

SESSION 12

Court Websites And Intranet Projects To Facilitate Wider And Easy Communication With All Stakeholders

The Session includes firstly the e-Newsletter of the High Court of Karnataka¹ referring about the HC2LC the Intranet Portal for State Judiciary.

The article titled “*Decision Support Framework for Digital (Model) Court*”² use new technology to achieve the final goal of catalyzing the judicial service to be provided to different stakeholders. The article provides for design options and design objectives for Digital (Model) Courts in India.

¹ <http://karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in/noticeBoard/e-Newsletter-V1.pdf>

² Rajesh G. Deote, IJPRET, 2015; Volume 3 (9): 1230-1237 , <http://ijpret.com/publishedarticle/2015/4/IJPRET%20-%20CSIT%20198.pdf>

HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA JANUARY-2015

e-Newsletter



HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA

Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi, Opp.Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru-560001.

Website: www.karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in.

Email: cpc-hc-ka@nic.in.

Tel : 080-22954441.



Technology Growth Platform



Technology Delivery & Geographies

e-Newsletter





"Be the change you want to see in the world"

"Glory lies in the attempt to reach one's goal and not in reaching it"

The only difference between man and man all the world over is one of degree, and not of kind, even as there is between trees of the same species. Where in is the cause for anger, envy or discrimination?

...Mahatma Gandhi.



Message from
Hon'ble Shri H.L.Dattu
Chief Justice of India

Change will come even if we do nothing, but it will not be the change we want.

It gives me a great sense of pride that High Court of Karnataka has launched the e-Newsletter on Computerization of Courts to mark the beginning of a new era for the administration of justice in this country.

Technology is definitely an essential element of change in all spheres of life. The human element involved also is an important factor. If Technology is properly used, it can bring about tremendous changes for the betterment of life. Any change we contemplate is for speedy Justice Delivery mechanism keeping in focus the quality, transparency and public accountability

The efficiency of the court and efficacy of its management is measured in terms of its capacity to manage the cases to ensure expeditious disposal and this can be achieved only by way of case management which forms the heart and core of Court management.

The move from the paper to electronic form is a vital step in the evolution of the modern organizational system. We should use the change to improve important processes central to our business rather than streamlining what we have. Once in place, a digital system is easy to build on.

Indian judiciary is in urgent need to imbibe technology and re-engineer its processes for optimize use of human resources, and bring about change of management techniques by harnessing the potentiality of the available Information and Communication technology (ICT) to its fullest extent.

Cost effective, transparent and accountable Justice Delivery System is the order of the day. As time progresses, one must know how the change is taking place around us. In this context, I appreciate the efforts of the High Court of Karnataka in bringing out the first e-newsletter.



Message from Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shri D.H.Waghela

The world around us is changing rapidly, and so must the courts. By fighting against change and not embracing it, the courts risk becoming irrelevant in the 21st century.

Innovation is no longer just a good idea. It is a prerequisite to survival. Just coasting along and doing the same old thing is not an option any longer. As they say "If all you ever do is all you've ever done, then all you'll ever get is all you ever got." these words apply with equal force to all of us who toil in the State Justice System across India.

Efficiency, speed, and transparency have become the watchwords of our time. Technology is developing and changing more rapidly than we can often master and sometimes afford. Whether we choose to acknowledge it or not, the torch has already been passed to a younger generation.

But all of us need to embrace change and, more importantly, identify what change is most needed and design for it. Real change, in my experience, never happens in the shadow of a small idea, nor does it occur by perfecting yesterday's practices.

Technology can be transformational. For Courts this means involving the entire Court Organization, wedding technology to serious efforts at process re-engineering, migrating from document to content management, and having the power to manage litigant relations.

In this context, High Court of Karnataka has adopted many technological changes and using Free Open Source Software (FOSS) developed in-house and implemented many solutions like High Court Litigation Management System (HLMS), Karnataka Judiciary Document Management System (KJDMS), High Court Document Management System (DMS), Payroll package, Computer Complaint Management System (CCMS), HC2LC, Recruitment Software and others.

In order to make public aware of the implementation, developments and progress made in terms of computerization in High Court and also Karnataka State Judiciary a concept of the e-newsletter has been brought out.



**Message from the Chairman, Committee for Computerization
Hon'ble Shri Justice Ram Mohan Reddy**

"Technology is a powerful enabler that can empower Courts to meet core purposes and responsibilities, even while severe economic pressures reduce court staff, reduce hours of operation, and even close court locations. To harness technology for this purpose, serious efforts are needed to examine process re-engineering opportunities, and Courts must plan to (a) migrate from document to content management and (b) initiate customer relations management to improve the Quality of Justice, Access to Justice, and Public Trust and confidence in courts as an institution."

Well-managed Courts make good use of Information Technology. Automation requires courts and others to work more closely and at new levels of detail, requiring superior management, delegation, and communication. The quality of technical staff is critical and the market for them makes it difficult for courts to compete. But for even highly qualified court technologists to be effective, court leaders must manage the technologists. Talented court leaders know how to blend technical staff into the court and justice system, achieve common understandings and, very importantly, ensure technical staff service and support those who do the court's work. Budget, staff, equipment, and case flow and other business processes must be aligned.

Records and document management are at the core of most courts' business processes. The two elements are directly related; document management focus is on how the courts obtain/acquire documents while records management focuses on care and storage after acquisition. With respect to document management, many state courts have implemented electronic court records (ECR) and electronic data management systems (EDMS) in an effort to improve court operations and manage unruly paperwork. With respect to records management, quality retention and use is critical to the fair and efficient adjudication of cases and the enforcement of legal remedies that courts are required to perform.

Both Court Culture and Performance is complex because each one is an attempt to provide a comprehensive look at the full range of court activities. Just as court culture is an effort to define the source of virtually all aspects of Court operations, Performance is a method to define and assess the most important actions that a Court can take.

Case flow management is the coordination of Court processes and resources so that Court cases progress in a timely fashion from filing to disposition. Judges and administration can enhance justice when a Court supervises case progress from the time of filing, sets meaningful events and deadlines throughout the life of a case, and provides credible trial dates. Proven practices in case flow management include case-disposition time standards, early court intervention and continuous Court control of case progress, use of differentiated case management, meaningful pretrial events and schedules, limiting of continuances, effecting calendaring and docketing practices, use of information systems to monitor age and status of cases, and control of post-disposition case events.

An empirically driven measurement of Court workload is essential to the judicial system's ability to efficiently handle its caseload. By weighing different types of cases to account for variations in complexity and the need for judicial attention, the weighted caseload method of workload assessment translates the number of cases that come before the court into the total amount of judicial work required to dispose of those cases. The result is an objective and standardized measure of judicial workload that provides an effective tool for negotiating with funding authorities, appropriately targeting reductions in judgeships necessitated by budget shortfalls and changing demographics, and redrawing jurisdictional boundaries to use resources more effectively and enhance access to Justice.

Hon'ble Members of the Committee for Computerization



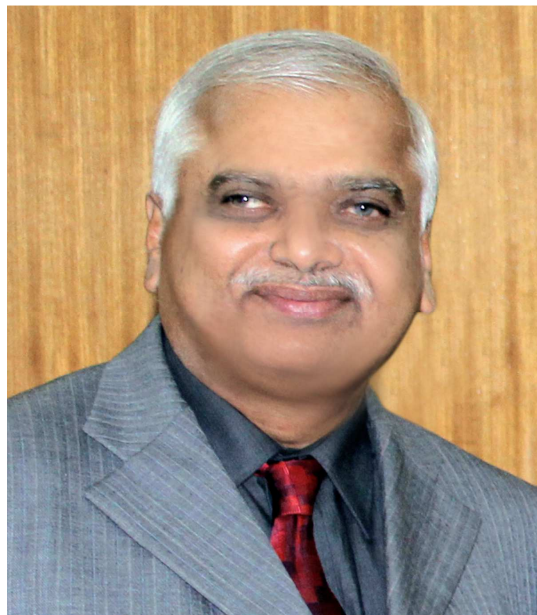
**Hon'ble Shri Justice Anand Byrareddy
Member, Committee for Computerisation**



**Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashok B Hinchigeri
Member, Committee for Computerisation**



**Hon'ble Shri Justice A.S.Bopanna
Member, Committee for Computerisation**



**Hon'ble Shri Justice A.N.Venugopala Gowda
Member, Committee for Computerisation**

Hon'ble Members of the Committee for Computerization



**Hon'ble Shri Justice Ravi Malimath
Member, Committee for Computerisation**



**Hon'ble Shri Justice Aravind Kumar
Member, Committee for Computerisation**

**In the news****Business Process
Reengineering****Online E -Filing of
NI-Act Cases.****Providing
Laptops to all
Judicial Officers.****Migration of Red
Hat OS to Ubuntu
OS version 12.0.4****Migration of CIS 4.2
to NC 1.1****SMS Services for
Advocates/Litigants
at District Courts.****Judgements/Order
of District Courts is
available in NJDG
Portal.****Making HCK
Website GIGW
Compliant.**

The best way to predict your future is to create it

The Origin and Computerisation of Courts in Karnataka Judiciary

The journey of a thousand miles starts with a single-step.

"Initiative is the agent which translates imagination into action"

Initiative is seeing something that needs to be done and starting it. It means taking the first step rather than waiting for someone else or a "better time".

In order to take initiative we have to push past our inertia and insecurities. This requires an attitude of flexible responsibility, a willingness to step into fill a gaps. It also requires a basic trust in our own judgment and abilities. Like wise

The Computerization of Courts in Karnataka Judiciary had started way back in late 1990's by Hon'ble the High Court of Karnataka in co-ordination with National Informatics Centre (NIC), Bangalore. As an initiation two computers were installed in the High Court of Karnataka under the supervision of NIC, in co-ordination with the High Court Registry.



Computerisation of Courts in Karnataka

In the year 1995, to speed up the process of computerization in the High Court of Karnataka and the State Judiciary, the then Hon'ble Chief Justice Shri M.L.Pendse constituted a Committee for Computerization consisting of three sitting judges of the Hon'ble High Court, The senior judge was nominated as the Chairman of the Committee. Since then

the Computerization Committee has been working relentlessly in co-ordination with e-Committee of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, NIC, Central and the State Government Agencies to bring about the changes, adopt and implement the technological upgrade/changes happening in the field of Information Technology for computerization.

Journey of Computerization in Karnataka Judiciary

Prior to Computerization, all the Judicial Processes were carried out manually on the typewriters and physical paper files, even filing, Cause-list preparation was done manually and the case details were entered in registers.



Earlier - Typewriters

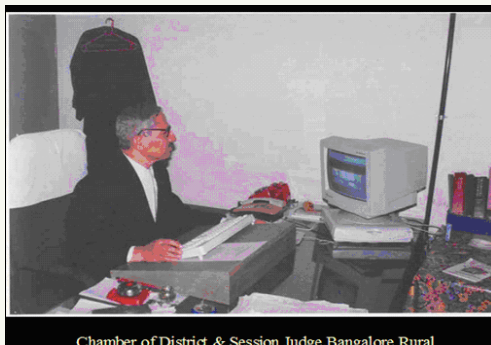
In the year 1998 National Informatics Center introduced the form of computers by way of server and dumb terminals, in the High Court. The Operating Systems was UNIX based and the database was FoxPlus. Initially the filing process was computerized, for filing of all types of cases in computers with automatic generation of case numbers according to the case type, which helped in tracking the case with case number and case type, instead of filing number which were allotted in the earlier context. The further development was made in the year 1999, to track the cases by entry of litigant details, advocate details and other preliminary details apart from the case numbers. At the end of 1999, the cause-list generation was computerized, where



High Court Litigant Management System (HLMS)

cause-list on day to day basis was generated using the filing data available on the server and entering the legacy cases also, as all the pending cases were available in the database of the server.

In the year 1999, Computers were made available to Hon'ble Judges Chambers, Filing Counters, Board Branch in the High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore.



Hon'ble Judge using Computer in his Chamber

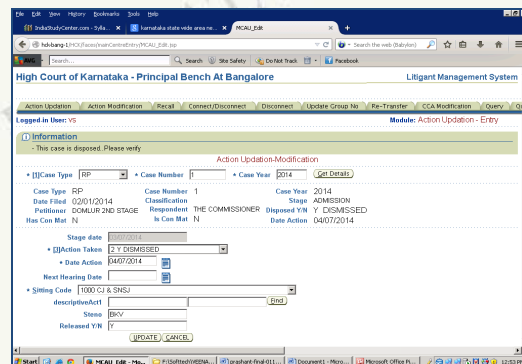
The connectivity to the dumb terminals in the Hon'ble Judges Chambers and the branches were connected through a Line Driver Network, the Line Drivers were connected by cables of RS232, Servers were Unix Server (Character Based) and Printers were Dot-Matrix of 80 columns. The entire technology was supported and maintained by the NIC. For transcribing the Judgments and Orders, Document Transcription was introduced using Lyrix Application on UNIX Operating System using the same dumb terminals.

Migration from FoxPlus to Oracle Database had to take place in the year 2000 as Fox Plus was unable to take load, due to the increase in data.

In the year 2001, the UNIX based network was difficult to maintain and troubleshoot. Windows based Server (Graphics) on NT Platform was introduced, Servers based on Intel Pentium II processor server helped in Transcribing Judgments in the Hon'ble Judges chambers, later-on extended the services of Judgment transcription to the typing pool, Networking on CAT5 Ring Topology used, Printers were TVS Q38, The Line Printer was used to take

copies of Judgment/Orders more faster than the earlier Dot-Matrix Printers.

In the year 2001, **High Court Litigant Management System (HLMS)** was introduced, Initially It had features of Case filing, Cause-list generation, Case details entry, further it got modified to Web-based application in the year 2008, having the gamut of features & covering almost all the branches Viz:- Filing Counter, Cash Counter, Scrutiny Branch, Court-Halls, Judges Chambers, Scanning Centre, Board Branch, Certified-Copies Application and Delivery Counter, Enquiry Counter, Pending branch, Decree branch, Tappal Section and Administrative Section.



High Court Litigation Management System

In the year 2008 when the High Court Circuit Benches were established in Dharwad and Gulbarga, **HLMS Application** was deployed in all the above said branches of both the Benches of the High Court of Karnataka.



Judicial Service Centre at District Court

Judicial Service Centre (JSC)



Computerization at District Courts

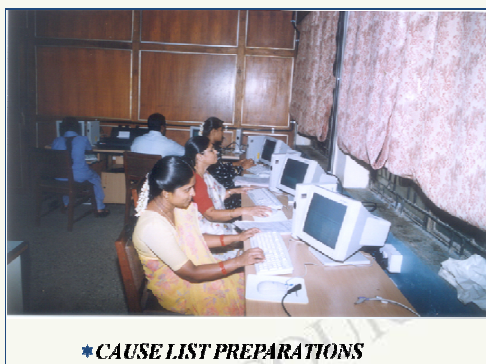
Judicial Service Centre (JSC)

Computer Server Room (CSR)

Computerization at District Courts

The Computerization of District and Taluka Courts started in the year 2001-2002, with **windows server on NT platform and the thin client- server infrastructure**, each Court complex was provided with at least one server

Initially computers were used for filing case, cause-list generation, case-status updating in the Court halls, transcribing Judgments and Orders, recording evidence, deposition in the open Court, office correspondence and maintenance of statistics.



***CAUSE LIST PREPARATIONS**

Staff using Computers in District Courts

Litigant Management System software with SQL Server 2000 as database was introduced in all the Subordinate Courts in the state covering case filing, cause-list generation, case status tracking, subsequently to accounts branch, copying branch, property branch, and to generate Notices and Summons

Karnataka High Court with the help of the Software Technicians has developed in-house application called "Litigation Management System (LMS)" on windows platform using Visual Basic 6.0 and SQL Server 2000 software. LMS application is having about 8 modules which is currently deployed in all the Courts.

In the year 2008-09 when the e-Courts Mission Mode Project was introduced in all the District and Taluka Courts in the state, Karnataka High Court took up the task of upgrading the LAN-Work at all Courts Complexes and also included all the new Court Complexes, a total of

195 Court Complexes were identified and taken up under the project. Upgradation included increasing the number of terminals from 5 to 8 per Court and replacing the old hubs to Cisco switches and creation of **(JSC) Judicial Service Centre**, and **(CSR) Computer Server Room**, where the site was ready as per the e-Courts Mission Mode Project guidelines.



Computer Server Room

It also included providing new Hardware & DG Sets for ICT Infrastructure. All the Judicial Officers were provided with Laptops & with broadband internet facility at their residences, High Court of Karnataka has provided dragon naturally speaking software with windows OS along with LINUX Operating System.

Under the E-Courts project, the (CIS) Case Information System was developed by (NIC) National Informatics Centre and customization of CIS Software is complete to the extent of 90%, CIS Software is being developed on LINUX platform with MYSQL & PHP Software. The existing old infrastructure of server / thin clients was not capable of using CIS fully for various technical reasons. Hence Asset Renewal Plan was prepared and old thin clients were replaced by new thin clients in a phased manner.

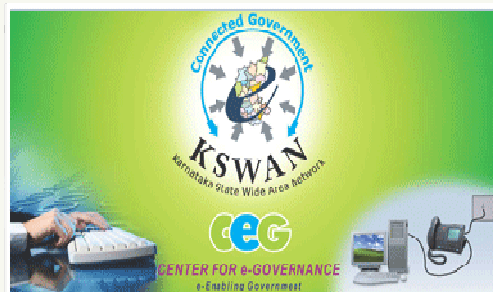
Further, the success relating to connectivity has been addressed by the implementation of **Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN)** in 2010 by Government of Karnataka. KSWAN uses Multi Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) technology and provides 24 x 7 data, voice and video connectivity. As of now 177 Court complexes have the facility.



Computer Committee

Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN)

Video Conferencing Facility linking Courts with Jails is available in 33 Court Complexes with data transmission by use of KSWAN, thus discontinuing the ISDN telephone lines. The movement of under trial prisoners to be produced before Court for remand is dispensed with and proceedings conducted through audio-video link. E-Committee has made provision for 30 VC facilities between Women Jails across State and the respective Courts to enable early disposal of cases, has not only helped savings to the exchequer but also precious time as well as deployment of policemen on escort duty.



Karnataka State Wide Area Network

Using KSWAN data from all the District and Taluka Courts are collected and stored in central repository at HCK, which helps in control and management of all the Courts centrally at High Court of Karnataka.

Another initiative successfully undertaken and completed under e-Courts was, the development of the District Court Website, designed by the In-house software technicians of High Court in coordination with NIC using Drupal and Open Source Software, which is the Content Management System. Now the Case Status, Cause list, other contents such as History, Present Judges, RTI, Contact Us, can all be accessed and are available in District Website Portal, district wise.

Judgments / Orders are made available on website for the public, using D-Space technology (D-space: Open Source Software by NIC) e-Courts Projects.

Computer Committee

Computer Committee consists of seven Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Karnataka. The Committee is headed by Hon'ble Shri Justice Ram Mohan Reddy with members Hon'ble Shri Justice Anand Byra Reddy, Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashok B Hinchigeri, Hon'ble Shri Justice A S Bopanna, Hon'ble Shri Justice A N Venugopala Gowda, Hon'ble Shri Justice Ravi Malimath, Hon'ble Shri Justice Aravind Kumar.

In order to make effective implementation of computerisation, the committee has four Sub-Committees

1. Computerisation Concept Committee
2. Procurement and Maintenance Committee
3. Finance Committee, and
4. Recruitment Committee

Committees take decisions regarding the Policy, Concept, the Development of Software, Procurement of Hardware, Awarding Annual Maintenance Contract to vendors for maintenance of Hardware, Appointment and Postings of Technical staff in the High Court and at District Courts, Content Management and upkeep of Websites, Network Management & Maintenance, Interactions with e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India and all other commercial aspects related to above.

The above tasks are assisted by the Central Project Co-ordinator (Computers) who is of a District Judge cadre along with the assistance of technical staff and skeletal clerical staff of Computer Branch.

At the District level, there is one technical staff appointed by the High Court and there are two technical staff appointed on contract basis under the directions of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India through a sub-Committee / contract. All these technical staff are acting under the guidance of the Computers Committee and are under the control of the Central Project Co-ordinator (Computers), High Court of Karnataka and the Principal District and Sessions Judge at Districts.



Technical Committee

Role of Registry of the High Court of Karnataka in Computerization.

Technical Support by NIC

E-Courts Project

Technical Committee

Technical Committee constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice, is the backbone for effective implementation of all Computerization Projects in High Court and the Sub-ordinate Courts in Karnataka. The Committee consists of Hon'ble Shri Justice Ram Mohan Reddy, Hon'ble Shri Justice A.N.Venugopala Gowda, Prof. M.R. Muralidharan, IISc, Bangalore, Prof. Debabrata Das, IIIT, Bangalore, Shri A. Venkatesan, DDG & SIO, NIC, Bangalore. Committee oversees the Technical Clearance of the New Projects, Approval of Technical specifications for procurement of Hardware and the Software, Short listing of vendors for Annual Maintenance of Hardware, Review of Performance & Implementation of the Projects. The Committee provides guidance in solving many technical glitches and problems faced in project decisions and their implementation.

Role of Registry of the High Court of Karnataka in Computerization

Registrar General, Shri B.A. Patil along with all the Registrars act as a guiding force and have taken keen interest to bring about many changes and reformation in computerization of the High Court and the Subordinate Courts in the State. They have guided and stood in support of CPC in bringing awareness to Judicial Officers & Staff for the effective change over, making the system work more efficiently and effectively.

The Hon'ble Members of the Computerization Committee, Technical Committee have stood by, to bring the on time changes, timely implementation of all projects, timely decisions and efforts to bring the change management the time demands, making the Courts work more efficiently, ensuring good services to litigant public.

Technical Support by NIC

Right from the beginning, National Informatics Centre, Bangalore

Unit, stood in support and as a backbone of computerization at High Court of Karnataka and also in Subordinate Courts in the state. From the Conception to Implementation of every project, from Minor Hand Holding to Realisation of Major Projects, from Hardware to Software, Skill Development, Technical Management, Software Development by Technical Staff, Assisting in Proper Networking, Appointment of Technical Staff, Responding to all calls at District Courts and High Court, NIC has supported in all endeavors.

The NIC team consists of Shri A.Venkatesan, DDG & SIO, Smt Jayanthi, Sr.Technical Director, Shri Shankar Raju Sr.Technical Director, Shri M.K. Nagaraj Prl.System Analyst, Shri Subramanian Sr. System Analyst, Shri Suresh Meti, Sr. System Analyst and Smt Kokila, Sr. System Analyst are assisting for Project Proposal, Preparation, Progress, Review etc. Without their support and assistance, it would have not been possible to reach the peak of achievement the High Court of Karnataka stands now.

E-Courts Project

Under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India constituted e-Committee for implement and monitor e-Courts Mission Mode Project, to act in coordination with Department of Justice, Government of India and National Informatics Centre. The project aims at creation of ICT Infrastructure, common software for all Courts in the Country, data entry of the cases and enablement of Citizen Centric Services.

The Major Functions carried out by the High Court under the E-Courts project are as under

Under the E-Courts project, High Court has to consolidate the estimates received from the District Courts, regarding construction of Judicial Service Centre (JSC) by PWD, and the same has to be sent to the e-Committee. Then Purchase Order (PO) for construction of JSC will be issued by the e-Committee



Manpower and Management

and thereafter, the construction and completion of JSC is to be co-ordinated and monitored by the High Court through the District Courts and many a times High Court has to directly co-ordinate with PWD for completion of the said work. After construction of JSC, a Site Readiness Verification Proforma (SRVP) has to be collated from the District Courts and same has to be sent to the e-Committee for issuance of PO for LAN and Hardware. E-Committee will issue PO for LAN, Hardware, DG Sets, VPNoBB and the High Court being a central hub has to co-ordinate with respective Vendors and other departments like PWD to ensure the proper installation. High Court has to monitor and consolidate the project implementation status as received from the District Courts and the same has to be sent to the e-Committee, periodically.

High Court, in co-ordination with NIC, has to ensure the successful implementation of Hardware and Software which includes Operating System, Application Software etc. Training for staff of lower Courts for Capacity Building is to be conducted periodically.

Manpower and Management

There are two wings of staff namely Permanent Staff and Staff on Contract basis working in High Court and the Sub-ordinate Courts in the State. The permanent ministerial staff of the High Court assists in administrative functions assisted by a Court Manager; In High Court there is one System Administrator, 4 Hardware Engineers, 7 Software Engineers at Principal Bench, Bangalore. one Software Technician & one Hardware Engineer are working at Dharwad Bench and one Software Technician is working at Kalaburgi Bench. Under e-Courts Project, one System Officer and one System Assistant are working each at Principal Bench at Bangalore and Benches at Dharwad and Kalaburgi. The main functions of System Administrator is to oversee the technical

aspects in preparing notes for requirements, specification of Hardware and Software, to brief the Technical Committee on these aspects and supervise the technical staff to carry out the task entrusted to them.

The Hardware Engineers are maintaining the Hardware deployed in the High Court, display panels, KIOSKS, conducting Video Conferencing, uploading of cause list attending hardware calls and complaints. Each of the Engineers is entrusted to support on CIS and supervise end user problems and to provide solutions on day to day basis.

The Software Engineers are mainly entrusted with domain study of each branch of the High Court, developing software to migrate from paper to paperless, design and developing different modules. In this connection they have successfully developed many In-house projects viz., HLMS, HCKDMS (High Court Document Management System), KJDMS (Karnataka Judiciary Document Management System), HCK e-Man, CCMS, Modules for Decree Branch, Copying Branch, Accounts Branch, Record Room Branch etc. Each of the engineers are entrusted with 3 Districts to supervise, oversee efficient working of the systems and effective project implementation.

The System Officers & System Assistants are coordinating in effective implementation of e-Courts Project. System Officers have been involved in development of Official Website, Software for managing Digital Signature Certificates, assisting CPC in review of report generation of e-Courts Project. The System Assistant is involved in updating of Law Journal Software to Hon'ble Judges laptops, Broad Band and assisting, training the court staff in implementation of e-Courts Project.

At each District, one System Officer & one System Assistant are posted. In 14 Districts, Software Technicians are deployed on contract basis. All over 32 System Officers, 30 System Assistants are



CIS Implementation

now working on contract basis. They are deployed to look after effective implementation of e-Courts Project, Management of Hardware, assisting the Court Staff in updating case proceedings, case status, uploading of Judgments/orders, lodging complaints to vendors for Hardware under warranty/AMC and follow-ups, reporting the problems faced in the Districts to CPC, updating the High Court as to implementation of 24 services to litigant public. By this effort, the High Court of Karnataka is able to provide 16 services in full and 3 services in part. 3 Services in part and 5 services in full is on making to roll out.

CIS Implementation

The Case Information System application (CIS), which is now used uniformly, in all district and taluka Courts across all states in the country, was developed by the NIC Pune in coordination with District Courts as a initiative of the Supreme Court e-Court Committee, CIS development & Implementation is a landmark development in computerization in the Karnataka State Judiciary.

It was not an easy task to move the entire state Judiciary from legacy system to CIS. Especially migration from windows based LMS to Linux based CIS. The implementation took place in three phases, where all staff of computer department worked relentlessly to make it a big success. There was a migration from Windows Server to Red Hat Linux Server 5 and Data porting from LMS to CIS Database, the first version of CIS was 1.1, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 4.1, and 4.2

The Case Information System application consists of various modules viz. Filing Module, Caveat Module, Fee Module, Registration Module, Case Proceedings Module, Litigant Updation Module, Copying branch Module, Accounts Module, Property Branch Module, Queries, Reports, etc., Each Module captures the preliminary and

required data for further processing to produce effective information. The Information thus produced is output in the form of Reports. It is also ready for use in KIOSKS.



Screenshot of Case Information System

The Information delivery to the litigant public will also be hassle free and ensure complete transparency. Various periodic reports like Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly and Annual Statements are generated. There are graphical reports which can be used to analyze the pendency and disposal of cases over the period of time for analysis, monitoring and effective administration of Judicial Proceedings. In the years 2014, migration from CIS 4.2 to NC1.1 was done and now moving towards CIS NC2.0

Migration from Red Hat version 5 servers to Ubuntu 12.0.4 Operating System was implemented in all the District and Talukas Courts.

Judgment/Orders, Daily Proceedings upload is done through CIS NC1.1 at District and Talukas Courts and is available in the NJDG Portal for the Public, Even the Cause list and Case Status is available on the e-Court website.

SMS facility for advocates is been provided at all district and Taluka Courts, where SMS gateway is enabled, in 153 Court Complexes and rest are in making. SMS alert is given to advocates, litigants on Filing, Registration, Listing and Disposal of the Cases.

All Judicial Officers and Staff in the State Judiciary are trained on Computer Basics,



Police IT Integration with CIS

Integrated Court Management System (ICMS)

Business Process Reengineering

Ubuntu OS, CIS NC1.1 and e-Courts Services by 15 Judicial Officer Master Trainers on Ubuntu. 14 DSA and 20 SA's in each district on CIS.

Police IT Integration with CIS

The Karnataka Judiciary has undertaken the integration of Case Information System (CIS) with Police IT (Data) which is intended to fetch FIR and related data (information) directly from the Police IT Database to the Court's Database, thereby reducing the workload of Court Staff in entry of data in respect of Criminal Cases Filing.



Police IT integration with CIS

The Pilot Project is Successful and is running regularly on trial in chosen District Courts of Mysore and Mandya. The Project will be rolled out in all the districts soon in the State. As of now the Metadata of Police IT on FIR in discrete form is being fetched regularly for the use of Courts in the State. Next step is importing of Charge Sheet and scanned Images of documents annexed to the FIR and Charge Sheet.

Integrated Court Management System (ICMS)

The Conceptual Model of e-Court (Paperless-Court) is contemplated in the form of RFP with the assistance of Centre for e-Governance (CeG), Department of Information Technology, Karnataka State. To Prepare RFP for ICMS Project, Expression of Interest (EOI) was called, from Interested

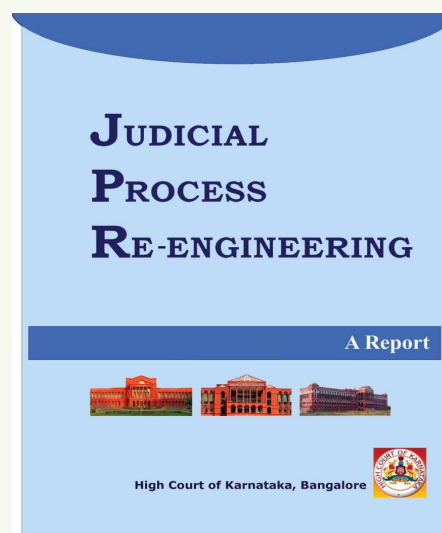
Vendors through Centre for eGovernance.

Upon, further revive, it is resolved to prepare EOI (Expression of Interest) by various competitors for Procurement and System Integration. After review of EOI, steps will be taken to formulate the final modularity for paperless Court.

Scope of ICMS is to build a web based system to automate where ever possible, case filing, case management related process, to ensure better service to Litigants, Advocates, Citizens and High Court employees to ensure the right security and measures.

Business Process Reengineering

Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has constituted a committee for Business Process Reengineering (BPR) under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Shri Justice Ram Mohan Reddy, Judge High Court of Karnataka and the chairman for committee for computerization. BPR Committee has submitted a Report on JPR (Judicial Process Re-engineering).



Judicial Process Re-engineering – Report

Many organizations take up the exercise of re-vamping their business processes as and when the nature of the work they do change or they imbibe the available technology for better and efficient working of their system. Certain processes become redundant or obsolete due to efflux of time and change in the nature of activities.



Business Process Reengineering

increase in the litigations and specialization and expansion of the judicial setup in the wake of changing needs of the society necessitate a relook at various processes of the judicial setup. The exercise of business process re-engineering is need of the hour for the judiciary to tackle the dockets and information delivery. The manual processes practiced hitherto need to be automated and streamlined by imbibing new technology.

This report is result of such an exercise to have a relook at the activities of the judiciary is engaged in, while achieving the goal of dispensation of justice. The report highlights changes which need to be brought in at the macro level and will go a long way in percolating the changes to the micro level.

BPR process aims to identify and remove bottlenecks, loopholes, process log jams, procedural blocks in the existing practices and process which hinder work efficiency and effectiveness and also helps identifying the possible best ideas & solutions to overcome these hindrances.

In view of the directions from the E-Committee, Supreme Court of India in modernizing the existing process and procedures by way of innovating and introducing the new process and procedures to expedite the disposal of cases at the District Court level, the Honorable High Court of Karnataka has formulated a BPR committee under the able chairmanship of Hon'ble Sri. Justice Ram Mohan Reddy, to carry out the BPR activity in the state judiciary.

The processes and procedures concerning justice delivery are of great importance to all the stake holders from litigants-lawyers-judicial officers to Court supporting staffs. The age old process and practices are followed in the judicial system, without making alignment with the fast changing technology

and keeping pace with the emerging Socio-Economic needs and volumes, causing delay in the justice delivery system and impacting all the stake holders.

The BPR committee has pooled in best available talent from all related streams which includes Senior Judicial Officers, Subject Matter Experts, Senior Court Officials, Technical and Business Management Experts. The Committee has done an In-depth analysis of the existing judiciary system in the state as whole; and laid down a concrete plan on how to go ahead, who are stake holders?, What are the boundaries and limitations?.

The committee has followed an open window approach to collate the ideas, suggestions from the state wide judicial officers and Court staff. An opinion survey is also conducted and summed up ideas from lowest-topmost rank judicial and non judicial officials of Courts. This survey involved Court officials from Taluka and District level Judges. Suggestions are also sought from Senior Advocates and other stake holders.

Committee has conducted periodical meetings, brainstorming sessions, Module simulation analysis, Computer Aided discussion, Team Up discussion, Formal visits to District Court premises, Study of journals, Judicial books, Various Acts, Rules viz: Civil Rules of Practice and Criminal Rules of Practice, Office procedures, Circulars, Real time practices followed at different Court premises of the state to pull out all areas and points which need real time changes as Process re-engineering.

Finally, the areas and points which need the BPR are kept in the committee forum to identify the best viable solution within the framework of law. All such identified solutions were recorded, discussed, if required simulated and the most excellent one is suggested as BPR in this report.



E - Filing of NI Act Cases

SMS Service Facility to Advocates

KIOSK Facility

E - Filing of NI Act Cases

Portal for NI Act Cases

1. NIC, Bangalore has developed software for online filing of NI Act Cases.
2. On pilot basis it is implemented and tested at the Courts of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (CMM), Bangalore.
3. Online filing is rolled out in the said Court Complex.

This module will reduce the burden of staff dealing with NI Act cases in respect of error free data entry. Further it is also observed that because of such online filing, cases may be taken on board and such data is useful for ready generation of summons to the accused.

SMS Service Facility to Advocates

Karnataka State District and taluk Courts are facilitated with SMS Service to provide case status through cell phone SMS messages for the benefit of the advocates and litigants. The facility is being provided with technical assistance of NIC Bangalore and SMS Gateway provided through NIC, Delhi.

Basis the case no, case details and relevant advocate details available in CIS, data is being pulled from CIS and ported to SMS application, where in the respective advocate will receive the SMS pertaining to his case in the following four stages i.e., during

1. The Filing of the case
2. Registration of the case

3. Case Hearing date as per cause list
4. Disposal of the case

As on date this service is being available in 180 Court complexes, out of 193 total Court complexes in the state and rest are under process

KIOSK Facility

In Karnataka State all Courts are provided with Self Service Interactive KIOSK to assist advocates and litigant public, where in they can access and know their case status on finger tip. KIOSKS provide an option to visit all District Court Website through e-Courts Website. 224 KIOSK machines were installed in various Court locations.



Advocate using KIOSK Machine

Touch Screen Information Kiosk for High Court of Karnataka

An application has been developed by NIC, Bangalore to use an Unmanned, Touch Screen Information Kiosk which provides the following information to the advocates and the litigant public

1. Status of the cases for a given case number
2. Status of the Certified Copies for the given CR Number or Case Number
3. Caveat details for the given Caveat Number or the Case Number
4. Application filing details for a given case number
5. Party details for given Case Number
6. Cheque deposited details for the given Case Number
7. Cause List by Court hall numbers



Implementation of Karnataka Judiciary Document Management System (KJDMS)

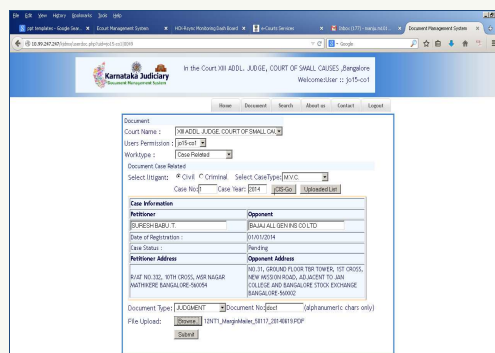
The user interface is kept simple and the components in the User Interface are made Touch Screen friendly. The application can be used with the touch of the screen as the only input mechanism and there is no need for mouse and keyboard for normal operation by the end user.



Advocates & Litigant Public using KIOSK

Context based On-screen keypad is used to enable the user to input the data. Since the keyboard is not provided, an on screen keypad is provided to enter the data. The application connects to the live (HLMS) High Court Litigant Management System database that is running in the respective location at Bangalore Principal Bench, Dharwad and Gulbarga Benches and provides up-to-date information as in the case of the Query Counters

Implementation of Karnataka Judiciary Document Management System (KJDMS)



Karnataka Judiciary Document Management System

1. An In-house developed web application software for security storing of documents viz., Evidence, Orders and Judgments, etc.,
2. Option for releasing of Digitally Signed Evidence, Orders and Judgments, etc., given to Presiding Officers.
3. On pilot basis implemented and tested in 5 Districts Court Complexes.

National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)



National Judicial Data Grid Portal (NJDG)

Daily cause list is being web hosted on internet every day, which enables Learned Advocates to see the daily cause list through their computers in their office itself and thus, learned advocates are now able to know posting of their cases at the earliest point of time and will have sufficient time to prepare themselves for the case and assist the Court.

Status of cases is updated daily in Courts as per the Court proceedings is being web hosted to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Thus, Litigants and Advocates can now directly access their case status on internet. Care is taken by verifying physical pendency with the pendency as generated by the computers. Accuracy of data is ensured to provide case status over the internet. As of now 178 Court Complexes covering 795 Court's case status is available on NJDG portal

Orders, Judgments, Depositions are now available in e-Courts National Judicial Data Grid portal to all Litigant Public, Advocates. The Orders and Judgments as and when they are released after their disposal are uploaded through CIS



High Court of Karnataka Document Management System (HCKDMS)

E-Greetings

Migration from Redhat OS to Ubuntu OS and CIS 4.2t to NC1.1 version

D-SPACE

application from the respective Court establishments in the state and stored in the central NJDG portal of e-Court services, which in turn can be retrieved by the Litigants and Advocates. The URL for the same is <http://ecourts.gov.in/services>

High Court of Karnataka Document Management System (HCKDMS)

Signed PDF Upload	
Enter Case Type	128
Enter Case No.	1234
Enter Case Year	2014
Case Document for the Case Number	Case No. 1234567
Enter Document Type	Document 20
Date of Judgement	24/07/14
Enter Signed File	Document No. 1234567

High Court Document Management System

1. An Intranet application within High Court for judgment preparation, maintenance of drafts, conversion of
2. Final documents to PDF and signing with Digital Signature Certificates (DSC) and Storage.
3. Workflow of documents from Judgment writer to Copying Branch to Printer.
4. Scanning of Judgments has been stopped and print out of Judgments in Digitally Signed copies are issued as Certified Copies.
5. Integrated approach through Open Office and hybrid approach through MS Word & Web based interface to manage the documents.

E-Greetings

A Portal for Electronic Greeting is developed and made available for the use of Hon'ble Judges of the High court of Karnataka. The Application works with Adobe Flash Player and using various inputs like Greeting Template, Matter, Hon'ble Judge Name a customised Greeting can be generated and can be sent on-line to the person intended, link is available on the

website

<http://causelist.kar.nic.in/greetings/newyear2015.esp?code=cj> {cj}=judge initial.

There is a proposal to develop E-Greetings portal for every occasion like festivities and functions for the usage of Hon'ble Judges and also to Judicial officers.

Migration from Redhat OS to Ubuntu OS and CIS 4.2t to NC1.1 version

Earlier CIS 4.2t version was rolled out in 176 Court Complexes. On Release of CIS NC1.1

1. 176 Court Complexes – Migrated.
2. 2 Court Complexes –Directly implemented.
3. 14 Court Complexes - Building/Hardware Issues holding on.

D-SPACE

D-Space is Web based Solution for storing and retrieving judgements in digital form in the Repository, a Judgement Information System, an electronic collection of Judgements of High Court of Karnataka using an Open Source Digital Repository Software. Judgements passed in the High court of Karnataka are a rich source of Information and there was a strong need for making this treasure accessible, by all stake holders like Advocates, Litigants and Judges of the other Courts.

Over 9 lakh Judgements of High Court of Karnataka including Kalaburagi and Dharwad Benches are made available in the Repository. Advanced Search Option is given and one can access the Judgements from the website <http://karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in> using metadata like Hon'ble Judge Name, Case Type, Case Number, Petitioner Name, and Respondent Name. Hon'ble High Court has the privilege of uploading the digitally Signed Judgements to the DSpace Repository and full text search option is made enabled on these judgements.

In order to avoid confusion between scanned and digitally signed document, two Repositories have been created. The Judgements disposed post 02/06/2014 are



HC2LC-an Intranet Portal for State Judiciary

of digital signed and are accessible using full text Search Option

HC2LC-an Intranet Portal for State Judiciary

HC2LC is a web portal for Information Exchange between High Court and the Lower Courts. In order to extend the use of Information and Communications Technology for effective functioning of the judiciary, a new web based application is developed and hosted. This application provides information with respect to the following

1. Appeal filed at High Court of Karnataka.
2. Interim Orders of High Court of Karnataka on the appeals.
3. Requests for Lower Court Records.
4. Disposal information for the appeal cases.

The above information is sent to the respective trial courts by way of e-mail and SMS and it also available through the web based application (<http://10.96.136.9/hc2lc>).

This module facilitates an alert to the Trial Court to prepare for submission of Trial Court records and High Court in getting Lower Court Records in time.

Recruitment Management System

Recruitment Management System

A unique Web based Application for the recruitments in the State Judiciary has been designed and developed by our in-house Software Technician.

As of now all the recruitments were carried out following the manual procedures. Establishment Branch would receive the applications in hard copy, sent by the applicants through Tappal Branch via various modes through post office and personal submission, after receiving the applications, sorting and scrutinising would take place against the specification of notifications, all the information is entered in the computers.

As the applications received for the posts would run in tens of thousands in

numbers, huge work load would be created for sorting, scrutinising and also the accuracy is always a challenge with human intervention and manual procedures.

The On-line Application Software, for recruitment would drastically reduce the work load and would enhance the level of accuracy

Recruitment Management System

sorting and scrutinising the huge no of applications would be made easy by filtration. By introduction of the said software and automating the processes candidates would get instant access to their application through email and mobile SMS and would know their application status in every step.

The recruitment process would start right from the notifying of the posts online through High Court official website, till web hosting of the final selection list.

The detail flows chronologically as under.

- Notification Post Details
- General Instruction to the applicants, How to apply Online
- Online Application Portal
- Web Hosting the Shortlisted candidates for Examination
- Online generation of Examination Admission Tickets for shortlisted candidates.
- Call letters for Personal Interview
- Web Hosting the Final Selection List.

As of now posts like Software Technicians, Assistant Court Secretaries, Second



KOHA Open Source (Integrated Library System)

Human Resource Management System (Payroll) Package

Division Assistants, Typist are called online using the said application software. Going forward Plans are being made to imbibe and in-corporate higher levels of technology in automation of recruitment process and procedures.

KOHA

KOHA is an Open Source Integrated Library System (ILS). It is used to automate library functions from checking books in and out and creating library cards to more administrative tasks, such as statistical work and setting up branch libraries. It is a powerful system which, when combined with the powerful search and indexing engine, Zebra, can quickly retrieve MARC records from a database with tens of thousands of records. In Library, High Court of Karnataka, including the benches of Kalaburagi and Dharwad, Library Management Software KOHA 3.16.2 version is being installed on Ubuntu-Linux OS.

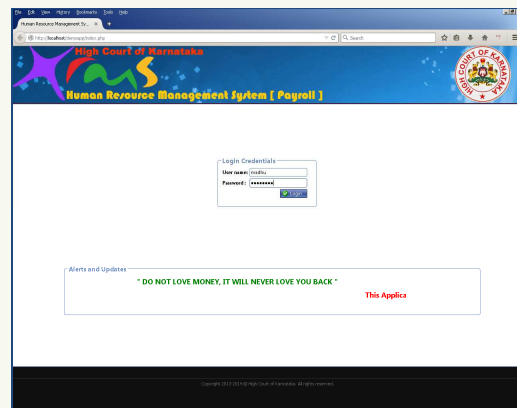
Data from e-Granthalaya which is having more than 1.1 Lakhs of records is ported successfully. Customization of Modules like Patron Module, Administration Module, Acquisition Module Serial Control and OPAC is completed and is running on pilot basis in Library Branch at High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore. After successful completion of the same, customization design will be rolled in all District Head Quarters.

Human Resource Management System (Payroll) Package

One amongst many in-house developed Software Applications is HRMS (Payroll) Package, which is been developed by computer branch software technician.

The application is designed as a part of computerisation of Accounts-I Branch. The said application has many functions and features customised to Accounts-I Branch such as Salary Processing, Payslip generation, Salary Certificate, Medical Attendance and Form-16 of the

Hon'ble Judges and Staff of the High Court of Karnataka. Apart from the basic functions the application also has additional features such as generation of AC Bills, DC Bills, Medical Reimbursement Bills and TA/DA Bills.



HRMS (Payroll) Package

The application has been designed incorporating additional Security feature called 2D Barcode type-Quick Response (QR) Code.

Some of the merits of using QR Code are

1. Security: Payslips/Certificates/forms cannot be tampered easily, and if tampered the actual details of the content like Gross Salary, Salary Drawn, Take Home Salary and other details stored in QR Code cannot be changed
2. By integrating XML tags in the QR Code module the details available on the QR Code can be easily imported offline to any application or database.
3. Using QR Code reader on the android phone or other QR enabled device the details could be viewed immediately offline.

Various Bills submitted to State Huzur Treasury for drawing the amount against different Heads of Accounts are calculated and generated using HRMS Payroll Package Application. The Form-16 and YTD (Yearly Tax Deducted) Salary Statement issued to employee for the purpose of filing his returns to the Income Tax Department at the end of each financial year, can also be generated using the application. It avoids multiple entries



Khazana - II (Accounts) Integration

Meeting of chairman and CPC at New Delhi

and duplication of work of the same bill needed to be entered in the Bill formats specified by State Treasury, Each bill have to be written in separate form and filled with all the details as per the original request for the amount or cheques including the Head of Account, Opening Balance, Closing Balance which is debitible, writing the same information on different forms is time consuming and calculating the amount each time for each bill is cumbersome activity.

Issuing the Form-16 to Individual employee requires meticulous calculation of Yearly Tax deductions (YTD) Statement under the Salary Head and other Head of Accounts and Calculating the Taxable Income, Income tax recovered and to be recovered for each individual employee is a Herculean task.

To overcome all these hurdles a comprehensive module in the present HRMS Payroll Package has been developed and tested successfully. The data of all the bills need to be entered only once and the bills are debitible under the relevant Head of the Accounts where in the Opening Balance and Closing Balance of each Head of Accounts are populated and calculated from the previous transactions and shown in the application where data is entered

Different types of reports and statements where in the actual expenditure incurred in various head of accounts, balance in each heads can be generated at anytime. The Reports can also be generated given the Bill number, Between dates.

Khazana - II (Accounts) Integration

The State Government Finance department (Khazana-II) has proposed to integrate State Treasury with all government departments accounts into one platform (online) developing a suitable software and preparing an organogram to facilitate easy funds transfer and all other disbursements to

every government departments and sections respectively, In that regard they have asked each department to prepare an organogram providing detailed information about the kind of bills prepared to treasury, Financial Statements, District Drawing and Disbursement Offices and Officers details. Hon'ble High Court's Accounts Department has furnished the details as sought in the formats specified, organization hierarchy and the details of district drawing and disbursing officer (DDO) with their respective codes.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Ram Mohan Reddy Handed over the Organogram to Shri D.S Ravindran.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ram Mohan Reddy Chairman Computer Committee handed over the organogram to Dr. D.S.Ravindran IFS, Secretary (Khazana-II) of the State Finance Department. Soon the project will be incorporated. Integration of Court's Accounts Module with Khazana-II enables to make the transactions between the Courts and the Treasury as paperless transaction. Also it is possible to have a uniform maintenance of Judicial Deposits under a single head that are called as "Court Deposits".

The proposed initiative is an attempt to curb misappropriation and corruption in Governmental Offices and would eliminate many official procedures, duplication of work involved in generation and putting up the bills, periodical statements and other financial activities.



Meeting of chairman and CPC at New Delhi

(HCKe-Man/CCMS)

Training Programmes

CIS Master Trainers

thereby saving lot of time which can be utilized for other important works.

Meeting of chairman and CPC at New Delhi

There was a meeting convened in New Delhi on 2nd and 3rd August 2014, where in Chairman Hon'ble Shri Justice Ram Mohan Reddy and (CPC) Central Project Coordinator Shri T.G Shivashankaregowda attended the meeting on computerization.

Issues and requests has been received from the e-Committee on various aspects of Computerization and



Issues Request Reply

The High Court of Karnataka has prepared the Book let as Issues, Request, Reply and presented it in the meeting and it is regarded as White Paper on Computerization by the High Court of Karnataka. The meeting has emphasized the review concept of programs implemented to enhance the quality of services provided.

Computer Complaint Management System (HCK e-Man/CCMS)

It is in house developed software to manage the Hardware Assets in proper manner, for lodging complaint to vendors, track of repair and replacement of damaged hardware, it also helps in

assessing quality of services rendered by vendors/AMC Vendors, it helps in imposition of penalties for delay/defaulting vendors in not attending complaint calls on time. Originally it was designed for High Court as e-management of Assets (HCKe-Man); it is further customized to suit the needs of sub-ordinate Courts, and latter rolled out as CCMS to sub-ordinate Courts.

Warranty/AMC Management of Hardware

It is a unique and special feature where High Court of Karnataka making maximum utilization of Hardware deployed at all Courts. Selection of Hardware, deployment of Hardware suiting to the need of end user in each Court Complex, keeping track of vendor for those hardware under warranty, checking, reminding the AMC vendor to do the two kinds of activity. One is preventive maintenance (PM Activity) & another is Corrective Maintenance (CM Activity) to give long life to the Hardware for its best performance. The secret in Hardware Maintenance lies in PM and CM activities. This has helped in optimum utilization of services of Hardware; still it is surprise that some of the hardware, viz., Servers, UPS, Printers, Thin Clients are working even 12 years after their deployment.

Training Programmes

15 Judicial Officers are identified, trained and designated as Master Trainers to train all other Judicial Officers in the State on CIS. These 15 Master Trainer Judicial Officers are further trained by e-Committee. 4 Master Trainer Judicial Officers are given training on Cyber Laws at Hyderabad National Police Academy. Around 800 Judicial Officers (including those retired later) are trained on Computer basics, Ubuntu Operating System, CIS and eCourts services. Training for the newly appointed 149 Judicial Officers is under process at Karnataka Judicial Academy.



CIS Master Trainers

CIS Master Trainers

Training on Ubuntu Linux Operating System and application software CIS have been imparted to 14 identified Court staff, who are designated as DSA(District System Administrator cum CIS trainers] 20 staff from each district are identified, trained and designated as SA (System Administrator cum CIS trainers). All the Court Staffs are trained on usage of CIS Software and its applications for smooth functioning of Courts.

Video Conference Facility

Video Conferencing Facility to link Court complex with Jail is made available in 33 Court complexes. Under trial prisoners are produced before Court through audio-video linkage for purpose of remand. 102 Court complexes have been provided with VPNoBB connectivity and remaining 76 Court complexes are to provide with VPNoBB.



Learned Judge using - Video Conference Facility

E-Committee has made provision to provide 30 VC facilities to connect Women Jails across State for effective production of under trail prisoners digitally before the respective Courts for early disposal of the cases. This will save the time of the police personnel deployed for escort duty to bring the prisoner from jails to Court and back to Jails.

Video Conferencing Facility is used in High Court to connect the benches at Dharwar and Kalaburgi with Principal Bench at Bengaluru for holding meetings of the Hon'ble Judges for deliberation of administrative aspects,

Committee Meetings, Full Court Meetings. More usefulness of the Video Conferencing Facility is felt in hearing the review petitions by the Hon'ble Judges who are sitting at Benches, which will help the advocates and litigants in getting their review petitions decided quickly, which is time and money saving for the litigants. Video Conference Facility makes time and Space Seamless.

Inauguration of GIGW Compliant Official Website of High Court of Karnataka

Hon'ble Chief Justice Sri D.H.Waghela inaugurated GIGW (Guidelines for Indian Government Website) compliant official website of High Court of Karnataka in the presence of the Chairman Computer Committee Sri Ram Mohan Reddy and all the Registrars of the Hon'ble High Court on 19th December 2014



Hon'ble Chief Justice Sri D.H.Waghela Inaugurating the GIGW compliant official website of High Court of Karnataka



High Court of Karnataka – New Website.

The website is constructed in compliance with all the guidelines as specified by GIGW.

Video Conference Facility

Inauguration of GIGW Compliant Official Website of High Court of Karnataka



Laptop Distribution to all Judicial Officers in the State

Laptop Distribution to all Judicial Officers in the State

Hon'ble Chief Justice Sri D.H Waghela and the Chairman Computer Committee Hon'ble Sri Justice Ram Mohan Reddy distributed the Laptops to all Judicial Officers in the state; The Laptop distributed is an initiative of the Hon'ble High Court and part of computerization of Courts in the state



Registrar-General, Sri B.A.Patil receiving the laptop



Registrar Vigilance, Sri John Michael Cunha receiving the laptop



Registrar Recruitment, Sri K. Natarajan receiving the laptop



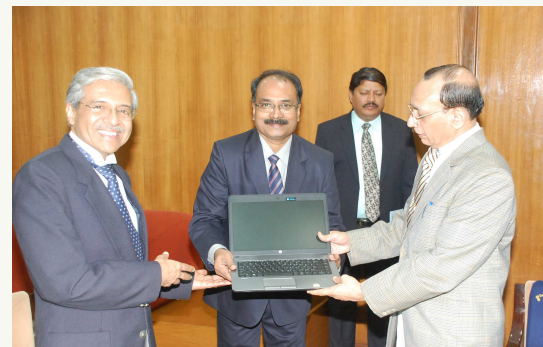
Registrar Judicial, Sri P.N.Desai receiving the laptop



Registrar Infrastructure & Maintenance, Sri K.S.Bilagi receiving the laptop



Registrar Review & Statistics, Sri R.D.Huddar receiving the laptop



Central Project Coordinator, Sri T.G. Shivashankaregowda receiving the laptop



An Abstract of Computerization Evolution - Matrix

YEAR	HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA		LOWER COURT	
	HARDWARE	SOFTWARE	HARDWARE	SOFTWARE
1998	SERVER : Dumb Terminals	OS : Unix	SERVER : Dumb Terminals PRINTER : Panasonic Dot Matrix Printers of 80 Columns , Dot Matrix Printer	OS : Unix DB : Fox Plus
	PRINTER : Panasonic Dot Matrix Printers of 80 Columns , Dot Matrix Printer	DB : Fox Plus		
2000	SERVER : Dumb Terminals	OS : UNIX		
	PRINTER : Panasonic Dot Matrix Printers of 80 Columns , Dot Matrix Printer	DB : Oracle		
		System Software : Lyricx		
2001	SERVER : Windows NT	OS : UNIX, Windows NT	LAN , Power Cabling Work	
	PROCESSOR : Intel Based Pentium III	DB : Oracle	Supply of UPS	
	PRINTER : TVS Q38, Line Printer	App. Software: i. HLMS (High Court Litigant Management System.	Batteries	
	NETWORKING : CAT5 Ring Topology	ii. Payroll application		
2002	Dial UP Connectivity (BSNL Provider) Scanner	OS : Windows NT, Windows 2000	SERVER : WINDOWS NT	OS : WINDOWS NT
		Application Software for Accounts Branch II		Software : VB6
		Judges Profile Management System		DB : SQL SERVER 2000
		Application Software for Vigilance Branch		APP. Software : LMS (Litigant Management System
		Application for Vehicle Branch		
2005		Website : High Court Website Redesigned	Additional LAN Work in New Court Complexes	SW : DMS (Document Management System



2006	SERVER : Rack Server	Recruitment software for the Establishment Branch, CJRC, LCAII	Additional Server for each District Court for enhancement	
	KSWAN Proposal	Application For Stock Management		
2007		HCKDMS (High Court Document Management System)	E-Courts Mission Mode Project Proposal.	
			PO (Purchase Order)	
		Software Application for Bangalore Mediation Centre	JSC (Judicial Server Room)	
		Application For LCBS Branch	CSR (Computer Server Room)	
2008	Servers for Benches 6+6	HLMS Web application deployed at Gulbarga and Dharward Circuit Bench	For Judicial Officers : Laptops, Laser Printers, Web Camera, Digital Signature Token	Software : Dragon Software for JO's
		Software Application for Budget Branch		SSC Online Case Finder
2009		HLMS deployed at High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore	Replacement of UPS and all Batteries	
		Dspace Open Source		
2010	WAN : Wide Area Network	Stationary Branch Software	KSWAN : Export District And Taluka Court	
			JO's : Email ID for all JO's	
2011		District Portal was designed using Drupal Open Source Content Management System was designed at HCK for Districts	Migrating From Windows to Red Hat 5 Linux OS	E-COURTS PROJECT : CIS Implemented Phase wise
		SMS Cause list Facilities on HCK Website		Migrating from LMS DB to CIS DB
			Migrating from SQLSERVER 2000 DB TO MySql 5.0	KJ District & Taluka Montioring Computerization



			TVS DMP replaced with Epson DMP all over the State	Rsync to HCK from District and Taluka Courts
				Web host of Case status in District and Taluka
2012		HC2LC web application	Thin Clients Replaced 1843 No's	Migrating from CIS1.1 to 2.0,3.0
		HCK e-Man		55 Column for e-Courts Quarterly Statement
		CCMS		
2013		Online Test Software Application for New Judicial Officers		Migrating From CIS 3.0 to 4.0,4.1,4.2
				Karnataka Judiciary Document Management System (KJDMS)
		Web based Application for Meeting Management		Migrating from Drupal Website to NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) Portal
				JO's : Ubuntu and CIS
				DSA AND MT : Ubuntu and CIS
				SA Training : CIS and Ubuntu
2014		HCK Website Re-designed as per (GIGW)	Migrating From Red hat 5.0 Linux to Ubuntu 12.0.4 version Linux	Migrating From 4.2 to NC1.1 version
		Web Based Application for Budget Branch		DSA AND MT : Ubuntu and CIS
		Online Recruitment Management System		SA Training : CIS and Ubuntu
		HRMS Payroll Package for (Accounts I Branch)		Judgment Upload available on Web
		KOHA Open Source Software for HCK Library		SMS facilities to Advocates



High Court of Karnataka and National Informatics Centre



Shri A.Venkatesan, DDG & SIO, NIC with his Team. Bengaluru



Technical Team Computer Branch High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru



Staff Computer Branch High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

A PATH FOR HORIZING YOUR INNOVATIVE WORK

DECISION SUPPORT FRAMEWORK FOR DIGITAL (MODEL) COURT

RAJESH G. DEOTE¹, DR. NITIN KOLI²

1. District Informatics Officer, National Informatics Center, Yavatmal, Maharashtra.
2. Head, Computer Centre, SGA, Amravati University, Amravati, Maharashtra.

Accepted Date: 05/03/2015; Published Date: 01/05/2015

Abstract: Digital India is an initiative of Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. It aims at ensuring the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork. As on date, Litigations in Judiciary have risen in large numbers, thereby making it extremely difficult to manage it manually. It has therefore become essential to improve productivity of the judicial staff for efficiently disposing and following up cases registered with various Courts. It was decided to use new technology at marginal cost to achieve the final goal of catalyzing the judicial service to be provided to common man and at the same time concentrate on the internal Judicial Administration to monitor closely the issue of growing Pendency. A decision support framework for Digital (Model) Court, will help system designer to systematically explore design options and select an appropriate design configuration that best meets the location dependent design objectives for Digital (Model) Courts in India and achieve the objectives of Digital India.

Keywords: Digital / Model Court, Digital India, ICT in Judiciary, Decision support framework

Corresponding Author: MR. RAJESH G. DEOTE



PAPER-QR CODE

Access Online On:

www.ijpret.com

How to Cite This Article:

Rajesh G. Deote, IJPRET, 2015; Volume 3 (9): 1230-1237

INTRODUCTION

Indian Judiciary has played a major role for Nation building and also contributed in mobilizing the society to deliver its best to the Nation. As on date, Litigations have risen in large numbers, thereby making it extremely difficult to manage it manually. It has therefore become essential to improve productivity of the judicial staff for efficiently disposing and following up cases registered with various Courts. A thought to provide ICT based Judicial Services to the Judges, Advocates/Lawyers and Citizen had become the need of the hour. It was decided to use new technology at marginal cost to achieve the final goal of catalyzing the judicial service to be provided to common man and at the same time concentrate on the internal Judicial Administration to monitor closely the issue of growing Pendency.

Digital India is an initiative of Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. It aims at ensuring the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork. The initiative also includes plan to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components. These include creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and digital literacy.

The main objective of this Decision support framework for Digital(Model) court is to

1. Provide all back-office activities of the Judiciary online.
2. Facilitate Judicial Management to track the critical issue of Pendency.
3. Provide online interface for the Citizens/Advocates to query the system.
4. Ensure the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork.

Materials and Methods

Main focus of work is on development of the framework related to the decision support for e-governance. Proposed framework is solely related to the decision support, not the decision making. Identification and development of such framework may facilitate the key players involved in the e-governance. Apart from this, the proposed work will increase the success rate of implementation of the e-governance in India through the cost saving and time saving. This will be achieved by overcoming the data redundancy, minimizing unnecessary physical participation of the authorities. The framework is comprising of three sections Viz. Process section, Citizen Section and Employee section as shown in Fig 1.block diagram of Decision

Support Framework for Digital (Model) Court. Process section deals with the different types of Services being offered by Court in electronic format to Petitioners, Advocates and citizen. Citizen Section comprises citizen centric services and Employee section consists of various interconnected blocks related to office staff of the court. The sections in detail are as follows

Process Section

eCourt – ICT solution for Court Cases Management System. The e-Courts project was conceptualized on the basis of the “National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of information and communication technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary – 2005” submitted by e-Committee (Supreme Court of India), with a vision to transform the Indian Judiciary by ICT enablement of Courts.

mCourt – Open source mobile application for tracking status of court cases.

eMoney – Electronic transfer of funds from and to the Court. Fund transfers will be implemented through Net-banking, NEFT, RTGS.

Digital evidence- Evidence and trials through VC system. VC will be used.

eDocuments - Digital Documents as evidence for trials. It is Policy matter regarding administrative reforms. Digitally signed electronic documents can be accepted via official email.

eCopy – Digitally signed court Judgments / Orders should be issued through copying section. On the same line electronic documents or copies of court judgments or court proceedings can be made available to public after authenticated by DSC (Digital signature Certificate)

SMS Alert system -. SMS Alert system may be implemented for alerts at different dates and times is a necessary for Pititioners and other stack holders.

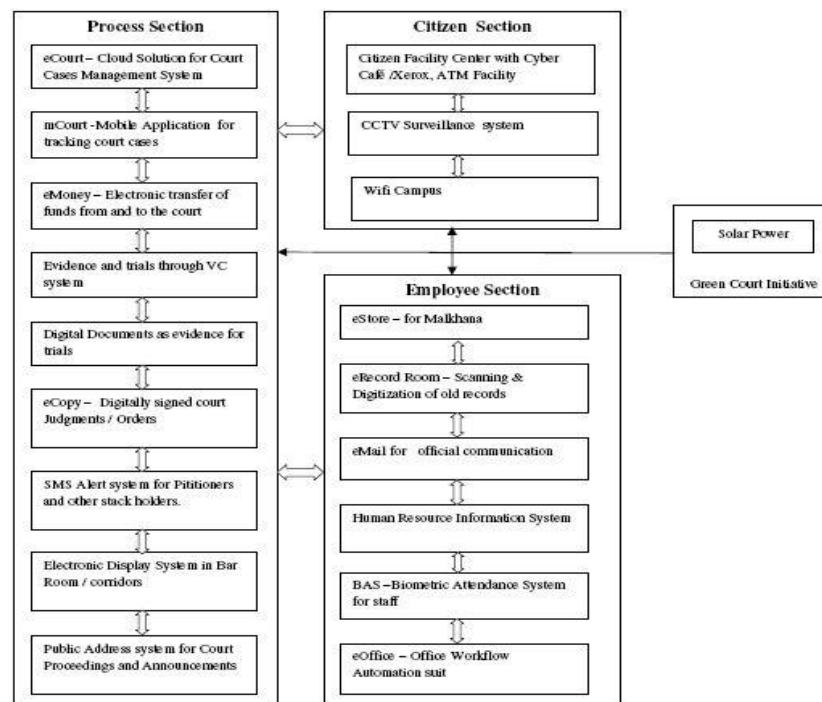


Fig. 1 Block diagram of Decision Support framework for Digital(Model) Court

Electronic Display System – At Bar Room and corridors electronic displays to be used at various locations which will keep on showing Case no and other relevant details for Case on board of a particular Bench or court.

Public Address System Public Address system may be installed in public areas / corridors for announcement regarding Case. It should be audible enough but should not disturb proceedings going on in other courts.

Citizen Section

Citizen Facility Center - with Cyber Café / Xerox, ATM Facility, various applications regarding court matters will be received and served at Facility Center. Visitor will be provided information regarding court matters through Touch sensitive Information Kioks. Photostate copies (xerox) facility, Internet facility/ ATM facility with Secured cash counter facility / blank formats of various application will be available on payment basis to citizen.

CCTV Surveillance system - Every office room in court area, all corridors and public areas in court premises to be covered under CCTV coverage for security purpose.

Wifi Campus- Court campus should be wifi and should provide access to limited and necessary information related Judiciary.

Employee Section

eStore (for Malkhana) - A dedicated software for tracking the items being stored in the Maalkhana (Strong Room)

eRecord Room – Scanning & Digitization of old records Digitisation and scanning of data will protect documents from decaying. This will also help in electronic delivery of digital signed documents, court judgement copies. Record room at Court consists of lots of permanent and temporary record. It is very cumbersome job to search exact document from hugh paper data. Computerisation of record room will ensure fast search will ensure fast deliver of copies of records.

eMail for official communication - eMail to be used as official tool in addition to written communication to and from Courts

.BAS –Biometric Attendance System for staff – Aadhar based Biometric Attendance System to be implemented for Court staff. This system to be linked with Human Resource Information System.

eOffice – Office Workflow Automation suit NIC developed eOffice Software may be used for day to day office activities by the court staff. This system requires network connected desktop and DSC for every working office staff.

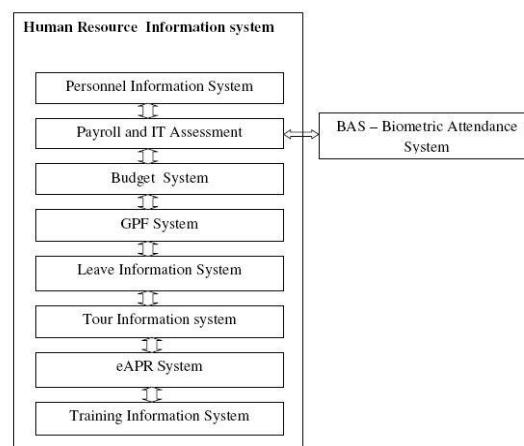


Fig.2 Block diagram for Human Resource Information system

Fig 2 Human Resource Information System.

Human Resource Information System – All staff related activities are covered in this module. It is comprised of following sections.

Personnel Information System -This component deals with service record details of the staff of the organization.

Payroll and IT Assessment – Deals with salary Income Tax related issues of the staff.

Budget System- This component deals with financial planning of the office and its subsidiaries.

GPF System – deals with Provident Fund for the staff.

Leave Information system – deals with leave and Leave Travel Concession facility for the staff.

Tour Information system – deals with tour allowance settlement details.

APR – electronic filing of Annual Appraisal Reports for Staff is covered under this section.

Training Information System – Training details for Court staff is covered in this module.

Conclusion the designed framework developed for Digital (Model) Court combines the structure of content and service components to design effective replica hosting architectures. A large set of stochastic design parameters with conflicting yet closely coupled design objectives is considered. It can be an effective decision support framework for a system designer to systematically explore design options and select an appropriate design configuration that best meets the location dependent design objectives for Digital (Model) Courts in India and achieve the objectives of Digital India.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my gratitude to Miss Savita Barne, Principle and District Judge, Yavatmal for substantial guidance. It is my immense pleasure to offer thanks to Mr. Moiz Hussain, SIO, NIC, Maharashtra for his encouragement and valuable suggestions throughout the work.

REFERENCES

1. “National e-governance plan: Meeting of The National e-governance Advisory Group-Background papers”, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, November 2010 (URL: www.mit.gov.in accessed on 10th July, 2012).

2. "Framework for citizen engagement in e-governance", Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, April 2012 (URL: <http://egovstandards.gov.in/> accessed on 11th July, 2012).
3. "Framework and guidelines for use of social media for government organizations", Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, April 2012 (URL: <http://egovstandards.gov.in/> accessed on 11th July, 2012).
4. "Saaransh: A compendium of mission mode projects under NeGP", National e-Governance Division, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, January 2011 (URL: www.mit.gov.in accessed on 11th July, 2012).
5. "Technical standards for interoperability framework for e-governance in India", Draft version 0.4, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, December 2011 (URL: <http://egovstandards.gov.in/> accessed on 11th July, 2012).
6. "Technical standards for interoperability framework for e-governance in India", Document No. IFEG:01, version 1.0, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, May 2012 (URL: <http://egovstandards.gov.in/> accessed on 11th July, 2012).
7. "An emergency response decision support system framework for application in e-government", Siqing Shan, Li Wang, Ling Li, Yong Chen, Springer Science+Business Media, LLC 2012, Published online: 15 June 2012. "Dynamic Monitoring and Decision Systems for Enabling Sustainable Energy Services" Ilić, M.D, IEEE JOURNALS & MAGAZINES, Publication Year: 2011, Page(s): 58 – 79.
8. "Decision Support Framework for the Implementation of IT-Governance", Fink, K., Ploder, C., Proceedings of the 41st Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences – 2008.
9. "Implementing E-Governance Using OECD Model(Modified) and Gartner Model (Modified) Upon Agriculture of Bangladesh", Saugata, B., and Masud, R, R., IEEE JOURNALS & MAGAZINES, Publication Year: 2008.

10. "Method for designing organization decision support system framework", Jiancong, Fan; Yongquan, Liang; Qingtian, Zeng, BIAI JOURNALS & MAGAZINES, Publication Year: 2006, Page(s): 764 – 768.
11. ICGN. International Corporate Governance Network. 2007 June 2007 [cited; Available from: <http://www.icgn.org>.
12. "A Visualization Framework for Real Time Decision Making in a Multi-Input Multi-Output System", Ashok, P.; Tesar, D. Systems Journal, IEEE JOURNALS & MAGAZINES, Publication Year: 2008, Page(s): 129 – 145.
13. "Decision Support System for Managing Educational Capacity Utilization", Mansmann S.; Scholl, M. H., IEEE JOURNALS & MAGAZINES, Publication Year: 2007, Page(s): 143 – 150.
14. "Transparent decision support using statistical reasoning and fuzzy inference", Hamilton-Wright, A.; Stashuk, D.W., IEEE JOURNALS & MAGAZINES, Publication Year: 2006, Page(s): 1125 – 1137.
15. "Case study: an intelligent decision support system", Michalewicz, Z.; Schmidt, M.; Michalewicz, M.; Chiriac, C., IEEE JOURNALS & MAGAZINES, Publication Year: 2005, Page(s): 44 – 49.