

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR BANGLADESH JUDGES AND  
JUDICIAL OFFICERS

at the

NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY

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Re-engineering Judicial Process through ICT

by

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

—that can help the justice agencies make better and quicker decisions, and track case outcomes

# Technology integration helps courts

Technology empowers courts:

- to meet core purposes and responsibilities, particularly when they work with limited court staff
- reduces hours of operation
- optimizes court locations

Pre-requisites to harness technology:

- Identify needs of judges, lawyers and litigants
- examine process re-engineering opportunities
- migrate from document to content management

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

# Objectives of eCourts Mission Mode Project

- To enhance judicial productivity both qualitatively and quantitatively, to make the justice delivery system affordable, accessible, cost-effective and transparent
- To make policy for managing case loads; for effective Court Management and Case Management System
- To provide efficient and time-bound citizen centric service delivery

# Objectives of eCourts Mission Mode Project of India – Contd.

- To provide interoperability and compatibility with National Court Management System, Inter-operative Criminal Justice System, National Legal Service Authority and other programmes to enhance the quantity and quality of the justice delivery system
- To develop, install and implement decision support systems in courts
- To automate the processes to provide transparency of information access to its stakeholders

# Court computerisation in India

- GOI with NIC's help has been computerising courts at all levels since early 1990s
- SC and all HCs had started using IT to some extent by the start of the millennium
- National Policy by eCommittee in 2005 launched eCourts Project for district courts
- Policy Document on eCourts Phase I in 2004
- eCourts Phase II launched in August 2015

# National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

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- <https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdgnew/?p=main/index>:
  - provides case data for all courts through a web portal on almost real time basis, with a dashboard and drill down facility to reach the case details in each case
  - will help to ascertain the number and type of arrears in every court in the country for better judicial monitoring and management



Court Complexes  
**39**

HC Pending Cases  
**4.47 M**

HC Disposed Cases  
**123.55 K**

HC Cases Listed To  
**45.52 K**

High Courts Complexes  
**3195**

DC Pending Cases  
**31.07 M**

DC Disposed Cases in Last Month  
**1.6 M**

DC Cases Listed To  
**968.14**

Policy Action Plan Document of Phase II

Innovations in Phase II

Objectives Accomplishments Report-2019

Annexure to the Report-2019



# Assistance for judicial officers/staff

- Management Manuals:
  - Case management CIS 3.0
  - E-filing; E-Pay; Query Module
  - National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) App. for bailiffs for delivery of processes
- Master trainers available
- NIC Pune team available to help whenever they find a problem needing redressal

# The Justice System in India is Transparent...

- Art 145 (4): Judgments to be delivered in open courts
- eCourts Achievements: <https://doj.gov.in/national-mission/ecourts/ecourts-phase-i>
- Seven ways to access court related information: <https://doj.gov.in/node/1138833>
- Information in 20 languages, including Bengali: <https://doj.gov.in/node/1138815>
- Main website: [https://ecourts.gov.in/ecourts\\_home/](https://ecourts.gov.in/ecourts_home/)
- E-Committee website: <https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/>

# ...but is confidentiality and privacy rights secure?

- Live streaming the norm except in the following cases:
  - Matrimonial matters, including transfer petitions;
  - Cases involving sensitive issues like sexual assault;
  - Matters where children and juveniles are involved;
  - the presiding judge of each courtroom shall have the discretion to disallow live-streaming for specific cases where, in his/her opinion, publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

Para 46, Concurrent judgment of Justice D Y Chandrachud, in Swapnil Kumar case (2018)

Also see Pradyuman case (2017) on the use of CCTV cameras in courts and J. Puttaswamy case (2017) on right to privacy

**THANK YOU**

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