

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SESSION 1 FUNDAMENTAL ICT SKILL TRAINING		
1.	John G. Browning, Should Judges Have a Duty of Tech Competence? 10 St. Mary's Journal On Legal Malpractice & Ethics 176 (2020).	1
2.	Tanya Sourdin, Judges and Technology in JUDGES, TECHNOLOGY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, Elgar Law, Technology and Society series pp. 1-31 (2021).	23
3.	Fredric I. Lederer, Judging in the Age of Technology , Popular Media 320 (2014).	54
4.	Herbert B. Dixon Jr., The Basics of a Technology-Enhanced Courtroom , 56 Judges J. 36 (2017).	60
5.	Dory Reiling & Francesco Contini, E-Justice Platforms: Challenges for Judicial Governance , 13 IJCA 1 (2022).	66
6.	JUDGMENTS & ORDERS (Provided in Pen Drive)	
(i)	<p>All India Judges Assn. v. Union of India, (2018) 17 SCC 555</p> <p><i>A sound infrastructure is the linchpin of a strong and stable judicial system. It is essential to provide basic infrastructural facilities, amenities and access oriented features in all court complexes around the country as it is axiomatic that infrastructure forms the core for efficient and efficacious dispensation of speedy and qualitative justice. The court development plan should comprise of three components – short term (annual plan, medium term (five year) plan and long term (ten year) plan. Court complex should comprise of inter alia IT infrastructure for computerisation and ecourts. Infrastructure should include electronic display systems, CCTV cameras, and video conferencing equipment with connectivity to jails.</i></p>	
7.	ADDITIONAL READING(Provided in Pen Drive)	
	(i) Richard Susskind, The Future of Courts , 6(5) The Practice 1 (2020)	

*e-Courts Introductory Programme & Computer Skills Enhancement Programme
Level I & II (e-Committee) [P-1334]*

	<p>(ii) M. Velicogna and M. Bogdani, Use of Information and Communication Technologies/ICT in Judicial Activity, (2017) https://rm.coe.int/sep-2017-use-of-information-and-communication-technologies-ict-in-judic/16809ebf0a</p> <p>(iii) Herbert B. Dixon Jr., Technology and the Courts: A Futurist View, 52 Judges J. 36 (2013).</p> <p>(iv) Herbert B. Dixon Jr., The Courtroom of the Present: The Bare Essentials for a Technologically Competent Courtroom, 48 Judges J. 37 (2009).</p> <p>(v) Daniel Stepniak, Technology and Public Access to Audio-Visual Coverage and Recordings of Court Proceedings: Implications for Common Law Jurisdictions, 12 Wm. & Mary Bill Rts. J. 791 (2004).</p>	
SESSION 2		
ENHANCEMENT OF IT SKILLS		
1.	<i>e-Courts Brief</i> , National Information Centre.	85
2.	<i>Digital Courts Vision & Roadmap Phase III of the eCourts Project</i> (Draft), e-Committee Supreme Court Of India.	106
3.	<i>eCourts Project: Objectives Accomplishment Report Phase II</i>	192
4.	National Council of Applied Economic Research, <i>Information & Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary: Evaluation of the eCourts Project Phase -II</i> , (2021).	263
5.	R. Arulmozhiselvi, <i>Court and Case Management through National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) (2021)</i> .	359
6.	R. Arulmozhiselvi, <i>Court Management through JustIS Mobile App, (2018)</i> .	431
7.	G. Mahibha and P. Balasubramanian, A Critical Analysis of the Significance of the eCourts Information Systems in Indian Courts , 20 Legal Information Management 47 (2020).	462
8.	JUDGMENTS & ORDERS (Provided in Pen Drive)	

(i)	<p>In Re: Children in Street Situations, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 189</p> <p><i>Standard Operating Procedure for recording evidence of children through video conferencing to be followed in all criminal trials where child witnesses, not residing near Court Points, are examined and not physically in the courts where the trial is conducted. Remote Point Coordinators to ensure that child-friendly practices are adopted during the examination of the witnesses.</i></p>	
(ii)	<p>In Re. Guidelines for Court Functioning Through Video Conferencing During Covid-19 Pandemic, (2021) 5 SCC 454</p> <p><i>The Video Conferencing in every High Court and within the jurisdiction of every High Court shall be conducted according to the Rules for that purpose framed by that High Court. High Courts that have not framed such Rules shall do so having regard to the circumstances prevailing in the State. Till such Rules are framed, the High Courts may adopt the model Video Conferencing Rules provided by the E-Committee, Supreme Court of India to all the Chief Justices of the High Court.</i></p>	
(iii)	<p>Arnab Manoranjan Goswami v. The State of Maharashtra, (2021) 2 SCC 427</p> <p><i>The NJDG is a valuable resource for all High Courts to monitor the pendency and disposal of cases, including criminal cases. For Chief Justices of the High Courts, the information which is available is capable of being utilized as a valuable instrument to promote access to justice, particularly in matters concerning liberty. The Chief Justices of every High Court should in their administrative capacities utilize the ICT tools which are placed at their disposal in ensuring that access to justice is democratized and equitably allocated. Administrative judges in charge of districts must also use the facility to engage with the District judiciary and monitor pendency.</i></p>	
(iv)	<p>In Re. Guidelines for Court Functioning Through Video Conferencing During Covid-19 Pandemic, (2020) 6 SCC 686</p> <p><i>The Supreme Court of India and all High Courts are authorized to adopt measures required to ensure the robust functioning of the judicial system through the use of video conferencing technologies. The District Courts in each State shall adopt the mode of Video Conferencing prescribed by the concerned High Court. Courts shall duly notify and make available the facilities for video conferencing for such litigants who do not have the means or access to video</i></p>	

***e-Courts Introductory Programme & Computer Skills Enhancement Programme
Level I & II (e-Committee) [P-1334]***

	<p><i>conferencing facilities. Video conferencing shall be mainly employed for hearing arguments whether at the trial stage or at the appellate stage. In no case shall evidence be recorded without the mutual consent of both the parties by video conferencing.</i></p> <p><i>Virtual Courts in the Covid-19 Pandemic - Held, every High Court is authorised to determine the modalities which are suitable to the temporary transition to the use of video conferencing technologies. All measures taken for functioning of courts in consonance with social distancing guidelines and best public health practices shall be deemed to be lawful.</i></p>	
(v)	<p>Pradyuman Bisht v. Union of India, (2018) 15 SCC 639</p> <p><i>Directions for installation of CCTV Cameras in court complexes</i></p>	
(vi)	<p>Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India, (2018) 10 SCC 639</p> <p><i>Directions regarding Livestreaming of court proceedings - Held, virtual access of live court proceedings will effectuate the right of access to justice or right to open justice and public trial, right to know the developments of law and including the right of justice at the doorstep of the litigants., live streaming of court proceedings in the prescribed digital format would be an affirmation of the constitutional rights bestowed upon the public and the litigants in particular. Sensitive cases, matrimonial matters, matters relating to children not to be livestreamed. Discretion of the judge to disallow live-streaming for specific cases where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.</i></p>	
(vii)	<p>M. Kalaivani v. N. Balakrishnan, 2014 SCC OnLine Mad 9871</p> <p><i>Repeated adjournment of case on the ground of 'Await records'. Digitalisation of statutes, judgments and records is the need of the hour. Centralised Digitalised record room suggested as a remedial measure. Use of Information Technology to digitise court records suggested.</i></p>	
9.	ADDITIONAL READING (Provided in Pen Drive)	
	<p>(i) The Milestones of e-Committee, Supreme Court of India (2021)</p> <p>(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between CSC e-Governance Services India Limited and Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice on Common Service Centers.</p>	

	(iii) National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary , e-Committee Supreme Court of India, August, 2005.	
	(iv) Policy and Action Plan Document Phase II of the eCourts Project , e-Committee Supreme Court of India.	
10.	RULES & MANUALS (Provided in Pen Drive)	
	(i) Model Rules for Video Conferencing for Courts , e-Committee, Supreme Court of India.	
	(ii) Model Rules for Live-streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings , e-Committee, Supreme Court of India.	
	(iii) Model Rules for E-Filing - Rules for On-Line Electronic Filing (E-Filing) Framed under Article 225 and 227 of the Constitution of India, e-Committee, Supreme Court of India.	
	(iv) E-Filing Procedure for High Courts & District Courts in India , e-Committee Supreme Court of India.	
	(v) National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP)-Android OS APP , e-Committee Supreme Court of India.	
	(vi) eCourts Digital Payment , e-Committee Supreme Court of India.	
	(vii) E-Filing, from Case Management through CIS 3.0 , Case Information system 3.0, e-Committee, Supreme Court of India.	
SESSION 3		
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN IT & COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY		
1.	Zichun Xu, Human Judges in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: Challenges and Opportunities , 36(1) Applied Artificial Intelligence, 2013652 (2022).	469
2.	Sengupta <i>et.al.</i> , Responsible AI for the Indian Justice System – A Strategy Paper (2021) accessed at https://vidhilegalpolicy.in/research/responsible-ai-for-the-indian-justice-system-a-strategy-paper/	491
3.	Barry, B. M., The Future Of Judging , in HOW JUDGES JUDGE: EMPIRICAL INSIGHTS INTO JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING, 273-290 (2021)	522

*e-Courts Introductory Programme & Computer Skills Enhancement Programme
Level I & II (e-Committee) [P-1334]*

4.	Amy B. Cyphert, A Human Being Wrote This Law Review Article: GPT-3 and the Practice of Law , 55 UC Davis L. REV. 401 (2021).	542
5.	Ray Worthy Campbell, Artificial Intelligence In The Courtroom: The Delivery Of Justice In The Age Of Machine Learning , (2020) 18 Colo Tech LJ 323	587
6.	Herbert B. Dixon Jr, What Judges and Lawyers Should Understand About Artificial Intelligence Technology , 59(1) The Judges' Journal 36 (2020)	615
7.	A. D. Reiling, Courts and Artificial Intelligence , 11(2) International Journal for Court Administration 8 (2020)	618
8.	Bhupatiraju <i>et. al.</i> , The Promise of Machine Learning for the Courts of India , 33(2) National Law School of India Review, 2020. Accessed at https://nlsir.com/the-process-of-machine-learning-for-the-courts-of-india/	628
9.	Francesco Contini, Artificial Intelligence and the Transformation of Humans, Law and Technology Interactions in Judicial Proceedings . Volume 2 (1) 2020 Law, Technology and Humans.	638
10.	Jeff Ward, 10 Things Judges Should Know about AI , 103 Judicature 12 (2019).	653
11.	Susskind, R., Artificial Intelligence in Online Courts and the Future of Justice , 263-275, Oxford University Press (2019).	661
12.	Tania Sourdin, Judge v Robot? Artificial Intelligence and Judicial Decision-Making , 41(4)UNSW Law Journal (2018)	674
13.	JUDGMENT & ORDERS (Provided in Pen Drive)	
(i)	<p>Tata Sky Limited v. National Internet Exchange of India, 2019 SCC OnLine Del 7931</p> <p><i>Artificial Intelligence can be suitably employed to, within the parameters defined by law and/or the Courts, prevent repeated infringement and violations, eliminating the need for the grievants to repeatedly approach the Court and/or the dispute redressal mechanism and which may tire the grievants, opening the field for violators/infringers.</i></p>	

(ii)	<p>Al Azhar Medical College & Super Speciality Hospital v. Union of India, (2018) 10 SCC 567</p> <p><i>Consideration of use of computer network based technological solution including Artificial Intelligence (for the purpose of inspections in medical colleges) in dispute. Expert in Information Technology directed to give concrete suggestions.</i></p>	
14.	ADDITIONAL READING (Provided in Pen Drive)	
	<p>(i) Herbert B. Dixon Jr, Artificial Intelligence: Benefits and Unknown Risks, 60(1) The Judges' Journal 41 (2021)</p> <p>(ii) Nowotko, P. M., AI in Judicial Application of Law and the Right to a Court, 192 Procedia Computer Science, 2220-2228 (2021)</p> <p>(iii) Shaun Lim, Judicial Decision-Making and Explainable Artificial Intelligence: A Reckoning from First Principles, 33 SAclJ 280 (2021).</p> <p>(iv) Morison, J., & Harkens, A., Re-engineering Justice? Robot Judges, Computerised Courts and (Semi) Automated Legal Decision-Making, 39(4), Legal Studies, 618-635 (2019).</p> <p>(v) European Ethical Charter on the use of Artificial Intelligence in Judicial Systems and their Environment, Adopted at the 31st plenary meeting of the CEPEJ (Strasbourg, 3-4 December 2018).</p>	