



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

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Technology offers courts a crucial commodity—information

—that can help the 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 constraints
- to reduce hours of operation
- to optimize 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 a public institution

Court computerisation in India

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

Ecourts Phase-II - Financials

- Sanctioned project – Rs 1670 crore
- Expenditure – Rs 1668.43 crore
- Courts computerised: 18735
- Rs 317.96 crore released to provide WAN connectivity; 2972 of 2992 court complexes (99.3% sites) have been provided with 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps bandwidth speed using various technologies like OFC, RF, VSAT

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

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

Currently under consideration of the eCommittee of the Supreme Court

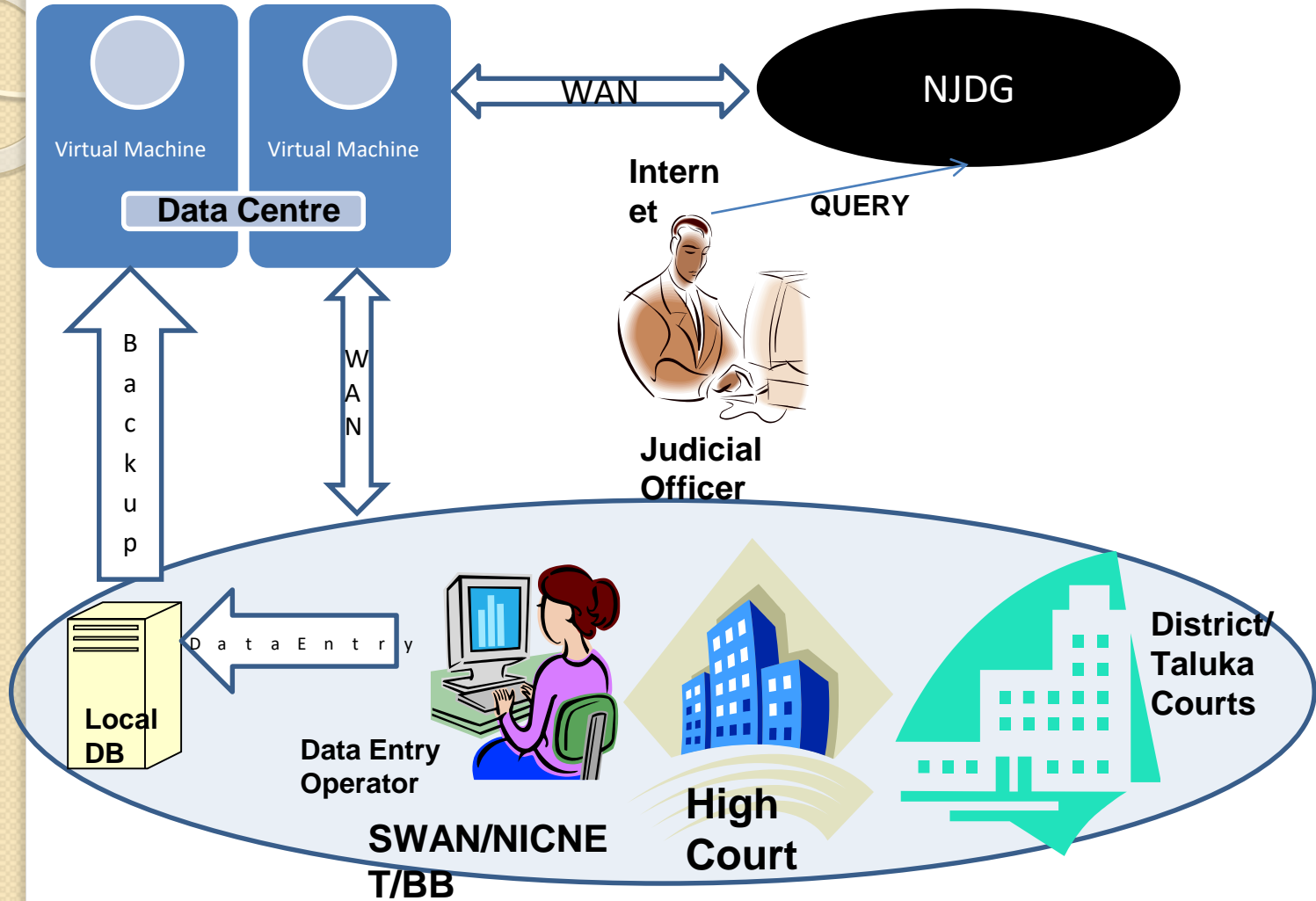
National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

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

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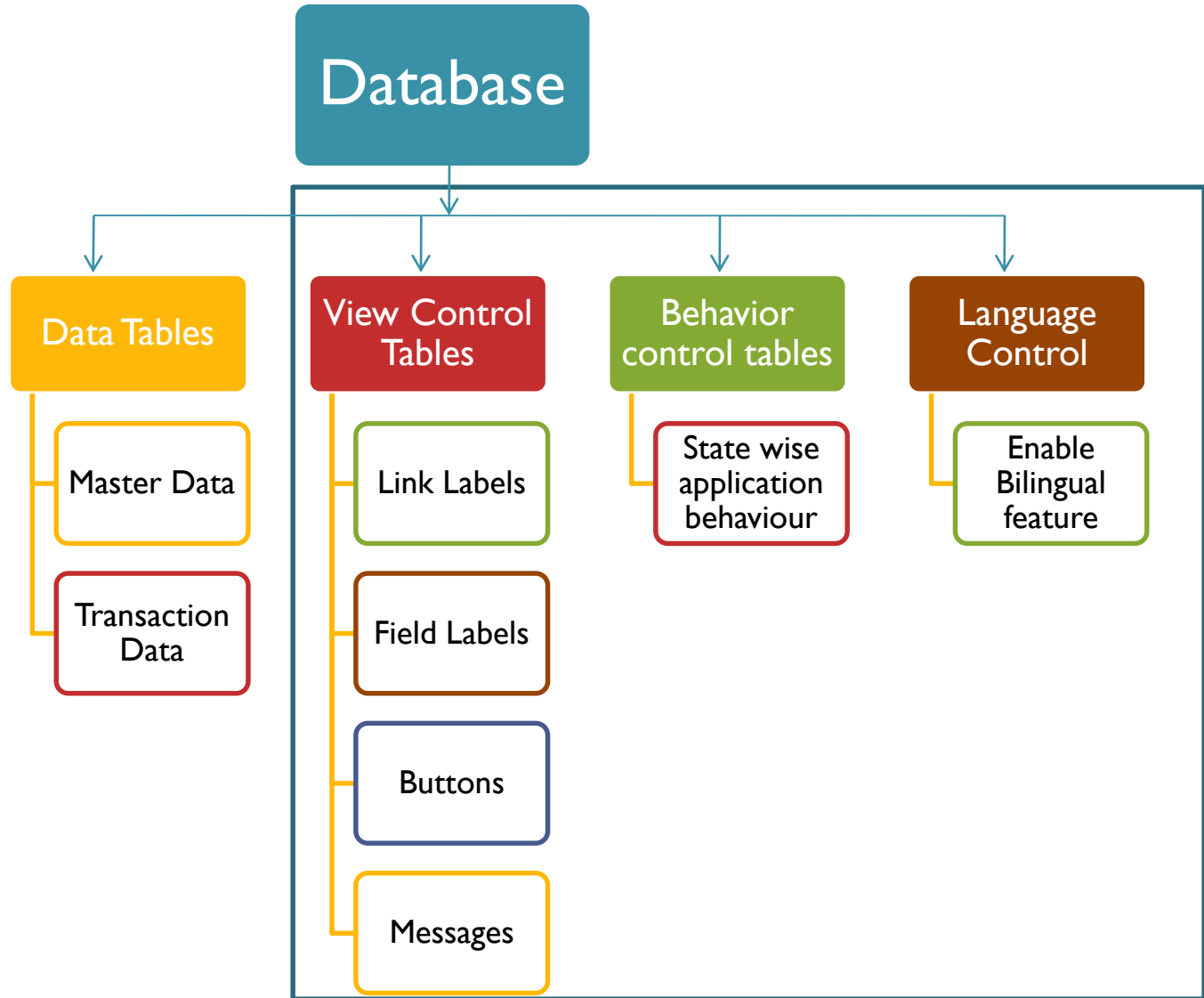
- provides case data for all courts through a web portal on almost real time basis, with a dashboard and drill down facility to reach the case details for each case
- will help to ascertain the number and type of arrears in every court in the country for better judicial monitoring and management

National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)



Control Table Management

- Basic data structure of application



Process-re-engineering

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

Digitization

- SEBI is digitized to a considerable extent, facilitating ICT enablement: notice, filing, video-conferencing, e-inspection, automatic publishing of orders, workflow based case management system
- Quasi-Judicial Authority and SEBI Enforcement Registry maintains physical files; these can be digitized
- Requirements of IT Act and other legislation used in adjudication can be made available through digitization and linking with processes and procedures

Maintenance of records

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



THANK YOU