# TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SEBI OFFICERS
## at the
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## E-Filing, Digitization and Maintenance of Records

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**Technology offers courts a crucial commodity—information**

—that can help the adjudicatory authorities make better and quicker decisions, and track case outcomes

# Technology integration helps courts

Technology empowers courts:

- to meet core purposes and responsibilities, particularly when they work with constraints
- to reduce hours of operation
- to optimize court locations

Pre-requisites to harness technology:

- Identify needs of adjudicators, lawyers and litigants
- Examine process re-engineering opportunities
- Migrate from document to content management

This improves the quality of justice, access to justice, and public trust and confidence in public institution

# Court computerisation in India

- GOI computerising courts since early 1990s
- SC and HCs started using IT to some extent by the start of the millennium
- Policy Document on eCourts Phase I in 2004
- National Policy by e-Committee in 2005 launched eCourts Project for district courts
- eCourts Phase II launched in August 2015
- eCourts Phase-III Vision Document under consideration: https://doj.gov.in/page/phase-iii

# Proposed objectives of the eCourts Mission Mode Project in Phase -III

- interlinking of all courts across the country;
- ICT enablement of the Indian judicial system;
- enabling courts to enhance judicial productivity, both qualitatively and quantitatively and to make the justice delivery system accessible, cost-effective, transparent and accountable.

Currently under consideration of the eCommittee of the Supreme Court and the Department of Justice

# National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

- https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdgnew/?p=main/index :

  - provides case data for all courts through a web portal on almost real time basis, with a dashboard and drill down facility to reach the case details for each case

  - will help to ascertain the number and type of arrears in every court in the country for better judicial monitoring and management

# Process Automation facilitated in eCourts

- ICJS
- eFiling
- ePay
  - ePayment portal is also integrated with state specific vendors like SBI ePay, GRAS, eGRAS, JeGRAS, Himkosh, Rajkosh etc.
- vCourts
- Query builder
  - enables customized report generation. Various search options are provided – user can select various combinations of the parameters to generate required report.
- Judgment Search

# Examples of particular interest of SEBI

MCA

CIS is integrated with MCA portal for fetching company related information specially email address for service of summons electronically. Implemented as pilot in Commercial Courts of Bombay, Delhi, Karnataka, and Calcutta.

Land Records

CIS is integrated with Land Records data in Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Data pertaining to record of rights is now available with CIS and information related to case for particular survey number is shared with Land Records department through APIs

LIMBS

LIMBS mechanism is developed by Department of Legal Affairs Government of India to provide status of litigation to central government institutions. eCourts APIs are shared with LIMBS

# Open APIs

- Open APIs are developed and are being published for district courts
- APIs are published on Bharat API and are used by 19 Central users and 62 State users
- These APIs may be used by institutional litigants (like government departments) to further develop their own monitoring and compliance mechanism/ software to track and manage their cases
- This helps major stakeholders to proactively take actions on the courts directions and comply accordingly
- APIs can be used for particular state or for entire country
- Accordingly, user may have to apply in prescribed format to e-Committee (if data from entire country is required) or respective high court (if data from specific state is required)
- eCommittee or respective state can authorize the user for further use by providing authentication credentials

# Process-re-engineering

- Process re-engineering enables
  - Transparency
  - Standardisation
  - Efficient facilitation of ICT enabled process
- A basic [primer](#) of case life cycle to be used for PR exercise
- SEBI already follows a Case Management System; this can be re-looked at from process re-engineering point of view
- Additional needs for inter-operability with WTMs/ EDs/ CGMs, Enquiry and Adjudication Department (EAD), Recovery and Refund Department (RRD), and adjudicators can be facilitated through process re-engineering

# Digitization

- SEBI is digitized to a considerable extent, facilitating ICT enablement: notice, filing, video-conferencing, e-inspection, automatic publishing of orders, workflow based case management system

- Quasi-Judicial Authority and SEBI Enforcement Registry maintains physical files; these can be digitized

- Requirements of IT Act and other legislation used in adjudication can be made available through digitization and linking with processes and procedures

# Maintenance of records

- Digital records are evidence under S 65B of the Evidence Act - *Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kishanrao Goratyal*
- Certain documents may require physical copies, where ink-signatures etc. are key to evidence; process re-engineering can address the issue
- Relationship with SHCIL, Mahape

# THANK YOU