I. Updation of National Judicial Data Grid

1. Mention the date and categories that are uploaded in the NJDG. Specify the problems encountered during updation of National Judicial Date Grid for High Court and subordinate Courts. The solutions/remedial action if any taken by your Court.

:-Data related to Case Filing, Scrutiny, Allocation, Case Proceeding, Order and Judgment Uploading , Notice & Summons Generation etc. are entered into CIS. Various issues related to Connectivity, availability of Backup Network, Power Supply, Firewall Entry Approval etc are being encountered due to which even after posting of complete data into CIS , sometimes same is not uploaded on NJDG.

1. Issues regarding updating of data on NJDG.

While uploading data base and orders/user logs on NJDG, there is no mechanism at local server to check its progress and successful completion. The Master-slave method based on slon processes requires two slon processes running in background for each database e.g. if 3 Establishments are there in local CIS there will be 3 databases, then 6 slon processes would be running on local server and similarly 6 slon processes would be running on High Court VM.

During updating, the slon process keep on stopping abruptly and due to same the data uploading also stops. There is no mechanism to check abrupt slon process. This requires manual intervention for monitoring slon process status and to find out whether data is being uploaded correctly or not. Physical checking therefore has to be devoid. Status of entry made needs to be checked at NJDG even though connection is not having any problem.

The present updating process therefore needs to be made automated to find out correct uploading of data. It is pertinent to mention that earlier in CIS 1.0 was being synchronized in automated mode and whenever on NJDG it used to be noticed without physical checking data on NJDG. Similarly process is also required for successful running of CIS 2.0.

To much of dependence on human checking leads to undated report on NJDG when actually on local server there is zero undated cases.

2. Requirement to replicate data from Districts to a dedicated High Court server

This High Court has installed a Server in High Court premises wherein all the Districts and Taluka Courts were sending their data on regular daily basis. This data collated on the

High Court server was being used for following purposes:

(i) As disaster recovery site for District and Taluka Courts.

(ii) Data mining for monitoring quality of data as well as for ensuring complete case entry by respective official.

(iii) For monitoring uploading of interim orders, zimni orders and final judgments.

(iv) For creating various reports from data required for planning at High Court level as well as for monitoring case disposal and stages of trial.

(v) For monitoring difference between physical file count and files entered in CIS. However, with installation of CIS 2.0 all our activities had come to a halt as slon process is unable to replicate District and Taluka Court data with server of High Court. Present slon method allows data replication only to one server at a time. On running it individually its only replicating table structure (schema) and not replicating data at High Court server. Moreover maintenance script is configured only with one mode of connectivity leased line or VPN and in case leased line is down then script does not support data uploading through VPN. It is therefore requested that slon script be modified as to allow multiple updating at NJDG as well as High Court server with single run. Similarly slon script should support multiple connectivity configurations so that the data can be uploaded from available connectivity which may be leased line/SWAN/VPN.

3. Sharing of data from one Court to another in case firewall entry of one Court has some issues and also for sending SMS in case required connectivity having firewall entry is down.

Issues relating to CIS – Transfer of cases from Court establishment to Lok Adalat.

II. Uniform nomenclature.

2. Specify the process for adopting, if any, for uniform nomenclature of case type used in your State.

Reply: Member Judicial, E-Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has been requested to issue guidelines in the matter and also provide uniform nomenclature for effective mapping.

III. Cadre of Technical Manpower.

3. Enumerate the strength of Technical Manpower in the High court and subordinate Courts. Specify the procedure for recruitment and training programme, if any, to the new recruits.

Reply: Technical Manpower has been deployed in the High Court as well as the subordinate courts of Punjab, Haryana and UT Chandigarh through M/s Access infotech Pvt.Ltd. for a period of three years w.e.f. 01.06.2017.The Technical Manpower has been deployed in this Court, and in the subordinate courts of Punjab, Haryana and UT Chandigarh based on the below matrix:-

Criteria of deployment of Technical Manpower				
Sr. No.	Name of Court	System Officer	System Assistants	Total
1.	District Hqs (where NO. of Courts more than 10)	1	3	4
2.	District Hqs (where No. of Courts less than 10)	1	2	3
3.	Sub Divisions (where number of Courts is more than 3)	---	2	2
4.	Sub Divisions (where number of Courts is less than 3)	---	1	1

IV. Video Conferencing

4. Video Conferencing –

Video Conferencing is being used in District Courts and High Court extensively. Various activities which are being performed by using VC are as follows:

- Presence of accused is being secured from Jails through VC for remand proceedings as well as for evidence.
- Evidence of doctors is being recorded from Hospitals.
- Evidence of Judicial officers is being recorded through VC.
- Evidence of residents of foreign countries is being recorded successfully through VC.
- All the interviews for promotion of ADJs and Judicial Officers are being done through VC only.
- Meetings between Administrative Judges and District Judges.
- Meetings by Computer Committee with Districts.
- Meetings with District Staff (Court Managers, SO and SA) is being held regularly.
- Training sessions through webcast / VC are being held regularly.
- Evidence of PGI doctors is being recorded through VC. PGI, Chandigarh is annually receiving more than 4400 summons of doctors for their evidence leading to expenses in terms of time and money. Valuable time of doctors and human lives are being saved by this, apart from saving huge amount of money which was being spent on TA and DA of doctors.
- Last year, 1,30,546 under-trials were produced through VC in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. Punjab has done 1,05,543 VCs, Haryana has done 25,818 VCs and Chandigarh has done 3,909 VCs making total 1,35,270 VCs across Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh in last year, which includes VC with Jails and evidence of Doctors as well.
- Total 3,946 Doctors have availed the benefit of VC facility in Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. Alone PGI, Chandigarh is reported to have done 948 VCs in total i.e. 538 in Punjab, 356 in Haryana and 54 in Chandigarh. As per cost analysis done by PGI, they save approx. Rs. 10,400/- per case by the help of VC which includes TA/DA and salary of

Doctor as well. If the amount is multiplied by Number of VCs done by PGI during April 2015 to March 2016, they had saved a huge amount to the tune of Rs.98,59,000/- in just one year.

- A rough estimate was prepared by which Rs.700/1000/ - is being spent by State to produce under-trials to Courts from Jails and vice-versa. Thus, a huge saving in this regard has been made by producing under-trails through VC.

- For training of staff as well as Judicial officers.

VC with Doctors from local District NIC office where they are posted has been permitted.

V. Scanning and Digitization

5. Specify the procedure for scanning and digitization at different levels. Also provide the digitization rules and process of verification if any. The different levels may also include: Canning for fresh filing, scanning for pending filed, scanning for daily disposal of cases and scanning of old cases.

Reply: The procedure for scanning and Digitization at different levels, which include scanning for fresh filing, scanning for pending files, scanning for daily disposal of cases and scanning of old cases, the flow chart of Digitization process of High Court is attached at **Annexure 'C'.**

Digitization rules are attached at **Annexure 'D'**.

The Digital Signatures are being used by this High Court and the same have been procured from e-Mudhra and are issued to the Secretarial Staff of this Court for digitally signing of the judgments and to the official of this Court for affixing Digital signatures on the work done by the designated vendor. The utility of the Digital signature is that it makes the document verify and authentic.

High Court (Preservation of data scanned and uploaded as well as SMS): We have two critical applications running in this High Court.

Which Citizen Centric Services have been started by your High Court

High Court:
1. Filing/E-filing
2. Certified copy
3. SMS Service
4. Touch Screen information Kiosks
5. Display Boards
6. Case Information System/Orders/Judgements on web-portal.

Subordinate Court in the State of Punjab, Haryana and U.T, Chandigarh
Initially 41 Citizen Centric Services list was provided by Hon'ble e-Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India which were again revamped and merged into 28 Citizen Centric Services **(Annexure 'E')**. 17 services of the list i.e. Sr. No.1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 27 have been started fully/partially depending upon the available resources in the District Court of Punjab, Haryana and U.T, Chandigarh.

SMS Delivery Service was launched by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of this Court on 07.07.2014. SMS gateway is fully integrated with ISHiCo (Case Information Software). SMS is triggered and sent to Advocate(s) / litigants in real time as and when case status is updated by Court Officials. 1,20,000 messages are being sent in High Court each month and 25,24,123 messages have been pushed till July 2016.

Following information is being sent through SMS:-
              * Filing Status;
              * Objection on filing;
              * Copy Filing No.;
              * Copy Preparation Status;
              * Copy Delivery Status;
              * Next Date and case status

6:-Case Data related to Case Filing, Scrutiny, Allocation, Case Proceeding, Order and Judgment Uploading, Notice & Summons Generation etc. are entered into CIS. Also the Interim Orders and Judgments are being uploaded into CIS which are then uploaded onto NJDG. Database is being uploaded onto NJDG in real time provided network connection is present. Daily orders /Judgments are also uploaded on NJDG as soon as the judgment is signed by the Ld. Judicial Officers.

7:-All the District Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh have their own websites on eCourt portal and the same are functional. On the said websites Advocates and litigants can check the case related information i.e. case status, next date and daily orders/judgments passed in their cases etc. Beside the aforesaid information following information related to respective Courts are also being provided at District Court websites:-

1. About us
   a. History of Courts
   b. Judicial Officers
   c. Former Officers
   d. Calendar
   e. Contact us
2. Cause List (local)
3. Judges on leave
4. Police Station
5. Duty Roster
6. Free Legal Aid
7. Court Fee
8. Mediation Centre
9. Statutes and Rules
10. Right to Information
11. Circulars / Notices
12. Important Forms
13. Important Judgments

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