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Development of ICT in Kerala judiciary : *A Snap Shot*



Introduction

Independent, effective & efficient judicial system – Must in a modern administrative system.

Modernization, streamlining and improved efficiency in our court systems are paramount to increase Citizens' faith and confidence in Judicial System and State.

“Public awareness and culture is demanding that legal systems be more open and approachable” .

- Prof Vikram Singh ,Author of the book “Impact of ICT in public llife “





सत्यमेव जयते

e-Courts

A Mission Mode Project to transform Justice delivery by ICT enablement of Courts



Journey of ICT in Indian Judiciary

- ❑ **The process of establishing a judicial e-governance grid that would cover the entire judicial system in India from the district courts to the Apex ones started back in July 2007.**
- ❑ **Two decades back, NIC had initiated the computerization of Indian Judicial activities in 1990 starting with the Supreme Court of India.**
- ❑ **During 1992-1995 NIC took up the computerization of all High Courts on the lines of the Supreme Court computerization program.**
- ❑ **During 1997-1999 NIC implemented IT systems at 430 District Courts with the aim of creating awareness.**
- ❑ **During 2002-2005, it implemented systems at Metro and Capital city courts.**
- ❑ **From 2007 onwards, NIC has been implementing Phase – I & II of the e court project in the Subordinate Judiciary.**

PRESENT SCENARIO :

- ❑ The concept of e- courts or e-judiciary is not new to India since the talks about establishment of e- courts in India are in progress since 2003.
- ❑ Establishment of E-Courts in India is an important aspect of judicial and legal reform. E-Courts in India cannot be established till we have experts who can manage this ambitious e- governance project.
- ❑ Similarly, we also need to train our human resource regarding not only e-courts but also for e- confidence.
- ❑ India has to do much more and opening of e-courts on “papers only” if it really wishes to encash the benefits of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for effective, speedier and constitutional justice delivery system.
- ❑ The ICT Trends of India 2009 have proved that Indian e-governance initiatives like E-Courts, E- Bharat, etc have failed due to lack of proper training, management and insight.

- Indian courts have been using information and communication technology (ICT) for effective judicial functioning. New features like online cause lists, filing of cases on digital mediums like CDs, providing of judgements online, use of video conferencing, etc. are already being used by courts of India.
- However, automation of courts systems in India is still far from satisfactory. We are still waiting for the establishment of first e-court of India. Till now India has been able to computerise some courts alone and e-courts functionalities are still missing.
- For instance, courts automation and functionalities like e-filing, submission of notices and evidence, online cross examination, online cyber forensics support, etc are still missing.
- Despite many talks, establishment of e-judiciary in India always remained a dream. As far as judiciary is concerned we are suffering from lack of techno legal expertise to manage the same.
- As a result electronic delivery of justice in India is still struggling.

Object of ICT in Judicial System

- To help the Judicial Administration in streamlining its day-to-day activities
- To provide web based information & query counter for the benefit of litigants
- To provide transparency of information
- To cut short delays in all applications
- To comply with RTI Requirements



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IMPACT OF ICT IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

- **User Interface Applications for the stake holders** in the judicial administration for their day- to-day processes.
- **Online availability** of judgements ,cause list, daily orders, defects etc through websites
- **SMS & email communication** can be immediately served to a litigant.
- **e-Filing** of cases,
- **Digitally signed certified copies** and judgements
- **Video conferencing** : victims and witnesses will be produced through video conferencing.
- Notices will be served and summons of higher court will be sent electronically.
- **E-Records** for online reference.
- **Virtual Courts** : Establishment of connectivity between courts, police stations and Jails.



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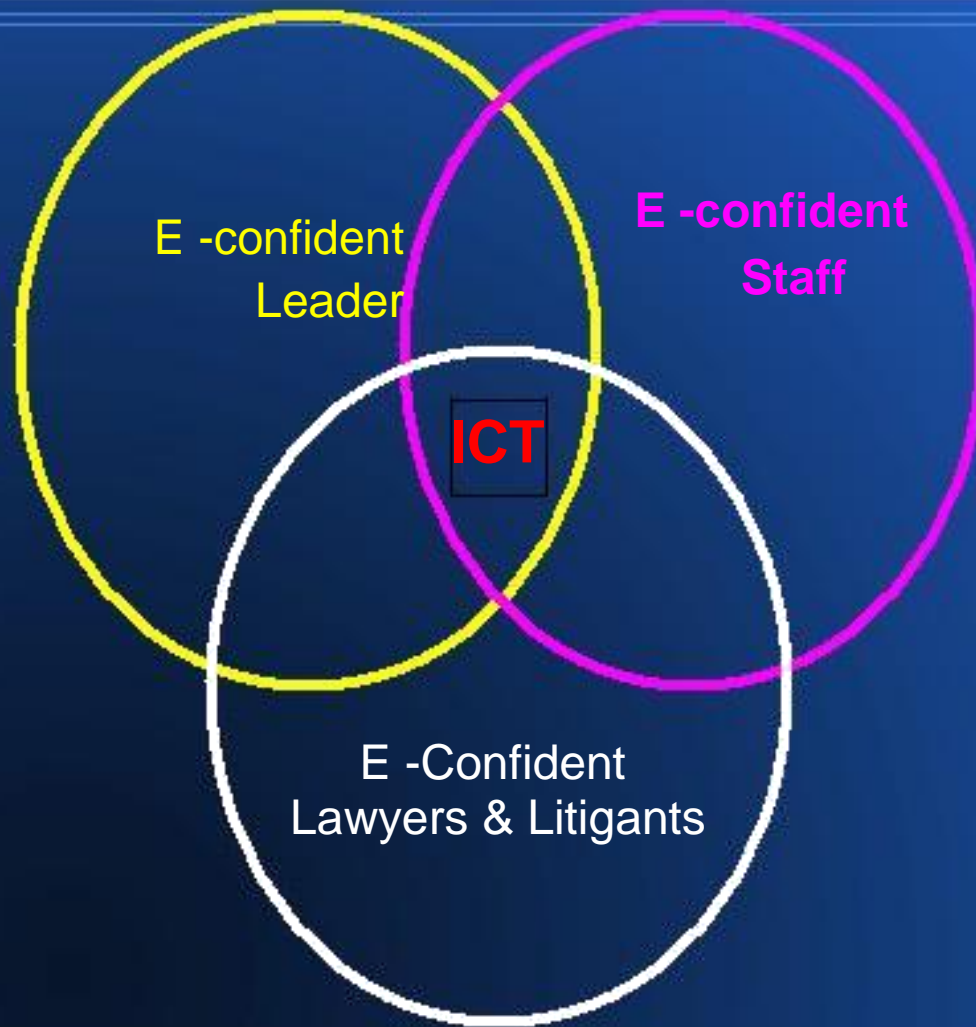
EFFECTIVE ICT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGEGY

HOW ICT CAN BE USED EFFECTIVELY IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Technologies in use within the court offices can be divided into three group

- ❑ Basic technologies such as hardware , software and both internal and external email facilities for both judges and administrative personnels
- ❑ Second group consist of applications used to support administrative component of the court organization and its stake holders which includes office automation , user based applications, case management system , MIS
- ❑ Finally the third group consist of technologies that can be used to support the activities of the judges ,lawyers and litigant public

ICT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIEY



- **DEVELOPING
E- CONFIDENCE
IN THE SYSTEM**

Building E- confidence in the Judicial System :-

1. E- CONFIDENT LEADER

- Should think more deeply about policies, practices and programs that stimulate and accimilate a diverse work force to the digital revolution rather than resist it
- Priority is to prepare and engineer our work force for a computerised work environment
- Plans, communicates and engages others in action
- Applies ICT systems to improve organisational effectiveness through internal and external communication.
- Promote tech savvy work culture

2. BUILDING CONFIDENCE IN STAKEHOLDERS

- Access to information
- Sensitization and legal information
- Improving user perception
- Feed back from the lawyers and litigants
- Making our procedures transparent and understandable helps to reduce pendency & enhances court user confidence

3. BUILDING TECH-SAVVY HUMAN RESOURCE

- An analysis of some of the existing and anticipated trends, points to many challenges for recruiting, retaining, and developing human capital within judicial system.
- Engaging employees in order to empower them to contribute to their potential, to maintain their interest in working for the judiciary, to reach goals

An approach towards Current v/s Future impact of digital revolution in Court life

- The characteristics of court workers
- The type of work performed
- The current and expected use of technology
- The expectations and skills of court users

The Characteristics of Mixed Generational Court work force

- **Baby Boomers (born before 1964)** with court experience and wisdom can be very useful However they need to adapt up to speed on new electronic methods
- **Generation X (born 1965 -79)** values mobility , autonomy and responsibility in the work place are important to them. They are first generation to grow up with computers and are comfortable with smartphones, texting etc and can adapt well to change , accept alternative and moreover they embrace the digital revolution
- **Millennial Generation (born 1980-2000)** values constant feedback , prefer to work in teams . They are hyper connected to electronic devices.
- **Gen 2020 (born after 2000)** they are a workforce only a few years away from joining the court staff. Having owned digital wireless devices all their lives, familier with the most mordern technology

Need of Tech Savvy work force in Judiciary

■ MOTIVE :

- Adjusting skills of employees to meet the demand of new technology and environmental condition.
- Independent adaptive accountable and linkable work culture.

■ DELIVERABLES :

- Increase transparency
- Increase number of Services to people
- Speedy and Accurate delivery of services
- Intergration with the latest successful e- governance projects like e-sign, Digital Locker, E- office, Online payment and E- filling etc
- Reduce redundant work , Sharing of essential information and improve overall efficiencies

Court leaders need

- To ensure older workers are up to speed on new electronic methods
- To adapt , implement and institutionalize technology changes that have been successful in other courts, or non court organizations, is crucial in modernizing and restructuring work

ICT IMPLEMENTATION MODEL

VISION



**To Visualise the future potential
of the use and impact of ICT**

REVIEW



To Know where you are now

IMPLEMENTATION



**Plan a way forward to reach our
Vision both long and Short term**



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SCOPE OF ICT

– A SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT - This Explains our Strengths (S), Weaknesses (W), Opportunities (O) and Threats (T) in current Scenario

STRENGTH

- In-depth knowledge of organization's business needs
- A tech-savvy population and a well-educated IT labour force
- Judiciary being the custodian of Rules and Regulating policies
- Resourceful work force with qualified and experienced employees
- Positive Culture towards Change Management

WEAKNESS

- Poor Infrastructure
- Poor Budget Allocation
- Limited staff resources and posts
- Lack of support from State Govt Lack of expertise in critical ICT areas
- Under-investment on tech-savvy work force
- Unable to keep pace with the ever changing world.
- Feelings of insecurity and concern about making mistakes
- Slow absorption of Innovation & change

Cont..

- ✦ Building Tech Savvy work force in Judiciary
 - ✦ Creating a Culture of Trust
 - ✦ Transparency and accountability in the judiciary and the performance can be open for scrutiny.
 - ✦ Commitment to Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System.
 - ✦ Build new capability and new capacity
 - ✦ Modernization of infrastructure
- Complexities of disputes
 - Interaction between evidence and technology will become more complex
 - Fast change Internet-information technology & new Inventions
 - Regulation, protection and restriction
 - Poor perception/ poor picture of Bureaucracy



HIGH COURT OF KERALA

Development of ICT in kerala judiciary

Journey So far ...

- Computerisation in the High Court of Kerala started in 1994.
- Printing of Cause lists was started in 1995.
- All the section of the High Court were computerised in a phased manner.
- All documents like Case, Caveat, Vakalath etc are filed in the Filing section are scrutinised and defective cases are put in notice board with details and nature of defects.
- Daily Cause list /Judgements / details of defects are being uploaded to web site and white copies issued from the Enquiry Section
- Comprehensive application for the entire recruitment process in High Court which enables filing of online application and payment to admission ticket downloading
- Some of the Administrative sections of the High Court were also computerised along with the Judicial Sections.
- All citizen centric informations are available in the High Court Website
- Intergration of E- Treassury Portal for financial transactions.



ICT facilities made available to the judges

- Provided Laptops and colour printers to all Hon'ble Judges with services
- Dragon dictation software
- Dragon Naturally Speaking Legal 12 version is provided to all Judges
- User accounts to Manupatra.com
- Case law software of AIR, SCC, KLT and Laws Premium
- Internet Facility



Applications implemented in Kerala judiciary

- Case information system
- Recruitment portal
- Video conferencing
- Despatch management system
- Vehicle management system
- Digitisation of records
- Library automation
- Service and Payroll Administrative Repository for Kerala (SPARK)



Computerisation in subordinate Judiciary at a glance : e-court Project

- A Steering Committee consisting of five High Court Judges has been constituted in the to oversee various tasks/implementation of the computerization and ICT in the State.
- A District Level Project Monitoring Committee works in close co-ordination with the CPC in the various tasks at District and Taluka levels.
- A Nodal Officer for each district has been appointed.
- 40 Court Complexes comprising of 230 courts were included in the first phase of the eCourts project.
- The Site Preparation, LAN work, supply of hardware were completed and CIS installed in all the 230 COURTS of the 1st phase of the project.
- At present, 226 courts in the first phase alone are ICT enabled. ■ In the second phase 187 courts were included. Work is completed in 174 courts.



Cont..

- Installation of DG sets is completed in all the 22 and 44 court centres included in the 1st and 2nd phase respectively.
- The High Court is monitoring the data uploaded on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) on a daily basis. As of now, 365 Courts are uploading data on NJDG portal on a daily basis.
- Presently 12 Judicial officers have been identified as Master trainers in the State.
- As of now, CIS core version software has been installed in 113 Court Complexes in the State.
- First phase of the project is already completed in the State on 31.3.2015.
- A Memorandum of Understanding has been executed between the Honourable President of India, the State of Kerala and the High Court of Kerala for the effective implementation of e-Courts Mission Mode Project. The roles and responsibilities of each party have been specified in the MoU.



Details of IT Infrastructure at High Court

Sl.No:	High Court e-Services	Installed/Running/ Completed
1	Citizen Services	Running
2	Automated Cause List	Completed
3	Judgement / Order uploading	Running
4	Laptop, Printer and Internet Connectivity for Judges	Completed
5	Official High Court Website	Running
7	Hardware installation- Desktop , Printer Installation	Running
8	Backlog Feeding	Completed
9	Video Conferencing	Running
10	High Court Judges e mail ID : indianjudiciary.gov.in	Running
11	Video Conferencing	Running
12	2 Touch Screen Koisk Installation	Installed



WAY FORWARD

- ***E-Filing*** : In order to promote E-Filing the High court and its core group for High court computerization project is actively exploring various options in the public and private sectors.
- ***E-Office*** : The team NIC has already been directed to develop browser based applications for the automation of judicial and administrative work flow/business of the judiciary in order to fully synchronise the justice delivery system with the latest trends in e-governance.
- ***Digitization of Court records*** of High Court and District Courts : High court has accelerated its digitization initiatives and has constituted a "High Court Computerization project " and a core group of officers
- ***Electronic issuance of Notices and Summons using digital signature.***
- ***Web casting***
- ***ICT enabled court rooms***
- ***Event based SMS and e-mail alerts for High Court and District Courts***



Present status of Human Resource in Kerala judiciary

* *Strength of Judicial Officers* :

Name of the court	Judicial Officers	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
High Court	High Court Judges	38	36	2
	District Judges	148	143	5
Subordinate Judiciary	Sub Judges /CJMS	73	72	1
	Munsiff-Magistrates	236	208	28
Total		495	459	36

* *Strength of Non -Judicial Staff* :

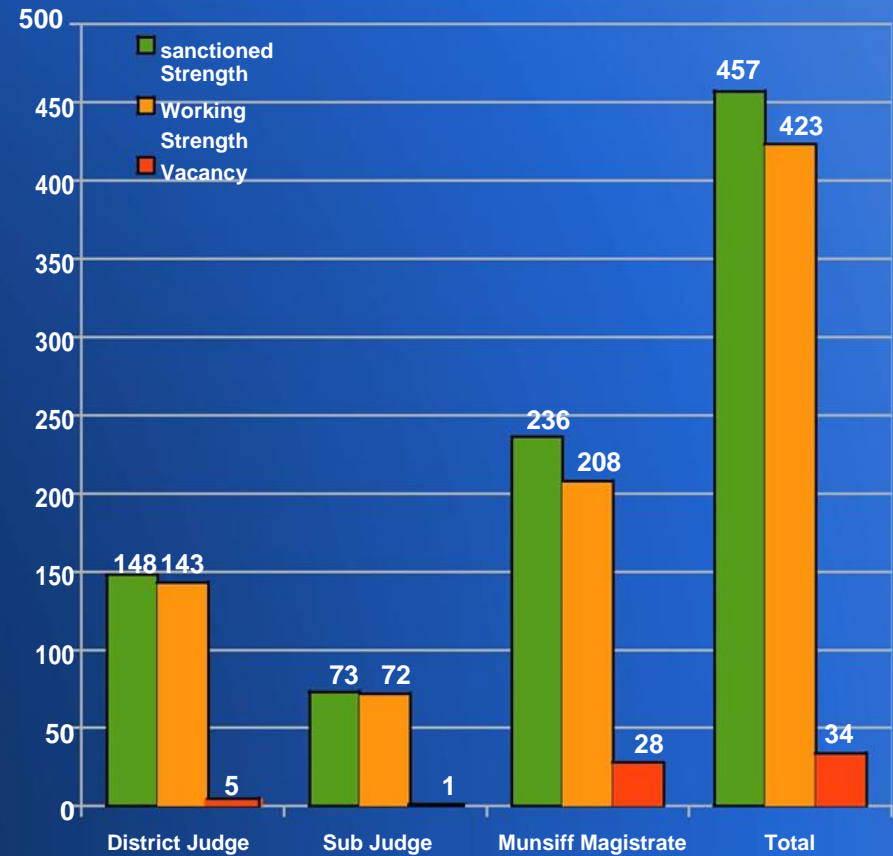
Category	High Court	Subordinate Judiciary :
Gazetted officers	357	261
Non -Gazetted officers	1270	9487
Total	1627	9748

The Judge Population Ratio

The Judge-Population Ratio :

(Subordinate Judiciary)

- Total Population of the State (2014)
= 33387677
- Total Sanctioned Strength of Judges =
457
- Judge-Population Ratio- = 1:73058



Judicial Statistics

Name of Courts		High Court	Subordinate Courts
Pendency of cases as on 1/1/2015		145906	1331558
		As on 30 April '15	As on 30 June '15
Institution in 2015		33852	671231
Disposal in 2015		24681	618557
Pendency 2015		155077	1384232
Difference in % (i.e % increase or decrease in pendency)	Difference	Increase(+)	Increase(+)
	%	6.29%	3.96%
No. of Cases Pending for more than 5 years as on 31/12/2014	Difference %	31.43%	6.19%
No. of Cases Pending for less than 5 years as on 31/12/2014	Difference %	68.57%	93.81%

*** Inflow outflow ratio of High Court and Sub-ordinate Courts:**

Case Status	High Court:	Subordinate Courts:
<i>Case Instituted in 2015 till 31.4.2015</i>	33852	432196
<i>Case Disposed in 2015 till 31.4.2015</i>	24681	417338
Inflow /Outflow Ratio	1.3716	1.0356

*** Work Load Per Judge (2015): (Arrears + Institution) / Working Strength**

Case Status	High Court:	Subordinate Courts:
<i>Arrears as on 1.1.2015</i>	145906	1331558
	<i>(As on April'15)</i>	<i>(As on June'15)</i>
<i>Institution During the Year</i>	33852	671231
<i>Working Strength of Judges</i>	38	423
Current Work Load Per Judge	1: 4730	1:4734

Comparison of Average age of present work forces

- Male Strength : 53 %
- Female Strength : 47%
- Average Age of Employees : 37.85
- Minimum Age : 27

* Category Up to Supervisory Level

CONCLUSION

Some members may view these modern communication devices as a threat; others may dismiss them as mere gadgetry. It should, however, be viewed as an opportunity for imaginative and constructive use in furthering our goal of administering justice properly and promptly. Digitising of the legal world will not only improve access, but also change the way litigators practise law.

For effective implementation of ICT in the Judiciary, the following is the path to take in the future:-

- Change Management for Judiciary Reform towards use of ICT: To ensure the Judiciary's readiness to undertake change (towards the use of ICT)
- More funding consideration for ICT (Implementation, Training, maintenance and improvement according to strategy)
- Collective and coordinated responsibility over ICT by all Judiciary staff.

THANK YOU

Now I request Mr. Nagesh to Take the session.Thank you Lordship.In the backdrop of whatever was said by Mr.venu,I will try to be very brief,My humble submissions ,these are the pillars.The document which was prepared in 2005by Honble Supreme Court of India,In my opinion,it lays down the roadmap for entire project.i would like to read the first sentence now and then 2nd sentence and then will conclude my session.Indian Judiciary is in the need of re-engineering its processes.optimise the use of its human resourcesand bring about change management by

harnessing the potentialities in ICT to its fullest extent. It lays down the complete road map in its first sentence. It speaks about the re-engineering of the processes, change-management and harnessing the potentialities of ICT. So whatever processes we have on admin and judicial side, we need to re-engineer those processes by tech so as to reach the objectives as enumerated in the documents. How we have gone with people management in Bombay High Court, first project took off in 1997. A model district was tried to make up and cause list was prepared. Then metro courts were taken up for computerization. In 2007-08 a bilingual website in Marathi and English but we could not complete all the court complexes. When central funding started coming in from 2008 2009 2010 onwards we started completing all our court complexes. We have Mahareashtra, Goa and Dadar and Nagar Haveli, there are 480 court complexes. Now all courts are provided with ICT infrastructure. The entire data is available except few courts on NJDJ except few courts where connectivity is issue. We have data base of one crore 32 lakhs cases of data base, and we have uploaded judgements for 20 lakh case. So how it was done. As told by Mr. Ukrani Maharashtra model of change management was adopted for all other courts. Why all schools of talent has to be tapped. Court processing team should have some tech people and vice versa. And unless we have this the project cannot take off. Two years back for honourable Chief Justice had gone to Singapore and they had visited the courtrooms there when they came back they shared their experiences with us, with all the offices in the registry started and Delhi is doing in the same manner, we asked can we do this and we got the answer is permitted and we in the registry don't get a negative answer. Our deputy registrar is looking after technology matter, he said yes we can do we may not believe but we have done a lot of preparation and have achieved a lot. We are made specific changes in CIMS. The ENTIRE website is developed in-house. And then for the purpose of the courts AS ENVISAGED by the Chief, if we have developed CIMS for the purpose of document management we procured this scanner which took some kind but Lordship was kind enough to go into the detailing we had demonstrations of three brands of scanner in a place. The committee had gone for the details and we started for scanning the files. There was resistance from the staff and usual, for doing anything new but we dealt with of law and spot analysis. We must believe that we have dedicated staff though there may be some variations but according to me those variations will be very few. The honourable judges are sitting at one place and are doing their work is the same thing is with the staff who are doing their work in the allotted time slot. When the case of achieving targets was placed this slowly accustomed to do the work. There were some minor issues on admin side but we worked out practically. In August 2013 we started the first e court, we started company matters first, then the same fashion as the Delhi High Court has done, now we have started it at Nagpur bench of court.

The communication between registry and the staff change the matter towards good. As far as districts courts are concerned the model was accepted since 1998-99. The longer association with the district judge resulted in good results. The concept of training the trainers and and

working very good and is Mr Ukrani said we are achieving good results. Many master trainers were made all over India. Even in the last month Mr Ukrani requested us to send four people to Gujarat for data migration. master trainers from the judicial officers were created in 2013. I am also a master trainer and we are fulfilling the expectations of policy document. Communication is important in the change mangt model. Communication with the staff was supported with the material provided by the NIC. NIC provided the video tutorial for training and Ubuntu. we have different module for filing, scrutiny, case proceeding etc.....

Electronic records are not being processed now but soon we will soon be doing. Data mining will help a lot for various filtering. We need to work with planning and staff sd be well trained for managemwnt also. staffs have now a certification for certain kind fo skills. Judicial officers are also trained. Electronic / demonstrative evidence dealing is required. we need to have skill development agency and we need to monitor the results. Justice delivery system need to be accessible and accountable affordable and hasselfree justice. Thank you very much.

Next is Library reading. which is where u can read anything You want. Then Ukrani will tell you about Ubuntu. So you want Ukrani and Ubuntu, thats a good choice. ok.