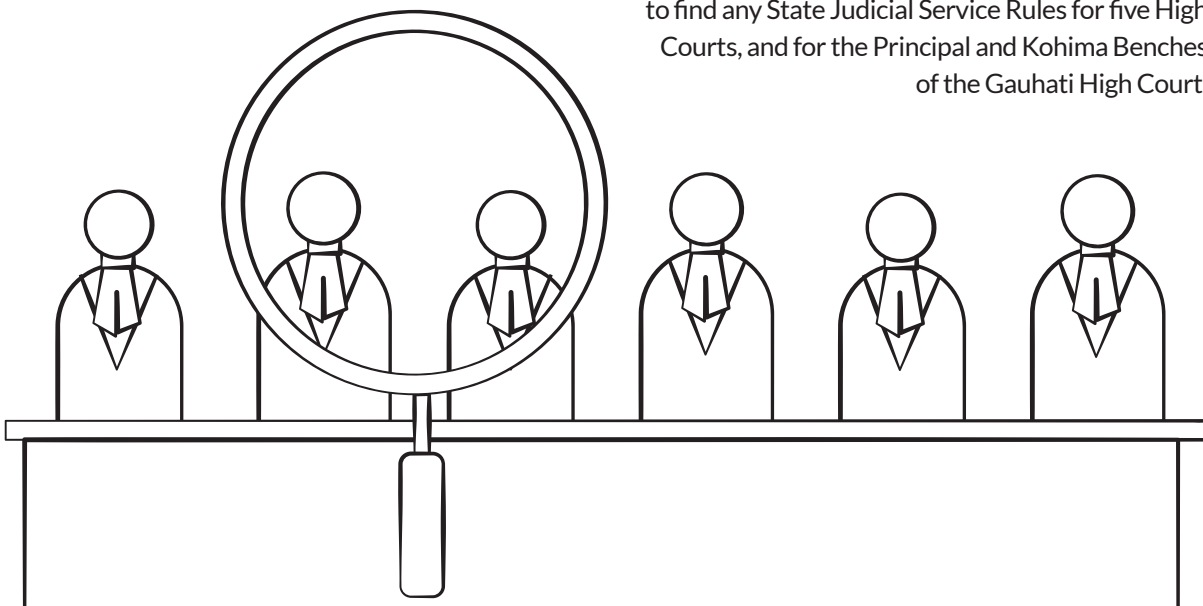
- ✓ the appointment criteria for judges,
- ✓ the names of candidates recommended for appointment,
- ✓ the reasons for their recommendation.

Given that judicial appointments are determined by the court exercising administrative control, we assessed High Courts on whether they provided the aforementioned details for the district judiciary.

INDICATOR 1

Whether courts disclose the appointment criteria for judges

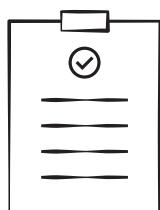
19 High Courts have published the State Judicial Service Rules governing recruitment and promotion in the district judiciary. These rules detail the method of recruitment and prescribe the selection criteria in the form of minimum qualifying marks, seniority, and factors for performance appraisal like Annual Confidential Reports (‘ACRs’), judgements, vigilance reports, etc. We were unable to find any State Judicial Service Rules for five High Courts, and for the Principal and Kohima Benches of the Gauhati High Court.



INDICATOR 2

Whether courts disclose the names of candidates recommended for appointment

Further, 24 High Courts make available the names of the candidates recommended for appointment to the district judiciary. As per the Judicial Service Rules of various states, the selection authority is responsible for preparing a list of shortlisted candidates ('Select List') for recommendation to the Governor for appointments.⁸⁷ Wherever we have found these lists on the High Court websites, we have considered them as sufficient publication of appointment recommendations. While the Telangana High Court publishes a list, it only provides the hall ticket numbers of the selected candidates and not their names.⁸⁸



Publication of Select Lists

Most courts publish the Select Lists among several other recruitment related notifications such as advertisements, eligibility lists, answer-keys, etc., making them difficult to locate. Though some High Courts do facilitate easier access to these lists. Chhattisgarh, for example, publishes its recruitment notifications in a table, systematically categorised as per the post, year, and type of notification.⁸⁹

INDICATOR 3

Whether courts disclose the reasons for their recommendation

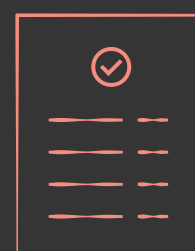
To determine whether courts publish the reasons for appointment recommendations, we assessed the past five Select Lists published by the High Courts. Since candidates' selection is dependent on the marks secured by them, wherever the final marks of selected candidates were provided in the Select List they were considered sufficient publication of the reasons. Of the 24 High Courts that published the Select Lists, only 14 published the candidates' marks.



SUGGESTIONS

For greater transparency in the appointment process, High Courts must:

- ✓ **Ensure publication of the Select Lists** in an accessible and consolidated format.
- ✓ **Clearly disclose the names and marks** of the recommended candidates in the Select Lists.



⁸⁷ Example: The Maharashtra Judicial Service Rules 2008, r 6(3)(a) <<https://thc.nic.in/Central%20Governmental%20Rules/Maharashtra%20Judicial%20Service%20Rules.%202008.pdf>> accessed 11 March 2026; The Tripura Judicial Service Rules 2003, r 10(iii) <<https://thc.tripura.gov.in/page/Noticedet.aspx?NoticeId=23318>> accessed 11 March 2026; The Telangana Judicial Service Rules 2023, r 6(m) <https://tshc.gov.in/documents/2024_07_23T11_31_54_splofficer_2_2023_06_17_11_45_29.pdf> accessed 11 March 2026; The Rajasthan Judicial Service Rules 2010, r 24 <https://hcraj.nic.in/hcraj/hcraj_admin/uploadfile/rule/rjs171602373817.pdf> accessed 11 March 2026.

⁸⁸ High Court of Telangana, Notification 2023 <https://tshc.gov.in/documents/reccell_14_2023_03_23_10_35_55.pdf> accessed 15 March 2026.

⁸⁹ 'High Court Recruitment' (High Court of Chhattisgarh) <<https://highcourt.cg.gov.in/recruit/recruitthc.php>> accessed 12 March 2026.

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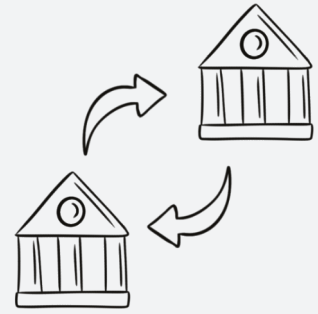
Table 16: Appointments (High Courts)

1 Does the court publish any rules/ notifications/ directions that lay down the appointment criteria for judges in the district judiciary? Total: 1 point	2 Are the names of judicial candidates who are proposed to be judges in the district judiciary published? Total: 1 point	3 Do the appointment recommendations of the court disclose the reasons for the candidates' selection to the district judiciary? Total: 1 point
--	---	---

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Delhi High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Gujarat High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Rajasthan High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Tripura High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.5 ■■	2.5 ■■■
Gauhati High Court		0.5 ■■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	2.5 ■■■
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.5 ■■	2.5 ■■■
Jharkhand High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.5 ■■	2.5 ■■■
Madras High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.5 ■■	2.5 ■■■
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.5 ■■	2.5 ■■■
Allahabad High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■■
Bombay High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■■
Calcutta High Court		0.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	2.0 ■■■
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■■
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■■
Manipur High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■■
Orissa High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■■
Sikkim High Court		1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■■
Patna High Court		0.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.5 ■■	1.5 ■■■
Telangana High Court		1.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	1.0 ■■■
Karnataka High Court		0.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	1.0 ■■■
Meghalaya High Court		0.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	1.0 ■■■
Kerala High Court		0.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	1.0 ■■■

Disclosures regarding transfers

Transparency in judicial transfers helps ensure that transfers are based on objective considerations.



Our study examines whether courts publish transfer policies on their websites and whether these policies include key details pertaining to the tenure and timelines of routine transfers, and objective criteria governing non-routine transfers. We also checked for the availability of transfer orders on the court websites and whether the orders disclosed the reasons for those transfers. We assessed the High Courts for whether they made this information available for the district judiciary.

3 INDICATORS

Whether courts publish transfer policies on their websites and whether these policies include key details pertaining to the tenure and timelines of routine transfers, and objective criteria governing non-routine transfers.

Publication of transfer policies applicable to the district judiciary

As per our study, only 14 High Courts publish the transfer policies applicable to the district judiciary. Among these, all High Courts, barring Delhi, provide information on the tenure of judicial officers and the timelines of routine transfers.⁹⁰

Objective criteria for non-routine transfers



However, only five High Courts (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Patna, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh) provide some objective criteria for effecting non-routine transfers. The Andhra Pradesh High Court allows for mid-tenure transfers of judicial officers upon promotion or on request of the officer.⁹¹ However, it also allows for transfer of officers for non-specific “administrative reasons”. Similarly, while the Chhattisgarh, Patna, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh High Courts provide objective grounds for transfer, such as poor performance of, or initiation of inquiry against, the judicial officer, they also include broader grounds like “public and administrative interests”, resulting in greater scope for discretion.⁹²

⁹⁰ The Delhi High Court’s transfer policy provides a range of 2-3 years instead of stipulating a fixed tenure for judicial officers.

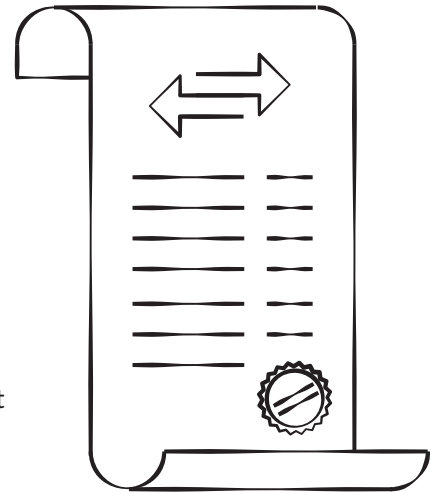
⁹¹ High Court of Andhra Pradesh, *Revised Guidelines for transfers and postings of Judicial Officers of all cadres working in the State of Andhra Pradesh -Regarding* (16 February 2022) <<https://aphc.gov.in/docs/REVISED%20GUIDELINES%20FOR%20TRANSFERS%20DT%2016.02.2022.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁹² High Court of Chhattisgarh, *Transfer Guidelines* (20 June 2024) <https://highcourt.cg.gov.in/information/rule/2024/transfer_guideline_25062024.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026; High Court of Madhya Pradesh, *Transfer Guidelines/Policy for Judicial Officers* (10 January 2012) <https://mphc.gov.in/PDF/tran_policy-10-01-12.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

2 INDICATORS

Whether courts publish transfer orders on the court websites and whether the orders disclosed the reasons for those transfers

Impressively, all 25 High Courts publish the transfer orders of judicial officers. Of these, 18 High Courts have disclosed the reasons for transfer of judicial officers in some or all of its past five transfer orders. Across a few courts, some orders provide specific reasons for judicial transfers, such as shifting of the court,⁹³ creation of a new court,⁹⁴ and relaxation due to medical grounds.⁹⁵ Most orders, however, provide broad and general reasons, and include grounds such as “administrative exigencies” and “public” or “administrative interest”.⁹⁶

**SUGGESTIONS**

It is important for courts to:

The inclusion of broad and subjective grounds, such as “administrative” or “public interest”, dilutes the inclusion of otherwise objective criteria by allowing transfers to remain largely discretionary.

✓ **Make transfer policies publicly available** to ensure greater transparency and accountability in the transfer process.

✓ **Set out clear and objective grounds for mid-tenure transfers**, as the absence of such safeguards leaves scope for excessive discretion.

✓ **Provide detailed and specific reasons for transfers**, rather than broad grounds like “administrative interests”.

⁹³ High Court of Andhra Pradesh, *Transfers and Postings of District and Sessions Judges* (13 May 2025) <https://aphc.gov.in/docs/safe_notification_14052025062121.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁹⁴ High Court of Himachal Pradesh, *Notification* (19 December 2025) <<https://highcourt.hp.gov.in/pdf/Notification121920251770196586.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁹⁵ High Court of Himachal Pradesh, *Notification* (16 October 2025) <<https://highcourt.hp.gov.in/pdf/Notification101620251770196497.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁹⁶ High Court of Karnataka, *Notification* (1 December 2025) <https://judiciary.karnataka.gov.in/common_folder/notification/scj_trfn_01122025.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026; High Court of Tripura, *Notification* (30 April 2025) <<https://thc.tripura.gov.in/page/Noticedetcc.aspx?Noticeld=26240>> accessed 12 March 2026; The High Court of Kerala, *Transfer and postings of Judicial Officers in the Ernakulam Judicial District - Orders issued* (26 November 2025) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BaGGp34Hc7moruyNfnwUNH_7f3OoKG6Q/view?usp=sharing> accessed 12 March 2026.

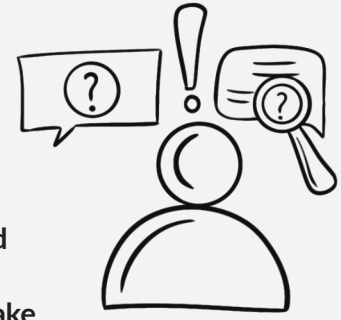
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Table 17: Transfers (High Courts)

1	2	3	4	5
Does the court publish the transfer policy for judges in the district judiciary?	Does the transfer policy provide details on the tenure and timelines of routine transfers of judges in the district judiciary?	Does the policy provide objective criteria for non-routine, non-consensual transfers of judges in the district judiciary?	Does the court publish the transfer orders of judges in the district judiciary?	Do the transfer orders disclose the reasons for transferring judges in the district judiciary?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

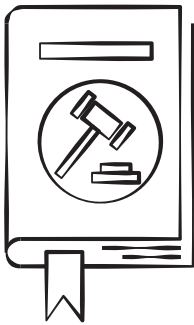
Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Tripura High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	4.5
Bombay High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
Patna High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
Allahabad High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Gauhati High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Gujarat High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Kerala High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Sikkim High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.5
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Madras High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0

Disclosures regarding disciplinary actions



Disclosures regarding disciplinary actions indicate judicial accountability and fosters public trust. Such transparency has also been a long-standing public demand. We therefore reviewed court websites to assess whether courts make available key information that enables the public to utilise the accountability mechanisms for unethical judicial conduct.

2 INDICATORS



Whether courts publish a code of conduct applicable to judges and the grounds for filing a complaint against judges

We found that none of the High Courts published information on the expected conduct of its judges. Further, none of the courts, except the Madras High Court, made available any information on conduct against which complaints can be made. The Madras High Court provides a general notice on its website that states that “bribe giving and receiving is an offense” and provides the number of the Registrar Vigilance to register complaints.⁹⁷ Since the notice does not specifically exclude judges of the High Court, we have made the assumption that it is equally applicable to them.

1 INDICATOR

Whether courts publish the procedure for filing complaints against judges

For the purpose of assessing whether courts publish a procedure for filing complaints, we treated generic grievance links or notices as allowing complaints against judges, unless specified otherwise. The High Courts of Punjab and Haryana, Madras, and Sikkim provide general procedures to file complaints. Punjab and Haryana provides a general facility to register grievances on a “Citizen’s Corner” page.⁹⁸ Sikkim also provides a grievance redressal page to register issues/provide feedback.⁹⁹ The Madras High Court, on the other hand, publishes a general notice which allows citizens to file a complaint with the Registrar in cases of corruption.¹⁰⁰ Some other High Courts like Allahabad, Himachal Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh provide mechanisms to register grievances, but exclude the High Court judges from their ambit.¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ ‘Bribe giving and receiving is an offence’ (Madras High Court) <https://hcmadras.tn.gov.in/footer_bribe.php> accessed 12 March 2026 (“Bribe Notice”).

⁹⁸ ‘Citizen Corner’ (High Court of Punjab and Haryana) <https://highcourtchd.gov.in/audit_grievance/> accessed 12 March 2026.

⁹⁹ ‘Grievance Redressal’ (High Court of Sikkim) <<https://hcs.gov.in/hcs/contact>> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹⁰⁰ Bribe Notice (n 97).

¹⁰¹ ‘Grievance Redressal and Suggestion Mechanism’ (High Court of Himachal Pradesh) <<https://highcourt.hp.gov.in/gp/home.php>> accessed 12 March 2026; ‘Public Grievances and Suggestions’ (High Court of Judicature at Allahabad) <<https://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/pgsmai.html>> accessed 12 March 2026; High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Order (12 September 2014) <<https://mphc.gov.in/PDF/a3278-120914.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026.

3 INDICATORS

Whether information will be provided to the complainant

In the absence of any detailed policy governing disciplinary proceedings, none of the courts have made available information on the process and timeline for investigating complaints, or on whether complainants will be informed of the findings of the investigation and the outcome of the proceedings.



1 INDICATOR

Whether courts publish information on sanctions imposed on judges

Given that the sanctioning authority lies with the court exercising administrative control, we assessed High Courts on whether they published decisions imposing sanctions on district court judges. We found that only two courts (the High Courts of Jammu & Kashmir and Tripura) have published information on sanctions imposed on district court judges. Tripura's sanction orders are fairly detailed and provide information on the conduct under investigation, the rules governing the inquiry, the decision and reasoning, and the penalty imposed.¹⁰² Jammu & Kashmir, by contrast, records only the findings and penalty in its orders, omitting the conduct in question or the legal framework governing the inquiry.¹⁰³

SUGGESTIONS

There is a significant lack of transparency in relation to disciplinary action within the judiciary.

To strengthen accountability, it is imperative that all courts -

✓ **Publish the code of conduct applicable to judges**, along with clear information on the kinds of conduct that may give rise to complaints.

✓ **Provide an accessible mechanism for registering complaints against judges**, both online and offline, and also specify the basic information required for doing so.

✓ **Publish information on sanctions imposed against judges**, taking a cue from the Tripura and Jammu & Kashmir High Courts. However, such disclosures are meaningful only when accompanied with sufficient detail regarding the disciplinary process. An international point of reference can be the Disciplinary Statements issued by the Judicial Conduct Investigations Office of England.¹⁰⁴ The Statements detail the conduct under investigation, the process followed, the applicable rules, and the final decision reached, and can serve as best practice for transparency in disciplinary action.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰² High Court of Tripura, *Notification* (1 July 2016) <<https://thc.tripura.gov.in/page/Noticedet.aspx?NoticeId=23769>> accessed 12 March 2026; High Court of Tripura, *Notification* (20 January 2017) <<https://thc.tripura.gov.in/page/Noticedet.aspx?NoticeId=23891>> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹⁰³ High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, *Order* (2 May 2022) <https://jkhighcourt.nic.in/upload/orders&cir/order_535_02052022.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹⁰⁴ 'Disciplinary Statements' (Judicial Conduct Investigations Office) <<https://www.complaints.judicialconduct.gov.uk/disciplinarystatements/>> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹⁰⁵ JCIO, *Statement* (11 February 2026) <<https://www.complaints.judicialconduct.gov.uk/disciplinarystatements/Statement8325/>> accessed 12 March 2026.

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Table 18: Disciplinary actions (High Courts)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Does the court publish information on the expected conduct of judicial officers?	Does the court publish information regarding conduct against which complaints can be made?	Does the court publish information on the process to be followed to make a complaint?	Does the court provide information regarding the process and timeline that will be followed to investigate the alleged misconduct?	Does the procedure for disciplinary action require providing the complainant details regarding the findings of any investigation into the complaint?	Does the procedure for disciplinary action require providing the complainant details regarding the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings?	Does the court publish decisions where sanctions have been imposed on district court judges through disciplinary proceedings?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Grand Total
Madras High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Allahabad High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Patna High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Proactive disclosure of assets

Disclosure of assets by judges promotes public trust in the judiciary and aligns it with other public institutions where members are required to make similar disclosures.



4 INDICATORS

Whether courts publish information on assets held by judges and their dependants

Courts received:

1 full point if information was available regarding the assets of all judges and their dependants

0.75 points if information was available for all judges but not their dependants

0.5 points if information was available for only some of the judges

0 points if disclosures had not been made at all.

Disclosures by only some judges



Our study found that no High Court has published complete asset disclosures by all its judges. Some judges across the following High Courts have declared their assets: Allahabad, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, and Punjab and Haryana. Among them, Kerala performs the best with 36 of its 40 judges (90%) having declared their assets.¹⁰⁶ It is followed by Himachal Pradesh where nine out of 12 judges (75%) and Punjab and Haryana where 28 out of 61 judges (45%) have made disclosures.¹⁰⁷ Disclosure rates are significantly lower in Delhi (6 of 44 judges; 13.6%) and Madras (6 of 53 judges; 11%).¹⁰⁸ In the High Courts of Jammu & Kashmir and Allahabad, only one judge each has made disclosure of their assets.¹⁰⁹

Decline in number of judges disclosing their assets

Notably, some courts have experienced a decline in the number of judges who disclose their assets. For instance, more than 80% of judges of the Delhi and Punjab and Haryana High Courts had declared their assets in 2018.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁶ 'Present Judges' (High Court of Kerala) <<https://highcourt.kerala.gov.in/judges.php>> accessed 13 February 2026.

¹⁰⁷ 'CJ & Sitting Judges' (High Court of Himachal Pradesh) <<https://highcourt.hp.gov.in/>> accessed 13 February 2026; 'Hon'ble Judges' (High Court of Punjab and Haryana) <<https://highcourtchd.gov.in/?mod=chief>> accessed 13 February 2026.

¹⁰⁸ 'Assets of Judges' (High Court of Delhi) <<https://www.delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/assets>> accessed 13 February 2026; 'Assets of Honourable Judges' (Madras High Court) <https://hcmadras.tn.gov.in/judges_assets.php> accessed 13 February 2026.

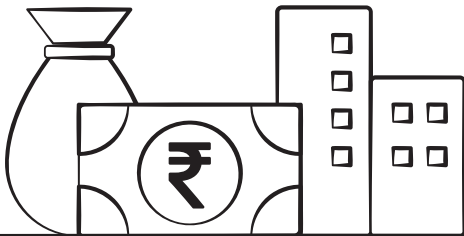
¹⁰⁹ 'List of Hon'ble Judges' (High Court of Judicature at Allahabad) <<https://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/service/judgeListLocation.jsp>> accessed 13 February 2026; 'Assets of Judges' (High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh) <<https://jkhighcourt.nic.in/assets.php>> accessed 13 February 2026.

¹¹⁰ Soibam Rocky Singh, '29 of 35 Delhi HC judges declare assets' *The Hindu* (New Delhi, 9 July 2018) <<https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/29-of-35-delhi-hc-judges-declare-assets/article24367830.ece>> accessed 12 March 2026 ("The Hindu assets").



Partial disclosure of assets

Even among judges who have disclosed assets, a few only make partial disclosures. In the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh High Courts, some judges do not publicly disclose certain details in their asset statements, stating instead that the information has been submitted to the Chief Justice. At the Delhi High Court, some declarations note that disclosures regarding assets like mutual funds, and shares, among others have been provided to the Chief Justice in a sealed cover for reasons of privacy and security, even as other judges of the Court publicly disclose such information.



Lack of disclosures



18 High Courts do not publish any asset disclosures, despite some of them having done so in the past. For instance, while 19 Karnataka High Court judges had publicly declared their assets in 2010,¹¹¹ we were unable to find any such disclosures on the Court's official website at present. A link pertaining to assets and liabilities of the judges can be found on a general internet search, but remains non-functional.¹¹²

Similarly, multiple sources indicate that the asset statements of some judges of the Chhattisgarh High Court were publicly available until a few years ago.¹¹³

Currently, a document called "Assets" is present on the Court website but does not provide information on the assets of any of its judges.¹¹⁴ The voluntary nature of asset disclosures means that publication is often left to individual judges, leading to significant variations in disclosure levels, both across courts and within the same court over time.

SUGGESTIONS

✓ **Voluntary disclosure of assets by all judges** is recommended to reinforce public trust in the judiciary. It is also important for judges disclosing assets to ensure that the disclosures are complete. While personal details such as bank account information need not be made public, the overall value and nature of assets held should be disclosed.

¹¹¹ DHNS, '19 judges declare assets' *The Deccan Herald* (13 May 2010) <<https://www.deccanherald.com/content/69195/19-judges-declare-assets.html>> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹¹² 'Assets and Liabilities' <<http://karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in/judgesAssets&Liabilities.php>> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹¹³ The Hindu assets (n 110); Shyamlal Yadav, 'Assets of 13% of High Court judges in public domain, 80% of those from just 3 HCs: Official data' *The Indian Express* (New Delhi, 27 September 2024) <<https://indianexpress.com/article/express-exclusive/assets-of-13-of-high-court-judges-in-public-domain-80-of-those-from-just-3-hcs-official-data-9586643/>> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹¹⁴ 'Assets' (High Court of Chhattisgarh) <https://highcourt.cg.gov.in/asset_detail/assets/assets.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

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Table 19: Asset disclosures (High Courts)

1 Does the court publish disclosures regarding real estate owned by the judges and their dependants? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court publish disclosures regarding investments made by judges and their dependants? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court publish disclosures regarding movable properties of the judges and their dependants? Total: 1 point	4 Does the court publish disclosures regarding liabilities of the judges and their dependants? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	Grand Total		
Himachal Pradesh High Court	0.5		0.5		0.5		2.0	
Kerala High Court	0.5		0.5		0.5		2.0	
Madras High Court	0.5		0.5		0.5		2.0	
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.5		0.5		0.5		2.0	
Allahabad High Court	0.5		0.5		0.0		1.5	
Delhi High Court	0.5		0.5		0.0		1.5	
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	0.5		0.5		0.0		1.5	
Andhra Pradesh High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Bombay High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Calcutta High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Gauhati High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Gujarat High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Jharkhand High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Karnataka High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Manipur High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Meghalaya High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Orissa High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Patna High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Rajasthan High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Sikkim High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Telangana High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Tripura High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Uttarakhand High Court	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	

Additional Transparency Measures



Transparency regarding use of Artificial Intelligence tools

Courts were assessed based on two indicators under this theme. First, whether the court has published a policy regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on their website, and second, whether it has disclosed the AI tools being used by the court.

As per our study, no court has published a policy governing its own use of AI. Patna, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura and Chhattisgarh High Courts have information regarding AI committees that had been set up.¹¹⁵ The Kerala High Court has published an AI policy for the district courts, but not the High Court.¹¹⁶

For the second indicator, 12 High Courts have published information regarding the use of AI tools in their courts. Most of the High Courts including Orissa¹¹⁷ and Madras¹¹⁸ have mentioned this information in their annual reports, while others like Karnataka¹¹⁹, Kerala¹²⁰ and Allahabad¹²¹ have published it in their ICT newsletters or AI Committee newsletters. Bombay High Court has made information about its AI tools available through a notification.¹²² Many High Courts like Himachal Pradesh¹²³ and Patna¹²⁴ have adopted

¹¹⁵ High Court of Chhattisgarh, *Artificial Intelligence Committee* <https://highcourt.cg.gov.in/committees/ai_committee.php> accessed 17 March 2026 ; High Court of Patna, *List of Hon'ble Committees* <<https://patnahighcourt.gov.in/getpdf/TEITVF9DT01NSVRURUUCGRm-uhT7RJQTAVs=?-8584302205562172917>> accessed 17 March 2026 ; High Court of Tripura, Agartala, *Notification* (03 August 2020) <<https://thc.tripura.gov.in/page/Noticedet.aspx?Noticeld=24612>> accessed 17 March 2026 ; High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, *Administrative Committee* <<https://jkhighcourt.nic.in/committees.php>> accessed 17 March 2026.

¹¹⁶ High Court of Kerala, *Office Memorandum* (19 July 2025) <https://images.assettype.com/theleaflet/2025-07-22/mt4bw6n7/Kerala_HC_AI_Guidelines.pdf> accessed 17 March 2026.

¹¹⁷ Orissa High Court, *Annual Report 2024* <https://www.orissahighcourt.nic.in/annual_report_2024.pdf> accessed 9 April 2026, 36

¹¹⁸ Madras High Court, *Annual Report 2024* <<https://drive.google.com/file/d/15Inv5-peHYu5Cc45rnIUVI2cle5GpwRM/view?usp=sharing>> accessed 9 April 2026, 135

¹¹⁹ High Court of Karnataka, *ICTE-initiatives 2023* <https://judiciary.karnataka.gov.in/common_folder/notification/ICT%20e-Initiatives%202023.pdf> accessed 9 April 2026, 19

¹²⁰ High Court of Kerala, *Computer Committee Newsletter* (December 2022) <<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11bcJtGvbXFxrl8ZrJipNCXwAN2TvY47/view>> accessed 9 April 2026, 9

¹²¹ High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, *AI Assisted Legal Translation Advisory and e-Law Report Committee, Nyayabha: Nyay ki Kiran* <https://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/suvas/nyaya-abha_26-11-2024/Nyayabha-FirstEdition-26112024.pdf> accessed 9 April 2026, 8

¹²² Bombay High Court, *Notification No. RG/1161/55/2023* (19 August 2023) <<https://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/writereaddata/notifications/PDF/noticebom20230819173636.pdf>> accessed 9 April 2026

¹²³ High Court of Himachal Pradesh, *Annual Report 2024-25* <<https://highcourt.hp.gov.in/pdf/AnnualReport06032026.pdf>> accessed 9 April 2026, 113

¹²⁴ Patna High Court, *Annual Report 2024-25* <https://patnahighcourt.gov.in/PDF/Annual_Report/Annual%20Report%202024-25.PDF> accessed 9 April 2026, 15

the use of SUVAS, an AI tool developed as part of the e-Courts project to translate Supreme Court and High Court judgements into regional languages. These translation projects are being supervised by specialised AI Committees established by the courts. Additionally, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has stated as using an AI-backed application called 'Adalat.AI' for "dictation, translation and recording of evidence." The application also contains a feature of Dictaphone which enables the judge to record the orders in the absence of the Stenographer.¹²⁵ Calcutta High Court has stated as having developed an AI-powered chatbot to assist users on its website with queries.¹²⁶ Courts that mention using AI but don't disclose the AI tool being used were not considered for this indicator.



Access to case documents

Foundational documents, such as pleadings and related filings, provide essential context for understanding a case. We assessed whether courts ensure adequate access to such case documents on their websites by reviewing random case numbers for each court to determine if any documents were available.

However, none of the courts we examined provided access to case documents within the scope of our review.



Publication of periodic reports containing statistics on court performance

Courts were assessed based on whether they publish court statistics on their websites on a monthly or quarterly basis. Courts received a point if the last three years of court statistics were made available, 0.5 if some of the last three years' statistics were published, and 0 otherwise.

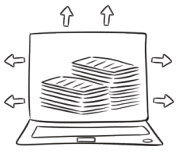
A majority of courts publish court statistics in a periodic fashion on their websites. 16 courts published periodic data on institution, pendency, clearance rate, and disposal of cases. For instance, the Chhattisgarh High Court uploads monthly statistical updates that look at institution, disposal, and pendency for all civil, criminal, and writ cases.¹²⁷ In a similar vein, a consolidated list is provided by the Orissa High Court for the entire calendar year.¹²⁸

¹²⁵ 'Adalat.AI' (High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati) <<https://dashboard.adalat.ai/login>> accessed 17 March 2026 ; High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amravati, *Annual Report*, (2024) <<https://aphc.gov.in/ANNUALREPORT3/>> accessed 13 March 2026, 84-90.

¹²⁶ Calcutta High Court, *Annual Report 2024-2025* <<https://www.calcuttahighcourt.gov.in/Notice-Files/annualreport/15125>> accessed 9 April 2026, 356

¹²⁷ High Court of Chhattisgarh, *Statistical Report* <https://highcourt.cg.gov.in/statistics/hc/sta_hc.php> accessed 13 March 2026.

¹²⁸ High Court of Orissa, Cuttack, *Month-wise Institution, Disposal and Case Clearance Rate* <<https://www.orissahighcourt.nic.in/uploads/statistics/hc/2025.pdf>> accessed 13 March 2026.



Access to disaggregated court data

Under this theme, courts were assessed based on two indicators. One, whether courts published a policy on access to bulk data, and two, whether courts published open Application Programming Interfaces ('APIs') to access disaggregated data regarding cases and their hearings.

Only one court, the Kerala High Court, has published a policy statement governing API requests on its website.¹²⁹ Although we found no proactive publication of APIs, the Court provides a form to file requests for accessing APIs.¹³⁰

SUGGESTIONS

Courts were assessed on these indicators as part of the JTI, as they are closely linked to judicial efficiency and transparency. Given that only a small number of courts proactively published information on these parameters, we encourage all courts to:

- ✓ **Formulate and publish policy governing AI use** in the court, along with publishing information on the AI tools being employed.
- ✓ **Provide proactive access to case documents and pleadings**, especially in publicly important cases.
- ✓ **Publish disposal and pendency statistics** on a monthly or quarterly basis.
- ✓ **Publish a policy delineating the court's approach to dissemination of bulk data**, whether through proactive publication of APIs, or through individual requests for access.

¹²⁹ High Court of Kerala, Ernakulam, *API Sharing Policy* <https://ecourt.keralacourts.in/digicourt/api_docs/policy.pdf> accessed 13 March 2026.

¹³⁰ 'High Court of Kerala, Ernakulam, *API Requisition Form* <<https://ecourt.keralacourts.in/digicourt/ApiRequisitionForm>> accessed 13 March 2026.

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Table 20: Additional themes (High Court)

1 Has the court published a policy regarding the use of AI? Total: 1 point	2 Has the court published information regarding AI tools being used by the court? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court provide access to case documents? Total: 1 point	4 Does the court publish periodic reports containing statistics on court performance? Total: 1 point	5 Does the court publish open APIs to access disaggregated data regarding cases and their hearings? Total: 1 point	6 Has the court published a policy regarding access to bulk data? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	Grand Total
Kerala High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.0
Allahabad High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Delhi High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Madras High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Patna High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

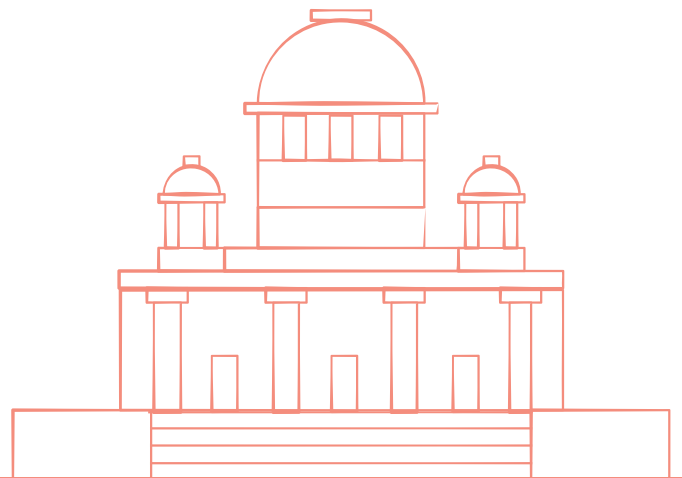
Transparency in the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has, time and again, emphasised the importance of transparency in the judiciary. Recognising its positive impact on judicial independence, the Court observed the following in *Central Public Information Officer, SCI v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal*:

“Scrutiny and transparency, properly understood, are not placed in an antithesis to independence. They create conditions where Judges are protected against unwholesome influences. Scrutiny and transparency are allies of the conscientious because they are powerful instruments to guard against influences which threaten to suborn the judicial conscience.”¹³¹

Transparency in the Supreme Court also carries broader implications for judicial administration in India. The Court undertakes crucial administrative functions for itself and the High Courts, such as recommending appointments and transfers, and investigating complaints against judges. Greater transparency in these areas can strengthen transparency at the level of the High Courts also. Further, initiatives adopted by the Court, including transparency measures, often have a trickle-down effect and shape practices across all other courts.

In this context, it becomes necessary to continuously engage with questions of transparency in the Supreme Court, both to assess the existing levels of openness and to identify areas for improvement. This section of the report accordingly provides an overview of the information available on the Supreme Court’s website and offers suggestions to enhance its transparency.



¹³¹ (2020) 5 SCC 481, ¶¶ 234.

Judicial processes



To facilitate access to court premises, the Supreme Court provides its address, contact number, working hours and court calendar on its website. It also makes available a portal (*SuSwagatam*) that enables litigants and other visitors to acquire e-passes for Court visits, together with FAQs and SOPs detailing the application procedure.¹³² However, information on attending court hearings, such as appropriate attire, seating arrangements for the public, or expected court etiquette could not be found on the Court website. The absence of such guidance may limit ease of access for members of the public seeking to attend court proceedings.

In terms of virtual access, the Court currently live streams its Constitution Bench proceedings. As a result, the most recent live stream corresponded to the last Constitution Bench sitting, making its live streaming irregular. This meant that no court rooms were being live streamed on the date of checking. The rules governing the live streaming of the Court proceedings could not be found on the website. While allowing the live streaming of its proceedings in *Swapnil Tripathy v. Supreme Court of India*, the Court had emphasised that the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 ('2013 Rules') would have to be suitably amended to include a regulatory framework for live streaming.¹³³ However, it appears that no such amendment has followed and the Court continues to rely on the judgement to regulate its live streaming.

The Court provides greater advance notice of its hearings by publishing cause lists for the following two working days. While the cause lists contain additional details such as the subject matter and stage of the proceedings, they do not provide video conferencing or live streaming links, making it difficult to ascertain which matters are accessible virtually.

In terms of media access and liaison, the Court provides the contact details of a PRO in its telephone directory. It also publishes the norms governing the accreditation of journalists, and the provision of temporary reporting facility to non-accredited journalists.¹³⁴ These norms, though regulating media engagement with the Court, are limited in scope as they do not outline the facilities available to the press, the nature of reporting restrictions, and the procedure for imposing them. Further, the norms permit the withdrawal of accreditation of journalists at any time, without assigning any reasons, raising concerns in relation to press freedom.

Regarding access to court orders, the Court website hosts an online database of judgements and orders searchable by multiple criteria, such as diary and case number, judge name, judgement date, etc.¹³⁵ The Court also publishes translated judgements and summaries of landmark decisions on its website, promoting greater understanding and ease of access to its decisions.¹³⁶

¹³² 'SuSwagatam' (*Supreme Court of India*) <<https://suswagatam.sci.gov.in/Public/About.aspx>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹³³ 2018 (10) SCC 639, ¶¶ 55.

¹³⁴ Supreme Court of India, *Circular* (27 August 2018) <https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/documents/notices-circulars/accreditation_norms_as_amended.pdf> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹³⁵ 'Case Number' (*Supreme Court of India*) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/judgements-case-no/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹³⁶ 'Supreme Court Reports (SCR)' (*Supreme Court of India*) <https://scr.sci.gov.in/scrsearch/?app_token=> accessed 23 March 2026; 'Landmark Judgment Summaries' (*Supreme Court of India*) <https://www.sci.gov.in/landmark-judgment-summaries/?judgment_year=2025#breadcrumb> accessed 23 March 2026.

With respect to transparency in case allocation, the Court makes available its subject-matter roster,¹³⁷ but does not publish the criteria governing roster allocation and bench constitution. Chapter VI of the Court's Handbook on Practice and Procedure ('Handbook') requires that the roster be prepared and amended under the instructions of the Chief Justice of India ('CJI'), but does not stipulate any criteria to guide his

discretion in the matter.¹³⁸ Similarly, while Order VI of the 2013 Rules empowers the CJI to nominate the judges for the Division Bench and constitute larger benches, no criteria governing this power has been delineated.

The Court also does not publish the **grounds governing recusal** by judges and the procedure by which a party may request the recusal of a judge.

SUGGESTIONS

In addition to specifying the procedure for accessing court premises, the Supreme Court could consider:

- ✓ **Providing clearer guidance on how members of the public may attend hearings.** This may include information on identifying cases of interest, locating courtrooms, and expected courtroom conduct.
- ✓ **Expanding live streaming beyond Constitution Bench matters** to include other cases of public importance to strengthen virtual access. Indicating, within cause lists, the matters available for virtual viewing through video conferencing and live streaming would further improve accessibility.
- ✓ **Developing a comprehensive policy,** in the context of media engagement, to supplement the existing accreditation norms. Such a policy may provide the contacts for media liaison, outline facilities available to the press, and clarify the range of reporting restrictions that may apply, whether legislative, precedential, automatic, or discretionary.
- ✓ **Making publicly available the broad criteria guiding roster allocation and bench constitution** to enhance clarity in the Court's internal processes.
- ✓ **Articulating a clear approach to judicial recusals** to help reinforce public confidence.

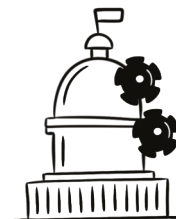
Table 21: Judicial Processes (Supreme Court)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Public access to court hearings	Publication of cause lists	Publication of judgements and orders	Transparency in case allocation	Publication of information regarding recusals	Facilitating media access to courts	
	Total: 11 points	Total: 4 points	Total: 3 points	Total: 3 points	Total: 2 points	Total: 5 points	
Court	Themes 1	2	3	4	5	6	Grand Total
Supreme Court	6.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	15.0

¹³⁷ 'Judges Roster' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/judges-roster-2/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹³⁸ Supreme Court of India, *Handbook on Practice and Procedure and Office Procedure* (2017) 38 <https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/documents/misc/practice.pdf_0.pdf> accessed 23 March 2026.

Institutional governance and administration



The Supreme Court has published all its annual reports for the last 10 financial years, including that of 2024-25.¹³⁹ The Court's annual report contains data on both its own functioning as well as that of the High Courts.

The Court also publishes five of the eight rules as per the JTI. The 2013 Rules and the Court Handbook set out the practice and procedure governing matters before the Court. The 2013 Rules also provide a table of court fees in its third schedule, while the Handbook governs provisions pertaining to parties-in-person as well as the e-filing of cases. The Supreme Court Officers and Servants Rules 1961 prescribes the conditions of service of the Court staff. However, the Court's video conferencing rules, rules governing conditions of service of its judges, and the financial rules were not available on its website. It was also not easy to find all the rules on the Supreme Court's website, as quite a few of them were dispersed across multiple webpages.

The list of committees of the Supreme Court is available on its website, complete with the composition of all the committees on a dedicated page.¹⁴⁰ The Court however does not provide information on the mandate of all committees, their tenures, and minutes of meetings.

The Court has published all the relevant information pertaining to the PoSH Act through a dedicated GSICC page on its website.¹⁴¹ The Gender Sensitisation & Sexual Harassment of Women at the Supreme Court of India (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal), Regulations, 2013 is available on this page. The Court has also published the names and designations of all the members of its ICC in a notification, along with their phone numbers and email IDs.¹⁴² It also provides the format for filing a complaint of sexual harassment along with the email ID to which an online complaint could be sent.¹⁴³

The RTI Rules applicable to the Supreme Court have been provided on its website.¹⁴⁴ There are no restrictions on disclosure of information in the rules, other than the grounds already present in the RTI Act. The Court has also published the name, designation and full contact details of its PIO and has provided the link to its RTI portal.¹⁴⁵

The Court has published the budget and expenditure statement from both the current financial year as well as all three previous years.¹⁴⁶ However, we could not find any audit reports from any financial year on its website.

¹³⁹ 'Indian Judiciary Annual Report' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/indian-judiciary-annual-report/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁴⁰ 'Committees' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/committees/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁴¹ 'Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/gender-sensitization-and-internal-complaints-committee/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁴² Supreme Court of India, *Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee: Members* <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/11/2025111050.pdf>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁴³ Supreme Court of India, *Format for Complaint* <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2024/01/2024011629.pdf>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁴⁴ 'RTI' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/rti/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ 'Budgetary Grant' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/important-links/budgetary-grant/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

SUGGESTIONS

To further enhance transparency, the Court can -

The Court already demonstrates significant transparency in its governance and administration.

✓ **Ensure that all relevant rules and regulations are published on the website** and consolidated on a single webpage for ease of access.

✓ **Publish information on the purpose and responsibilities of the various Court committees**, their tenures, along with access to their minutes of meetings, where appropriate.

✓ **Place in the public domain the rules governing budget formulation, expenditure, and the maintenance of accounts.** In addition, publishing reports of audits conducted by independent auditors could further reinforce public confidence in the Court's functioning.

Table 22: Institutional Governance and Administration (Supreme Court)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Publication of annual reports	Publication of rules, regulations, and manuals governing the court	Publishing an updated list of all committees and their composition	Publishing information pertaining to implementation of the PoSH Act	Publishing information facilitating the implementation of the RTI Act	Budgetary disclosures
Total: 3 points	Total: 9 points	Total: 5 points	Total: 4 points	Total: 4 points	Total: 6 points

Court	Themes	1	2	3	4	5	6	Grand Total
Supreme Court		3.0 ■■■	5.0 ■■■■■■	2.5 ■■■	4.0 ■■■■	4.0 ■■■■	4.0 ■■■■	22.5 ■■■■■■

Judicial and administrative personnel



The Supreme Court provides information on both the sanctioned and working strength of its judges and court staff in its annual report. It also provides a list of its registry officials,¹⁴⁷ the registry's official contact details,¹⁴⁸ and the roles and responsibilities undertaken by them.¹⁴⁹

With respect to judicial appointments, we found that the Court provides the appointment criteria for both the Supreme Court and the High Court judges on its website.¹⁵⁰ The notifications were however difficult to locate as they were buried among numerous other appointment and transfer resolutions. The Court also publishes all Collegium resolutions recommending elevation of judges to

the High Courts and the Supreme Court.¹⁵¹ To encourage transparency, the Court had declared in 2017 that its Collegium resolutions would contain reasons for recommending judges for elevation.¹⁵² However, none of the Court's past five resolutions provide reasons for recommending judges to the High Court,¹⁵³ and only some provide reasons for recommending judges to the Supreme Court.¹⁵⁴ The reasons state that the candidates have been recommended after "evaluating merit, integrity and competence and also accommodating a plurality of considerations", but specific and substantive reasons for recommending the candidate's elevation have not been disclosed.

¹⁴⁷ 'Registry Officers' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/registry-officers/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁴⁸ 'Telephone Directory' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/directory/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁴⁹ Supreme Court of India, *Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2024-25*, 181 <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2026/01/2026011698.pdf>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁵⁰ Supreme Court of India, *Appointment of Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/05/2025050520.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Appointment of Judges of the High Court* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/05/2025050587.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026.

¹⁵¹ 'Collegium Resolutions' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/collegium-resolutions/>> accessed 10 March 2026.

¹⁵² Re: Transparency in Collegium system (n 1).

¹⁵³ Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 12th February, 2026 reg. appointment of Additional Judges as Permanent Judges in the High Court of Kerala* <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2026/02/2026021225.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 3rd February 2026 reg. appointment of ad hoc Judges in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad* <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2026/02/2026020353.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 28th January 2026 reg. appointment of an Advocate as Judge in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh* <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2026/01/2026012819.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement reg. appointment of Chief Justice in the High Court at Calcutta* <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/12/2026010999.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 18th December 2025 reg. Appointment of Chief Justices in 5 High Courts* <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/12/2025121845.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026.

¹⁵⁴ Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 25th August 2025 reg. appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court*. <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/08/2025082594.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 26th May 2025 reg. appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/05/2025052636.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 6th March 2025 reg. appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/03/2025030654.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 07th January 2025 reg. appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/01/2025010782.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 28th November 2024 reg. appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2024/11/2024112883.pdf>> accessed 10 March 2026.

The Supreme Court does not provide a transfer policy for the High Court judges. The Memorandum of Procedure that details the transfer process of High Court judges, while hosted on the Department of Justice's website,¹⁵⁵ could not be found on the Supreme Court website. It however publishes the collegium resolutions recommending the transfers of High Court judges, but does not provide any reasons in its past five resolutions for recommending transfers.¹⁵⁶

With respect to disciplinary actions, the Court publishes information on the expected code of conduct of its judges in the Restatement of the Values of Judicial Life.¹⁵⁷ The document sets out the expected conduct requiring judges to refrain from contesting elections, hearing and deciding matters involving close relations, and fostering close associations with the Bar, among other standards. However, the conduct against which complaints can be made and the procedure to file such complaints were not published on the website.

Interestingly, while there is a process in place for investigating complaints against the Supreme Court judges in the form of a Report of the Committee on In-House Procedure,¹⁵⁸ no report could be found on the website. Orders where sanctions have been imposed on the Supreme Court and High Court judges also could not be found on the website.

To facilitate financial transparency, the Supreme Court had adopted a Full Court resolution in 2025 requiring all its judges to publicly disclose their assets on appointment, along with providing regular disclosures on subsequent acquisitions.¹⁵⁹ At present, however, 30 of the 33 (90%) sitting Supreme Court judges have declared their assets.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁵ Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, *Memorandum of Procedure of Appointment of High Court Judges 2021* <<https://doj.gov.in/memorandum-of-procedure-of-appointment-of-high-court-judges/>> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹⁵⁶ Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 18th December 2025 reg. transfer of Mr. Justice Soumen Sen, Chief Justice, High Court of Meghalaya* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/12/2025121846.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 14th October, 2025 reg. reconsideration of transfer of Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/10/2025101410.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 27th August 2025 reg. transfer/repatriation of 14 Judges of High Courts* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/08/2025082777.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 26th May, 2025 reg. transfers/repatriation of Judges of High Courts* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/05/2025052889.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026; Supreme Court of India, *Statement dated 26th May, 2025 reg. transfer of Mr. Justice Tadakamalla Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana* <<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/05/2025052869.pdf>> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹⁵⁷ Supreme Court of India, *Restatement of values of judicial life (1997)* <https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/documents/notices-circulars/02112020_090821.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹⁵⁸ Supreme Court of India, *Report of the Committee on In-House Procedure* <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/documents/notices-circulars/2014-12-31_1420006239.pdf> accessed 12 March 2026.

¹⁵⁹ 'Disclosure of Assets' (Supreme Court of India) <<https://www.sci.gov.in/assets-of-judges/>> accessed 23 March 2026.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid.

SUGGESTIONS

In addition, to ensure personnel-related transparency, we recommend that the Court -

- ✓ **Ensure consistent implementation of its own resolutions** on disclosure by recording specific and substantive reasons for recommending the appointment and transfer of judges.
- ✓ **Ensure adherence to its Full Court resolution** requiring all judges to disclose their assets.
- ✓ **Clearly set out the standards of conduct** against which complaints can be made, the procedure for filing such complaints, and the process for their examination.
- ✓ **Provide information on the outcomes of disciplinary proceedings**, including any sanctions imposed, to further enhance clarity and accountability.

Table 23: Judicial and Administrative Personnel (Supreme Court)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Publishing up-to-date information on sanctioned and working strength	Publishing an up-to-date list of all Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars	Disclosures regarding appointments and recruitment	Disclosures regarding transfers	Disclosures regarding disciplinary actions against judges	Proactive disclosure of assets
Total: 4 points	Total: 3 points	Total: 6 points	Total: 4 points	Total: 8 points	Total: 4 points

Court	Themes	1	2	3	4	5	6	Grand Total
Supreme Court		4.0 ■■■■	3.0 ■■■	4.5 ■■■■■■	1.0 ■■■	1.0 ■■■■■■■■	2.0 ■■■	15.5 ■■■■■■■■

Additional transparency measures



The Supreme Court does not have a policy governing its use of AI. However, a white paper prepared by its in-house research centre, the Centre for Research and Planning (CRP) mentions a number of AI tools being used by the Court such as SUVAS for translation of judgements, SUPACE for assisting judges in managing caseloads, TERES for transcription of arguments, and other tools used in legal research and e-Filing.¹⁶¹

While it publishes statistics on case pendency, institution, and disposal in its annual reports, it does not release periodic statistical reports on a monthly or quarterly basis.

The Court also does not have any policy on providing access to disaggregated case data and does not publish open APIs to facilitate such access.

With respect to case documents, the Court does not provide proactive access to pleadings and related filings.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on our findings, we recommend the following -

- ✓ With the Court's intent to introduce AI in areas such as case listing and bench allocation, transparency would be vastly enhanced **by providing a clear policy governing its use.**
- ✓ **Publication of monthly or quarterly court statistics** would also aid in understanding the Court's performance by enabling access to historical data.
- ✓ **With regard to access to case files, the Court could work towards providing anonymised versions of digital pleadings** to facilitate a better understanding of the issues involved, particularly in cases of public importance.
- ✓ **Finally, to support research and innovation, the Court could consider publishing a policy on access to its bulk data,** detailing the purposes for which access may be granted and the procedure for making such requests.

¹⁶¹ Supreme Court of India, Centre for Research and Planning, *White Paper on Artificial Intelligence and Judiciary*, 49 <<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3ec0490f1f4972d133619a60c30f3559e/uploads/2025/11/2025112244.pdf>> accessed 9 April 2026

Table 24: Additional Themes (Supreme Court)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Has the court published a policy regarding the use of AI?	Has the court published information regarding AI tools being used by the court?	Does the court provide access to case documents?	Does the court publish periodic reports containing statistics on court performance?	Does the court publish open APIs to access disaggregated data regarding cases and their hearings?	Has the court published a policy regarding access to bulk data?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	Grand Total
Supreme Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

Conclusion

As one of the key organs of the state, it is imperative for the judiciary to uphold the highest standards of transparency in its functioning. Not only does a transparent judiciary help establish public trust in the institution, but it also contributes towards greater accountability in judicial decision-making, and in turn strengthens its independence. By translating the ideal of transparency into measurable parameters, the JTI attempts to carry out a comprehensive and granular analysis of Indian courts. From the present report dealing with the higher judiciary, it emerges that significant progress has been achieved in releasing information pertaining to judicial functioning in the public domain via courts' official websites. In this regard, being the apex court in the country, the Supreme Court has displayed the leadership expected of it, and has done a commendable job at making public disclosures on its website. Some of the High Courts also stand out, performing impressively in indicators relating to the RTI and PoSH disclosures, judgement search portals, registry details, etc.

At the same time, a number of systemic problems persist. It is disquieting to note that a few High Courts have not released information they are statutorily mandated to release under Section 4 of the RTI Act. Also, the failure to continually update information, as seen in the form of outdated annual reports, RTI disclosure statements, and budgetary disclosures on court websites, effectively frustrates transparency. The lack of user-friendly and easy access to information is another area that needs course correction. Many courts publish vital information exclusively in the notifications section that consists of a large number of notifications scattered across multiple webpages, without effective search functionalities, and often dating back to many years. As a result, identifying a particular piece of information often becomes a difficult exercise, requiring users to manually navigate through these notifications. There are also a few key areas where there is a lack of policies or guidelines obliging the judiciary to make

information public; these include criteria governing recusals, case allocation, and the publication of audit reports. None of the courts have published information relating to the latter areas. Emerging domains like AI also necessitate policies to be framed to regulate the usage of such tools.

A major factor contributing to these problems is the absence of any institutional attempt at laying down standards for judicial transparency. While specific measures like disclosures of judges' assets, publication of collegium resolutions and annual reports have been introduced over the years, these attempts fall short of a holistic transparency overhaul. The JTI framework is an attempt to fill this vacuum. We have put forward recommendations tailored to each theme, to comprehensively address how courts can promote openness. We hope that a disaggregated analysis of the transparency themes, coupled with our comparative assessment of the courts, can serve as a handy resource for the judiciary as well as for external stakeholders to better understand the functioning of the judiciary.

ANNEXURE A

Indicator Framework



THEME:

Public access to court hearings

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of information required to attend court proceedings	Does the court publish information necessary to facilitate the public's access to court proceedings?	The court website publishes the following (1 point for each): - Court address - Map location - Court calendar - Working hours - Contact number Procedure to access court premises (for example, information on designated entrance for litigants, information required for passes, security protocol, etc.) Procedure to attend court hearings (for example, information on appropriate attire, protocol to be followed in courtrooms, information required for joining live streamed hearings, etc.)
Adoption of live streaming	Are live streaming rules available on the court website?	The rules are available on the court website. (1) The rules are not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Does the court provide the link to access live streaming of proceedings?	The link is available on the court website. (1) The link is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Scope of live streaming	Do the court's rules prescribe which types of proceedings will be live streamed?	The court's rules provide information on the types of proceedings that will be live streamed. (1) The court's rules do not provide any information on the types of proceedings that will be live streamed. (0)
Implementation of live streaming	Does the court live stream its proceedings?	Most courtrooms are being live streamed (75% and above) (1) Some courtrooms are live streamed (25% to 74%) (0.5) Very few courtrooms are live streamed (less than 25%) (0)



THEME:

Publication of cause lists

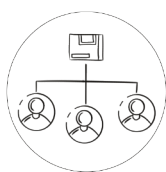
Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of cause lists	Are the cause lists published sufficiently in advance of the hearings?	Cause lists are published at least one day (24 hours) in advance. (1) Cause lists are published less than a day (24 hours) in advance. (0.5) Cause lists are not published on the website. (0)
	Are the cause lists sufficiently detailed?	Cause lists provide additional information (for example, the purpose of hearing, subject-matter of proceedings, etc.). (1) Cause lists provide links to access live streaming of the hearings. (1) Cause lists provide video conferencing links for hearings. (1)



THEME:

Publication of judgements and orders

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of judgements and orders	Is there an online database providing free public access to judgements and orders?	Court orders and judgements are available on an online database for free. (1) Court orders and judgements are not available online or require payment for access. (0)
Availability of judgements and orders	Are court orders and judgements easily searchable on the database?	Court orders and judgements are searchable by 3 or more criteria. (1) Court orders and judgements are searchable by 2 or less criteria. (0)
	Are judgements available in the State regional language?	The court website publishes judgements translated into a regional language. (1) The court website does not publish translated judgements. (0)



THEME:

Transparency in case allocation

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Transparency in case allocation	Does the court publish its subject-matter roster?	The roster is available on the court website. (1) The roster is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Do any rules/ notifications/ directions governing the court prescribe the criteria for case allocation?	Clear criteria for case allocation is published on the court website. (1) No criteria for case allocation is published or can be found on the court website. (0)
	Is the principal judge of the court required to record reasons for deviating from the established criteria of case allocation?	Court rules/ notifications/ directions require the principal judge of the court to record reasons for deviating from the established criteria of case allocation. (1) Court rules/ notifications/ directions do not require the principal judge of the court to record reasons for deviating from the established criteria of case allocation. (0)



THEME:

Publication of information regarding recusals

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of grounds for recusal	Does the court publish the grounds for recusal by judges?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Information on procedure to request recusal	Does the court publish the procedure by which a party may request the recusal of a judge?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)



THEME:

Facilitating media access to courts

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of contact information for journalists	Does the court provide official contact details of a media liaison?	Official contact details of a media liaison is available on the court website. (1) Official contact details of a media liaison is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Publication of the court's media policy	Does the court publish its policy governing media access and liaisons?	The policy is available on the court website. (1) The policy is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Contents of the media policy	Is the policy sufficiently detailed to provide adequate guidance to media representatives?	The court's media policy includes the following (1 point for each): - Details of the facilities available for journalists. - Information and processes regarding imposing reporting restrictions. - Procedure to access court premises and attend court hearings.



THEME:

Publication of annual reports

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of annual reports	Is the court's annual report for the past year available?	Annual report for the past year is available on its website. (1) Annual report for the past year is not available or cannot be found on its website. (0)
	Are the court's previous annual reports available?	Annual reports are available for each of the last 3 financial years. (1) Annual reports are available for some of the last 3 financial years. (0.5) Annual reports are not available for any of the last 3 financial years. (0)

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Content of annual reports	Does the annual report contain key statistics on case progress (i.e., institution, pendency, and disposal) in the court during the year?	The annual report contains the information. (1) The annual report does not contain the information. (0)



THEME:

Publication of rules, regulations, and manuals governing the court

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of rules, regulations, and manuals governing the court	Does the court publish the rules, regulations, and manuals that govern its functioning?	The court website publishes: The legislation and/or court practice rules governing the court (1) Financial rules (1) Court fee rules (1) Rules governing parties-in-person (1) Conditions of service rules (judicial officers/High Court judges) (1) Conditions of service rules (court staff) (1) eFiling rules (1) Video conferencing rules (1)
	Is information pertaining to the rules, regulations, and manuals easily accessible?	The information is available on the court website under a dedicated page. (1) The information is published in a disaggregated manner. (0)



THEME:

Publishing an updated list of all committees and their composition

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of information on committees	Does the court provide a list of all standing and ad-hoc committees constituted by the court?	The information is available on the website under a dedicated page. (1) The information is available but not under a dedicated page. (0.5) The information is not available or cannot be found on the website. (0)
	Does the court provide information regarding the composition (i.e., names and designations of members) of each committee?	Composition of all committees is available on the website. (1) Composition of only some of the committees is available on the website. (0.5) Composition is not available or cannot be found for any of the committees. (0)
	Does the court provide information regarding the tenure of the committees?	Information is available for all committees. (1) Information is available for only some of the committees. (0.5) Information is not available or cannot be found for any of the committees. (0)
	Is the purpose or mandate of the committees clear?	The purpose or mandate of all committees is clearly indicated. (1) The purpose or mandate of only some of the committees is clear. (0.5) The purpose or mandate is not clear for any of the committees. (0)
	Does the court publish the minutes of meetings of the committees?	The information is available on the website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the website. (0)

**THEME:**

Publishing information pertaining to implementation of the PoSH Act

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Availability of rules	Has the court published the rules governing the functioning of its ICC?	The rules are published on the court website. (1) The rules are not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Information on composition of ICC	Is information on the composition of the court's ICC publicly available?	Names and designations of the ICC members are published on the court website. (1) Names and designations of the ICC members are not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Publication of contact information	Does the court publish the contact information of the ICC members?	The phone numbers and email addresses of the ICC members are published on the court website. (1) Either only the phone numbers or only the email addresses are published on the court website. (0.5) No contact information of the members is published or can be found on the court website. (0)
Information on procedure	Does the court publish the procedure to be followed for submitting an online complaint?	The procedure is published on the court website. (1) The procedure is not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)

**THEME:**

Publishing information facilitating the implementation of the RTI Act

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Information regarding RTI Rules	Does the court publish the RTI rules applicable to it?	The rules are available on the court website. (1) The rules are not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Scope of RTI rules	Does the court provide additional grounds for rejection of RTI applications in its RTI rules?	No, the court does not provide additional grounds for rejection of RTI applications under RTI rules. (1) Yes, the court provides additional grounds for rejection of RTI applications under RTI rules. (0)

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Information regarding the Public Information Officer	Does the court provide details of the Public Information Officer of the court?	The court website provides the name, designation, and contact details of the PIO. (1)
		The court website provides information but it is incomplete, i.e., either the name or designation or contact details have not been mentioned. (0.5)
		The information is not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Information regarding online RTI portals	Does the court provide a link to the online RTI portal of the court?	Yes, the link is available. (1)
		No, the link is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)



THEME:

Budgetary disclosures

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of annual budget	Is the court's budget for the current financial year publicly available?	The budget is published on the court website. (1)
		The budget is not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Does the court make the district judiciary's budget for the current financial year publicly available? ¹⁶²	The budget is published on the court website. (1)
		The budget is not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Are the court's past annual budgets publicly available?	Annual budgets are available on the court website for each of the last 3 financial years. (1)
		Annual budgets are available for only some of the last 3 financial years (0.5)
		Past annual budgets are not available at all. (0)
	Does the court make the district judiciary's past annual budgets publicly available? ¹⁶³	Annual budgets are available on the court website for each of the last 3 financial years. (1)
		Annual budgets are available for only some of the last 3 financial years (0.5)
		Past annual budgets are not available at all. (0)

¹⁶² Omitted for the Supreme Court

¹⁶³ Omitted for the Supreme Court

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Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of annual expenditure statements	Is the court's annual expenditure statement for the past financial year publicly available?	The statement is published on the court website. (1) The statement is not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Does the court make the district judiciary's annual expenditure statement for the past financial year publicly available? ¹⁶⁴	The statement is published on the court website. (1) The statement is not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Are the court's past annual expenditure statements publicly available?	The statements are available on the court website for each of the last 3 financial years. (1) The statements are available for only some of the last 3 financial years. (0.5) Past statements are not available at all. (0)
	Does the court make the district judiciary's past annual expenditure statements publicly available? ¹⁶⁵	The statements are available on the court website for each of the last 3 financial years. (1) The statements are available for only some of the last 3 financial years. (0.5) Past statements are not available at all. (0)
Publication of audit reports	Is the court's audit report for the past financial year publicly available?	The report is published on the court website. (1) The report is not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Does the court make the district judiciary's audit report for the past financial year publicly available? ¹⁶⁶	The report is published on the court website. (1) The report is not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Are past audit reports of the court publicly available?	Audit reports are available on the court website for each of the last 3 financial years. (1) Audit report are available for only some of the last 3 financial years (0.5) Past audit reports are not available at all. (0)
	Does the court make the district judiciary's past audit reports publicly available? ¹⁶⁷	Audit reports are available on the court website for each of the last 3 financial years. (1) Audit report are available for only some of the last 3 financial years (0.5) Past audit reports are not available at all. (0)

¹⁶⁴ Omitted for the Supreme Court

¹⁶⁵ Omitted for the Supreme Court

¹⁶⁶ Omitted for the Supreme Court

¹⁶⁷ Omitted for the Supreme Court



THEME:

Publishing up-to-date information on sanctioned and working strength

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Up-to-date information on sanctioned and working strength of judges at the court	Does the court provide updated information on its sanctioned strength of judges?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available on the court website. (0)
	Does the court provide updated information on its working strength of judges?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available on the court website. (0)
	Does the court provide updated information on sanctioned strength of ministerial staff of the court?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available on the court website. (0)
	Does the court provide updated information on the working strength of ministerial staff of the court?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available on the court website. (0)



THEME:

Publishing an up-to-date list of all Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Information on Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars in court	Does the court provide a list of Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars currently serving in the court?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Does the court provide official contact details of the Registry?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Information on Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars in court	Does the court provide information on the responsibilities and duties of the Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)



THEME:

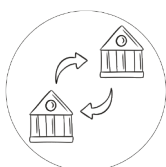
Disclosures regarding appointments and recruitment

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Transparency in appointment and selection criteria	Does the court publish any rules/ notifications/ directions that lay down the appointment criteria for the district judiciary? ¹⁶⁸	The rules/ notifications/ directions containing appointment criteria are published on the court website. (1) The rules/ notifications/ directions containing appointment criteria are not published or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Publication of list of proposed candidates	Are the names of judicial candidates who are proposed to be judges of the district court published? ¹⁶⁹	The list of candidates is made publicly available on the court website. (1) The list of candidates is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Disclosure of reasons to recommend candidates for appointment	Do the appointment recommendations of the court disclose the reasons for the candidates' selection? ¹⁷⁰	The last 5 appointment recommendations disclose the reasons for the candidates' selection. (1) Only some of the last 5 appointment recommendations disclose the reasons for the candidates' selection. (0.5) None of the last 5 appointment recommendations disclose the reasons for the candidates' selection. (0)

¹⁶⁸ For the Supreme Court—indicator modified to read “Does the court publish any rules/ notifications/ directions that lay down the appointment criteria for judges of the Court?”; Additional indicator added- “Does the court publish any rules/ notifications/ directions that lay down the appointment criteria for judges of the High Courts?”

¹⁶⁹ For the Supreme Court—indicator modified to read “Are the names of judicial candidates who are proposed to be judges of the Court published?”; Additional indicator added- “Are the names of judicial candidates who are proposed to be judges of the High Courts published?”

¹⁷⁰ For Supreme Court, this indicator gathers information for both High Court and Supreme Court judges



THEME:

Disclosures regarding transfers

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Transparency in the judicial transfer policy	Does the court publish the transfer policy applicable to the district judiciary? ¹⁷¹	A written transfer policy is available on the court website. (1) A written transfer policy is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Does the transfer policy provide details on the tenure and timelines of routine transfers?	Information on tenure and timelines of transfers are provided. (1) The policy does not specify the tenure of judges or the timeline of routine transfers. (0)
	Does the policy provide objective criteria for non-routine, non-consensual transfers?	The policy provides objective criteria for effecting non-routine, non-consensual transfers. (1) The policy does not provide any criteria for effecting non-routine, non-consensual transfers. (0)
Transparency in judicial transfer orders	Does the court publish the transfer orders of district court judges? ¹⁷²	Transfer orders are available on the court website. (1) Transfer orders are not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Do the transfer orders disclose the reasons for transferring judges?	The last 5 transfer orders disclose the reasons for the judges' transfer. (1) Only some of the last 5 transfer orders disclose the reasons for the judges' transfer. (0.5) None of the last 5 transfer orders disclose the reasons for the judges' transfer. (0)



THEME:

Disclosures regarding disciplinary actions against judges

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of code of judicial conduct	Does the court publish information on the expected conduct of judicial officers?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)

¹⁷¹ Modified for the Supreme Court as follows- "Does the court publish the transfer policy applicable to the High Courts?"

¹⁷² Modified for the Supreme Court as follows- "Does the court publish transfer orders of High Court judges?"

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Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of code of judicial conduct	Does the court publish information regarding conduct against which complaints can be made?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Information on process to be followed for disciplinary proceedings against judges	Does the court publish information on the process to be followed to make a complaint?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
	Does the court provide information regarding the process and timeline that will be followed to investigate the alleged misconduct?	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available or cannot be found on the court website. (0)
Information to be provided to the complainant	Does the procedure for disciplinary action require providing the complainant details regarding the findings of any investigation into the complaint?	The procedure requires provision of information to the complainant. (1) The procedure does not require provision of information to the complainant. (0)
	Does the procedure for disciplinary action require providing the complainant details regarding the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings?	The procedure requires provision of information to the complainant. (1) The procedure does not require provision of information to the complainant. (0)
Publication of decisions of disciplinary proceedings against judges	Does the court publish decisions where sanctions have been imposed on district court judges through disciplinary proceedings? ¹⁷³	The information is available on the court website. (1) The information is not available on the court website. (0)

¹⁷³ For the Supreme Court, indicator modified as follows- "Does the Court publish decisions where sanctions have been imposed on judges through disciplinary proceedings?"; Additional indicator added- "Does the court publish decisions where sanctions have been imposed on High Court judges through disciplinary proceedings?"



THEME:

Proactive disclosure of assets

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Proactive disclosure of assets of judges and their dependants	Does the court publish disclosures regarding real estate owned by the judges and their dependants?	The court website contains disclosures for all the judges and their dependants. (1) The court website contains disclosures for all the judges. (0.75) The court website contains disclosures for only some, not all, of the judges. (0.5) Disclosures have not been made or cannot be found for any of the judges on the court website. (0)
	Does the court publish disclosures regarding investments made by judges and their dependants?	The court website contains disclosures for all the judges and their dependants. (1) The court website contains disclosures for all the judges. (0.75) The court website contains disclosures for only some, not all, of the judges. (0.5) Disclosures have not been made or cannot be found for any of the judges on the court website. (0)
	Does the court publish disclosures regarding movable properties of the judges and their dependants?	The court website contains disclosures for all the judges and their dependants. (1) The court website contains disclosures for all the judges. (0.75) The court website contains disclosures for only some, not all, of the judges. (0.5) Disclosures have not been made or cannot be found for any of the judges on the court website. (0)
	Does the court publish disclosures regarding liabilities of the judges and their dependants?	The court website contains disclosures for all the judges and their dependants. (1) The court website contains disclosures for all the judges. (0.75) The court website contains disclosures for only some, not all, of the judges. (0.5) Disclosures have not been made or cannot be found for any of the judges on the court website. (0)



THEME:

Transparency regarding use of AI tools

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publishing information on the use of AI	Has the court published a policy regarding the use of AI?	The court website has published a policy on the use of AI. (1) The court website has not published a policy on the use of AI. (0)
	Has the court published information regarding AI tools being used by the court?	The court website has published information regarding AI tools being used by the court. (1) The court website has not published information regarding AI tools being used by the court. (0)



THEME:

Publication of periodic reports containing statistics on court performance

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publishing periodic reports on court performance	Does the court publish periodic reports containing statistics on court performance?	Periodic reports containing statistics are available on the court website for each of the last 3 years. (1) Periodic reports containing statistics are available on the court website for some of the last 3 years. (0.5) Periodic reports containing statistics are not available on the court website for any of the last 3 years. (0)



THEME:

Access to disaggregated court data

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publication of a policy on accessing bulk data	Has the court published a policy regarding access to bulk data?	The court website has published a policy regarding access to bulk data. (1) The court website has not published a policy regarding access to bulk data. (0)

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Publishing open APIs	Does the court publish open APIs to access disaggregated data regarding cases and their hearings?	The court website provides an open API to access disaggregated data. (1) The court website provides an open API to access limited disaggregated data. (0.5) The court website does not provide an open API to access disaggregated data. (0)



THEME:

Access to case documents

Component	Indicator	Assessment criteria
Making available access to case documents	Does the court provide access to case documents?	The court provides access to case documents. (1) The court does not provide access to case documents. (0)

ANNEXURE B

Indicator points, per High Court

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Category-wise and overall values, per High Court

Court	Judicial processes	Institutional governance and administration	Judicial and administrative personnel	Grand total
Allahabad High Court	 12 /28	 18 /37	 14 /26	 44 /91
Andhra Pradesh High Court	 14.5 /28	 16 /37	 13.5 /26	 44 /91
Bombay High Court	 14.2 /28	 10.5 /37	 10 /26	 34.7 /91
Calcutta High Court	 11.1 /28	 15.3 /37	 8.8 /26	 35.2 /91
Chhattisgarh High Court	 20 /28	 14.5 /37	 11 /26	 45.5 /91
Delhi High Court	 14.5 /28	 20.5 /37	 11 /26	 46 /91
Gauhati High Court	 13.3 /28	 13.6 /37	 11 /26	 37.9 /91
Gujarat High Court	 16 /28	 15.5 /37	 11.5 /26	 43 /91
Himachal Pradesh High Court	 17 /28	 23 /37	 12.5 /26	 52.5 /91
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	 13 /28	 13 /37	 13.5 /26	 39.5 /91
Jharkhand High Court	 14.5 /28	 13.5 /37	 8.5 /26	 36.5 /91
Karnataka High Court	 15.8 /28	 14.6 /37	 6 /26	 36.4 /91
Kerala High Court	 17.5 /28	 15 /37	 11.5 /26	 44 /91
Madhya Pradesh High Court	 14.8 /28	 13.8 /37	 11 /26	 39.6 /91
Madras High Court	 9.5 /28	 20 /37	 12 /26	 41.5 /91
Manipur High Court	 11.5 /28	 18 /37	 11 /26	 40.5 /91
Meghalaya High Court	 14.5 /28	 13.5 /37	 6 /26	 34 /91
Orissa High Court	 18 /28	 20 /37	 9 /26	 47 /91
Patna High Court	 13.5 /28	 17 /37	 10.5 /26	 41 /91
Punjab and Haryana High Court	 16 /28	 14.5 /37	 12 /26	 42.5 /91
Rajasthan High Court	 11 /28	 16.5 /37	 11.5 /26	 39 /91
Sikkim High Court	 13.5 /28	 12.5 /37	 10 /26	 36 /91
Telangana High Court	 17.5 /28	 17 /37	 8.5 /26	 43 /91
Tripura High Court	 19.5 /28	 17 /37	 15.5 /26	 52 /91
Uttarakhand High Court	 14 /28	 20.5 /37	 9 /26	 43.5 /91

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Judicial processes: Public access to court hearings

1 Does the court publish information necessary to facilitate the public's access to court proceedings? Total: 7 points	2 Are live streaming rules available on the court website? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court provide the link to access live streaming of proceedings? Total: 1 point	4 Do the court's rules prescribe which types of proceedings will be live streamed? Total: 1 point	5 Does the court live stream its proceedings? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	6.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court	6.0		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.0
Bombay High Court	3.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	6.2
Calcutta High Court	4.0		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	5.3
Chhattisgarh High Court	5.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.0
Delhi High Court	5.0		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0
Gauhati High Court	3.8		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.8
Gujarat High Court	5.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	5.0		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	3.0		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.0
Jharkhand High Court	5.0		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Karnataka High Court	5.3		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	8.3
Kerala High Court	6.0		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court	5.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	8.3
Madras High Court	4.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Manipur High Court	3.0		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.0
Meghalaya High Court	4.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	7.5
Orissa High Court	7.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	10.5
Patna High Court	4.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court	7.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Rajasthan High Court	4.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Sikkim High Court	6.0		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.0
Telangana High Court	6.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0
Tripura High Court	6.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	9.0
Uttarakhand High Court	4.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	7.5

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Judicial processes: Publication of cause lists

1

Are the cause lists published sufficiently in advance of the hearings?

Total:
1 point

2

Are the cause lists sufficiently detailed?

Total:
3 points

Court	Indicators	1	2	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	1.0		1.0	2.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Bombay High Court	1.0		3.0	4.0
Calcutta High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Chhattisgarh High Court	1.0		2.0	3.0
Delhi High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Gauhati High Court	0.9		1.3	2.2
Gujarat High Court	1.0		2.0	3.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0		2.0	3.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	0.5		1.5	2.0
Jharkhand High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Karnataka High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Kerala High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Madras High Court	0.5		1.0	1.5
Manipur High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Meghalaya High Court	1.0		2.0	3.0
Orissa High Court	0.5		1.0	1.5
Patna High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Punjab and Haryana High Court	1.0		1.0	2.0
Rajasthan High Court	1.0		2.0	3.0
Sikkim High Court	0.5		1.0	1.5
Telangana High Court	0.5		3.0	3.5
Tripura High Court	0.5		2.0	2.5
Uttarakhand High Court	0.5		1.0	1.5

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Judicial processes: Publication of judgements and orders

1

Is there an online database providing free public access to judgements and orders?

Total:
1 point

2

Are court orders and judgements easily searchable on the database?

Total:
1 point

3

Are judgements available in the State regional language?

Total:
1 point

Court	Indicators 1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Bombay High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Calcutta High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Chhattisgarh High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Delhi High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Gauhati High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Gujarat High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	0.0 ■	2.0 ■■
Jharkhand High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Karnataka High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Kerala High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Madhya Pradesh High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Madras High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Manipur High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Meghalaya High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Orissa High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Patna High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Punjab and Haryana High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Rajasthan High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Sikkim High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Telangana High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Tripura High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■
Uttarakhand High Court	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	1.0 ■	3.0 ■■■

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Judicial processes: Transparency in case allocation

1

Does the court publish its subject-matter roster?

Total:
1 point

2

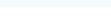
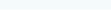
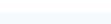
Do any rules/ notifications/ directions governing the court prescribe the criteria for case allocation?

Total:
1 point

3

Is the principal judge of the court required to record reasons for deviating from the established criteria of case allocation?

Total:
1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Bombay High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Calcutta High Court	0.3		0.0		0.3 
Chhattisgarh High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Delhi High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Gauhati High Court	0.3		0.0		0.3 
Gujarat High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Jharkhand High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Karnataka High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Kerala High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Madhya Pradesh High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Madras High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Manipur High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Meghalaya High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Orissa High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Patna High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Punjab and Haryana High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Rajasthan High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Sikkim High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Telangana High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Tripura High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 
Uttarakhand High Court	1.0		0.0		1.0 

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Judicial processes: Publication of information regarding recusals

1

Does the court publish the grounds for recusal by judges?

Total:
1 point

2

Does the court publish the procedure by which a party may request the recusal of a judge?

Total:
1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Andhra Pradesh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bombay High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Calcutta High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Delhi High Court	0.0	1.0	1.0	
Gauhati High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gujarat High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Himachal Pradesh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Jharkhand High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Karnataka High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kerala High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Madras High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Manipur High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Meghalaya High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Orissa High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Patna High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rajasthan High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sikkim High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Telangana High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tripura High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Uttarakhand High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	

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Judicial processes: Facilitating media access to courts

1 Does the court provide official contact details of a media liaison? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court publish its policy governing media access and liaisons? Total: 1 point	3 Is the policy sufficiently detailed to provide adequate guidance to media representatives? Total: 3 points
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0
Delhi High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Karnataka High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Kerala High Court		1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madras High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Patna High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

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Institutional governance & administration: Publication of annual reports

1 Is the court's annual report for the past year available? Total: 1 point	2 Are the court's previous annual reports available? Total: 1 point	3 Does the annual report contain key statistics on case progress (i.e., institution, pendency, and disposal) in the court during the year? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators 1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Bombay High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Jharkhand High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Kerala High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madras High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Manipur High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Meghalaya High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Patna High Court	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Sikkim High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Uttarakhand High Court	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5

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Institutional governance & administration: Publication of rules, regulations, and manuals governing the courts

1

Does the court publish the rules, regulations, and manuals that govern its functioning?

Total:
8 points

2

Is information pertaining to the rules, regulations, and manuals easily accessible?

Total:
1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	4.5	0.0	4.5	
Andhra Pradesh High Court	5.5	0.0	5.5	
Bombay High Court	4.5	0.0	4.5	
Calcutta High Court	2.0	0.0	2.0	
Chhattisgarh High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Delhi High Court	7.0	1.0	8.0	
Gauhati High Court	5.5	0.0	5.5	
Gujarat High Court	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Himachal Pradesh High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Jharkhand High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Karnataka High Court	5.0	0.0	5.0	
Kerala High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Madhya Pradesh High Court	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Madras High Court	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Manipur High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Meghalaya High Court	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Orissa High Court	5.5	1.0	6.5	
Patna High Court	2.0	1.0	3.0	
Punjab and Haryana High Court	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Rajasthan High Court	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Sikkim High Court	4.0	1.0	5.0	
Telangana High Court	6.5	0.0	6.5	
Tripura High Court	5.5	0.0	5.5	
Uttarakhand High Court	7.5	0.0	7.5	

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Institutional governance & administration: Publishing an updated list of all committees and their composition

1 Does the court provide a list of all standing and ad-hoc committees constituted by the court? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court provide information regarding the composition (i.e., names and designations of members) of each committee? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court provide information regarding the tenure of the committees? Total: 1 point	4 Is the purpose or mandate of the committees clear? Total: 1 point	5 Does the court provide access to the minutes of the meetings of the committees? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators 1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Bombay High Court	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Calcutta High Court	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Delhi High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Gauhati High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Gujarat High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Jharkhand High Court	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Karnataka High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Kerala High Court	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5
Madhya Pradesh High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Madras High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Manipur High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Meghalaya High Court	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Orissa High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Patna High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.5
Rajasthan High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Sikkim High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Telangana High Court	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.5
Tripura High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Uttarakhand High Court	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0

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Institutional governance & administration: Publishing information pertaining to implementation of the PoSH Act

1 Has the court published the rules governing the functioning of its ICC? Total: 1 point	2 Is information on the composition of the court's ICC publicly available? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court publish the contact information of the ICC members? Total: 1 point	4 Does the court publish the procedure to be followed for submitting an online complaint? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	3.5
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Bombay High Court		1.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	2.8
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.6
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Gauhati High Court		1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.8
Gujarat High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Jharkhand High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Karnataka High Court		1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.6
Kerala High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Madras High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Manipur High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Meghalaya High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Orissa High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Patna High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Sikkim High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Telangana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Tripura High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Institutional governance & administration: Publishing information facilitating the implementation of the RTI Act

1 Does the court publish the RTI rules applicable to it? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court provide additional grounds for rejection of RTI applications in its RTI rules? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court provide details of the Public Information Officer of the court? Total: 1 point	4 Does the court provide a link to the online RTI portal of the court? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Bombay High Court		1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.7
Calcutta High Court		1.0	1.0	0.2	1.0	3.2
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Gauhati High Court		1.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.3
Gujarat High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Jharkhand High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Karnataka High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Kerala High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Madras High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Manipur High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Meghalaya High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Orissa High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Patna High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.5
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Sikkim High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Telangana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Tripura High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Institutional governance & administration: Budgetary disclosures

Budget			
1	2	3	4
Is the court's budget for the current financial year publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's budget for the current financial year publicly available?	Are the court's past annual budgets publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's past annual budgets publicly available?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4
Allahabad High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court		0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madras High Court		0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Patna High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Institutional governance & administration: Budgetary disclosures

Expenditure			
5	6	7	8
Is the court's annual expenditure statement for the past financial year publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's annual expenditure statement for the past financial year publicly available?	Are the court's past annual expenditure statements publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's past annual expenditure statements publicly available?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	5	6	7	8
Allahabad High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court		1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madras High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Patna High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Institutional governance & administration: Budgetary disclosures

Audit Report			
9	10	11	12
Is the court's audit report for the past financial year publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's audit report for the past financial year publicly available?	Are past audit reports of the court publicly available?	Does the court make the district judiciary's past audit reports publicly available?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	9	10	11	12
Allahabad High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Bombay High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Calcutta High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Delhi High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Gauhati High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Gujarat High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Jharkhand High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Karnataka High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Kerala High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Madras High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Manipur High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Meghalaya High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Orissa High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Patna High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Rajasthan High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Sikkim High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Telangana High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Tripura High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■	0.0 ■

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Institutional governance & administration: Budgetary disclosures

Grand Total

Court	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court	4.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court	1.0
Bombay High Court	0.0
Calcutta High Court	3.5
Chhattisgarh High Court	0.0
Delhi High Court	3.0
Gauhati High Court	1.0
Gujarat High Court	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court	4.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	1.0
Jharkhand High Court	0.0
Karnataka High Court	0.0
Kerala High Court	2.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court	0.0
Madras High Court	3.0
Manipur High Court	1.0
Meghalaya High Court	0.0
Orissa High Court	1.0
Patna High Court	2.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court	0.5
Rajasthan High Court	2.0
Sikkim High Court	0.0
Telangana High Court	2.0
Tripura High Court	2.0
Uttarakhand High Court	3.5

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Judicial & administrative personnel: Publishing up-to-date information on sanctioned and working strength

1 Does the court provide updated information on its sanctioned strength of judges? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court provide updated information on its working strength of judges? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court provide updated information on sanctioned strength of ministerial staff of the court? Total: 1 point	4 Does the court provide updated information on the working strength of ministerial staff of the court? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Calcutta High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Gauhati High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Gujarat High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Jharkhand High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Kerala High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Madras High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Manipur High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Orissa High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Patna High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Telangana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Tripura High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Judicial & administrative personnel: Publishing an up-to-date list of all Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars

1

Does the court provide a list of Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars currently serving in the court?

Total:
1 point

2

Does the court provide official contact details of the Registry?

Total:
1 point

3

Does the court provide information on the responsibilities and duties of the Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars?

Total:
1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Bombay High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Calcutta High Court		1.0	0.3	0.0	1.3
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Gauhati High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Gujarat High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Jharkhand High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Karnataka High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Kerala High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Madras High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Manipur High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Meghalaya High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Orissa High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Patna High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Sikkim High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Telangana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Tripura High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Judicial & administrative personnel: Disclosures regarding appointments and recruitment

1

Does the High Court publish any rules/ notifications/ directions that lay down the appointment criteria for the district judiciary?

Total:
1 point

2

Are the names of judicial candidates who are proposed to be judges of the district court published?

Total:
1 point

3

Do the appointment recommendations of the court disclose the reasons for the candidates' selection?

Total:
1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Bombay High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Gauhati High Court		0.5	1.0	1.0	2.5
Gujarat High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Jharkhand High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5
Karnataka High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Kerala High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Madras High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5
Manipur High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Orissa High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Patna High Court		0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Punjab and Haryana High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Sikkim High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Telangana High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Tripura High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5
Uttarakhand High Court		1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Judicial & administrative personnel: Disclosures regarding transfers

1 Does the court publish the transfer policy applicable to the district judiciary? Total: 1 point	2 Does the transfer policy provide details on the tenure and timelines of routine transfers? Total: 1 point	3 Does the policy provide objective criteria for non-routine, non-consensual transfers? Total: 1 point	4 Does the court publish the transfer orders of district court judges? Total: 1 point	5 Do the transfer orders disclose the reasons for transferring judges? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Andhra Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	4.5
Bombay High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Chhattisgarh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
Delhi High Court		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.5
Gauhati High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Gujarat High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Kerala High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Madhya Pradesh High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
Madras High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Patna High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Rajasthan High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.5
Sikkim High Court		1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5
Tripura High Court		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Judicial & administrative personnel: Disclosures regarding disciplinary actions against judges

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Does the court publish information on the expected conduct of judicial officers?	Does the court publish information regarding conduct against which complaints can be made?	Does the court publish information on the process to be followed to make a complaint?	Does the court provide information regarding the process and timeline that will be followed to investigate the alleged misconduct?	Does the procedure for disciplinary action require providing the complainant details regarding the findings of any investigation into the complaint?	Does the procedure for disciplinary action require providing the complainant details regarding the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings?	Does the court publish decisions where sanctions have been imposed on district court judges through disciplinary proceedings?
Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point	Total: 1 point

Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madras High Court		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Patna High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Judicial & administrative personnel: Proactive disclosure of assets

1 Does the court publish disclosures regarding real estate owned by the judges and their dependants? Total: 1 point	2 Does the court publish disclosures regarding investments made by judges and their dependants? Total: 1 point	3 Does the court publish disclosures regarding movable properties of the judges and their dependants? Total: 1 point	4 Does the court publish disclosures regarding liabilities of the judges and their dependants? Total: 1 point
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Court	Indicators	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Allahabad High Court		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.5
Andhra Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombay High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calcutta High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi High Court		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.5
Gauhati High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh High Court		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
Jammu and Kashmir High Court		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.5
Jharkhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala High Court		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
Madhya Pradesh High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madras High Court		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
Manipur High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orissa High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Patna High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab and Haryana High Court		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
Rajasthan High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telangana High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttarakhand High Court		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANNEXURE C

Supreme Court points, per indicator

Judicial Processes

Theme	Indicator	Points	Total Points
Public access to court hearings	Does the court publish information necessary to facilitate the public's access to court proceedings?	5.0	7.0
	Are live streaming rules available on the court website?	0.0	1.0
	Does the court provide the link to access live streaming of proceedings?	1.0	1.0
	Do the court's rules prescribe which types of proceedings will be live streamed?	0.0	1.0
	Does the court live stream its proceedings?	0.0	1.0
Public access to court hearings	Are the cause lists published sufficiently in advance of the hearings?	1.0	1.0
	Are the cause lists sufficiently detailed?	1.0	3.0
Publication of judgements and orders	Is there an online database providing free public access to judgements and orders?	1.0	1.0
	Are court orders and judgements easily searchable on the database?	1.0	1.0
	Are judgements available in the State regional language?	1.0	1.0
Transparency in case allocation	Does the court publish its subject-matter roster?	1.0	1.0
	Do any rules/ notifications/ directions governing the court prescribe the criteria for case allocation?	0.0	1.0
	Is the principal judge of the court required to record reasons for deviating from the established criteria of case allocation?	0.0	1.0
Publication of information regarding recusals	Does the court publish the grounds for recusal by judges?	0.0	1.0
	Does the court publish the procedure by which a party may request the recusal of a judge?	0.0	1.0
Facilitating media access to courts	Does the court provide official contact details of a media liaison?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court publish its policy governing media access and liaisons?	1.0	1.0
	Is the policy sufficiently detailed to provide adequate guidance to media representatives?	1.0	3.0

Institutional Governance and Administration

Theme	Indicator	Points	Total Points
Publication of annual reports	Is the court's annual report for the past year available?	1.0	1.0
	Does the annual report contain key statistics on case progress (i.e., institution, pendency, and disposal) in the court during the year?	1.0	1.0
	Are the court's previous annual reports available?	1.0	1.0
Publication of rules, regulations, and manuals governing the court	Does the court publish the rules, regulations, and manuals that govern its functioning?	5.0	8.0
	Is information pertaining to the rules, regulations, and manuals easily accessible?	0.0	1.0
Publishing an updated list of all committees and their composition	Does the court provide a list of all standing and ad-hoc committees constituted by the court?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide information regarding the composition (i.e., names and designations of members) of each committee?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide information regarding the tenure of the committees?	0.0	1.0
	Is the purpose or mandate of the committees clear?	0.5	1.0
	Does the court provide access to the minutes of the meetings of the committees?	0.0	1.0
Publishing information pertaining to implementation of the PoSH Act	Has the court published the rules governing the functioning of its ICC?	1.0	1.0
	Is information on the composition of the court's ICC publicly available?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court publish the contact information of the ICC members?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court publish the procedure to be followed for submitting an online complaint?	1.0	1.0
Publishing information facilitating the implementation of the RTI Act	Does the court publish the RTI rules applicable to it?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide additional grounds for rejection of RTI applications in its RTI rules?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide details of the Public Information Officer of the court?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide a link to the online RTI portal of the court?	1.0	1.0

Theme	Indicator	Points	Total Points
Budgetary disclosures	Is the court's budget for the current financial year publicly available?	1.0	1.0
	Are the court's past annual budgets publicly available?	1.0	1.0
	Is the court's annual expenditure statement for the past financial year publicly available?	1.0	1.0
	Are the court's past annual expenditure statements publicly available?	1.0	1.0
	Is the court's audit report for the past financial year publicly available?	0.0	1.0
	Are past audit reports of the court publicly available?	0.0	1.0

Judicial and Administrative Personnel

Theme	Indicator	Points	Total Points
Publishing up-to-date information on sanctioned and working strength	Does the court provide updated information on its sanctioned strength of judges?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide updated information on its working strength of judges?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide updated information on sanctioned strength of ministerial staff of the court?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide updated information on the working strength of ministerial staff of the court?	1.0	1.0
Publishing an up-to-date list of all Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars	Does the court provide a list of Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars currently serving in the court?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide official contact details of the Registry?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court provide information on the responsibilities and duties of the Registrars, Additional Registrars, and Assistant Registrars?	1.0	1.0
Disclosures regarding appointments and recruitment	Does the court publish any rules/ notifications/ directions that lay down the appointment criteria for judges of the court?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court publish any rules/ notifications/ directions that lay down the appointment criteria for judges of the High Courts?	1.0	1.0
	Are the names of judicial candidates who are proposed to be judges of the court published?	1.0	1.0

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Theme	Indicator	Points	Total Points
	Do the appointment recommendations of the court disclose the reasons for the candidates' selection?	0.5	1.0
	Are the names of judicial candidates who are proposed to be judges of the High Courts published?	1.0	1.0
	Do the appointment recommendations of the court disclose the reasons for the candidates' selection?	0.0	1.0
Disclosures regarding transfers	Does the court publish the transfer policy applicable to the High Courts?	0.0	1.0
	Does the policy provide objective criteria for non-routine, non-consensual transfers?	0.0	1.0
	Does the court publish transfer orders of High Court judges?	1.0	1.0
	Do the transfer orders disclose the reasons for transferring judges?	0.0	1.0
Disclosures regarding disciplinary actions against judges	Does the court publish information on the expected conduct of judicial officers?	1.0	1.0
	Does the court publish information regarding conduct against which complaints can be made?	0.0	1.0
	Does the court publish information on the process to be followed to make a complaint?	0.0	1.0
	Does the court provide information regarding the process and timeline that will be followed to investigate the alleged misconduct?	0.0	1.0
	Does the procedure for disciplinary action require providing the complainant details regarding the findings of any investigation into the complaint?	0.0	1.0
	Does the procedure for disciplinary action require providing the complainant details regarding the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings?	0.0	1.0
	Does the court publish decisions where sanctions have been imposed on judges through disciplinary proceedings?	0.0	1.0
	Does the court publish decisions where sanctions have been imposed on High Court judges through disciplinary proceedings?	0.0	1.0

THE JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Theme	Indicator	Points	Total Points
Proactive disclosure of assets	Does the court publish disclosures regarding real estate owned by the judges and their dependants?	0.5	1.0
	Does the court publish disclosures regarding investments made by judges and their dependants?	0.5	1.0
	Does the court publish disclosures regarding movable properties of the judges and their dependants?	0.5	1.0
	Does the court publish disclosures regarding liabilities of the judges and their dependants?	0.5	1.0
GRAND TOTAL		53 Points	88 Points

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