Court Case Management Sytem

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Abstract— *The legal system still employs an antiquated, subpar file-handling system in the modern world, which slows us down and fuels the spread of corruption. In this project, a brand-new, dependable method is presented with the goal of facilitating and offering a solution to this sizable problem domain. This device can provide data backup, access, and manipulation, as well as the digitization of documents.*

The judicial system will be better able to fulfil the changing needs of judges and the business sector by implementing modern technology.

This project offers a court case management software with the ability to record data like creating a case, adding attorneys (with the ability to choose from a list of attorneys), adding invoices for each hearing, and for various heads under which the hearings are recorded.

Keywords: *Magistrates, Envisaged, Remanded,*
Beable, Unprecedented.

I. INTRODUCTION

The judiciary might utilise court case management systems (CCMS) to manage and finish its regular work. Moreover, these systems enable data "mining," which helps identify potential corruption activities, and can be utilised to stop data corruption.

The topic of judicial corruption is briefly covered in this chapter, along with automated system features that can be utilised to detect and potentially stop corrupt behaviour.

A court is a type of tribunal that has the power to administer justice in civil, criminal, and administrative cases in accordance with the law. Courts are frequently governmental institutions having this power. Courts serve as the primary forum for conflict resolution in both common law and civil law systems, and it is commonly accepted that anybody can file a legal claim with a court. Similar to this, those who are accused of a crime have the right to defend themselves in court. The judiciary refers to all of the court systems that interpret and apply the law.

The venue is the location where a court convenes. The building is referred to as a courthouse, and the room where judicial hearings take place as a courtroom.

Every accused who is remanded to jail custody by the Magistrates or High Courts is recorded in an electronic database. Due to recent advancements in information and communication technology, a number of application developers have created systems that identify each accused person by a special reference number, keep track of significant developments in his case, and offer a search function so that the status, location, and background of the case can always be determined. This suggests that the judiciary's ability to administer justice has improved as a result of the use of computer programmes.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Court Case Management System has begun to be adopted by numerous nations. Few nations have tried online courts as of yet; these courts have records of court cases, case administration, document management, and record receipt. In order to avoid having customers physically appear in court and the requirement for daily follow-up after case filing, the court system enables anyone to view case information online.

Russia

The Russian judiciary had the concept of a judiciary on the web before the internet even reached Russia. The judges in Russia think that having court websites will increase public knowledge of Russian courts and free up overworked court clerks from responding to client inquiries regarding the locations of courthouses, the judges who will hear the case, the schedule of hearings, and other matters.

Ghana

Ghana had been processing court cases in the conventional manner for many years before the Court Case Management System was created with the express goal of filing cases and assigning cases to judges. To fill cases out online, this was introduced. Success can be judged in several ways, including the extent to which it is accepted by the legal system, the public, and the courts. The frequency and breadth of use for sending and receiving documents between the courts, the legality, dependability, and efficacy of the service, the productivity of the personnel and improvements in the overall quality of justice.

Australia

ICT integration needs to be improved in Australia. Numerous courts continue to run their own systems. There are now 11 different case management systems in use by Victorian courts and tribunals. The requirement that all Supreme Court filings be made in physical copy is particularly troubling. These papers must be manually processed again to convert them to electronic format before being resubmitted for use in the e-court.

The use and scope of the partial case management systems that have been introduced in some of the other Victorian courts and tribunals vary. The integrated Courts Management System Project, which is currently being carried out in Victoria, will combine all current case management systems into a single standard system, providing case and financial management, electronic filing, scheduling, reporting, and online access to attorneys and clients.

III.   METHODOLOGY

A system's structure, behaviour, and other aspects are all defined by its conceptual model, or system architecture. A formal description and representation of a system that is set up to facilitate analysis of its structures and behaviours is called an architecture description.

Design

Understanding how to construct a system is useful because design is a crucial step in the process. To establish the outcome of this research, we employed a variety of design techniques:

A. System Architecture(Fig.1)
B. Use Case Diagram(Fig.2)
C. Class Diagram(Fig.3)
D. Sequence Diagram(Fig.4)
E. Collaboration Diagram(Fig.5)

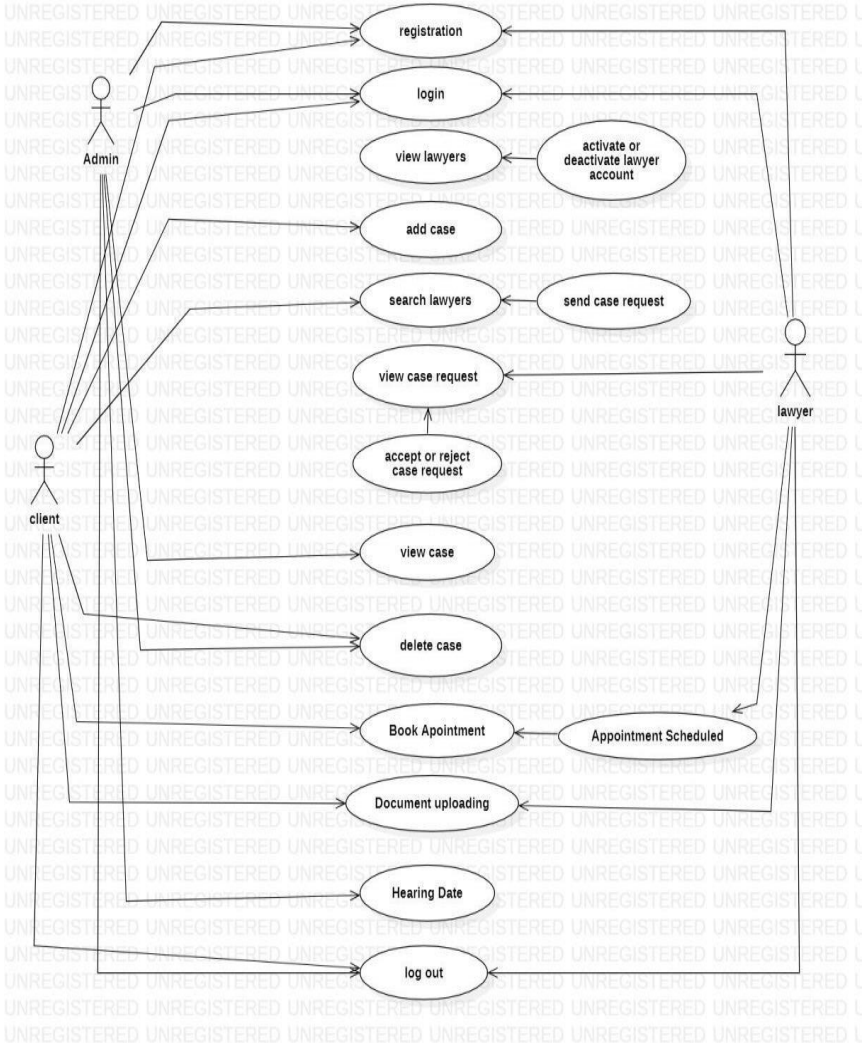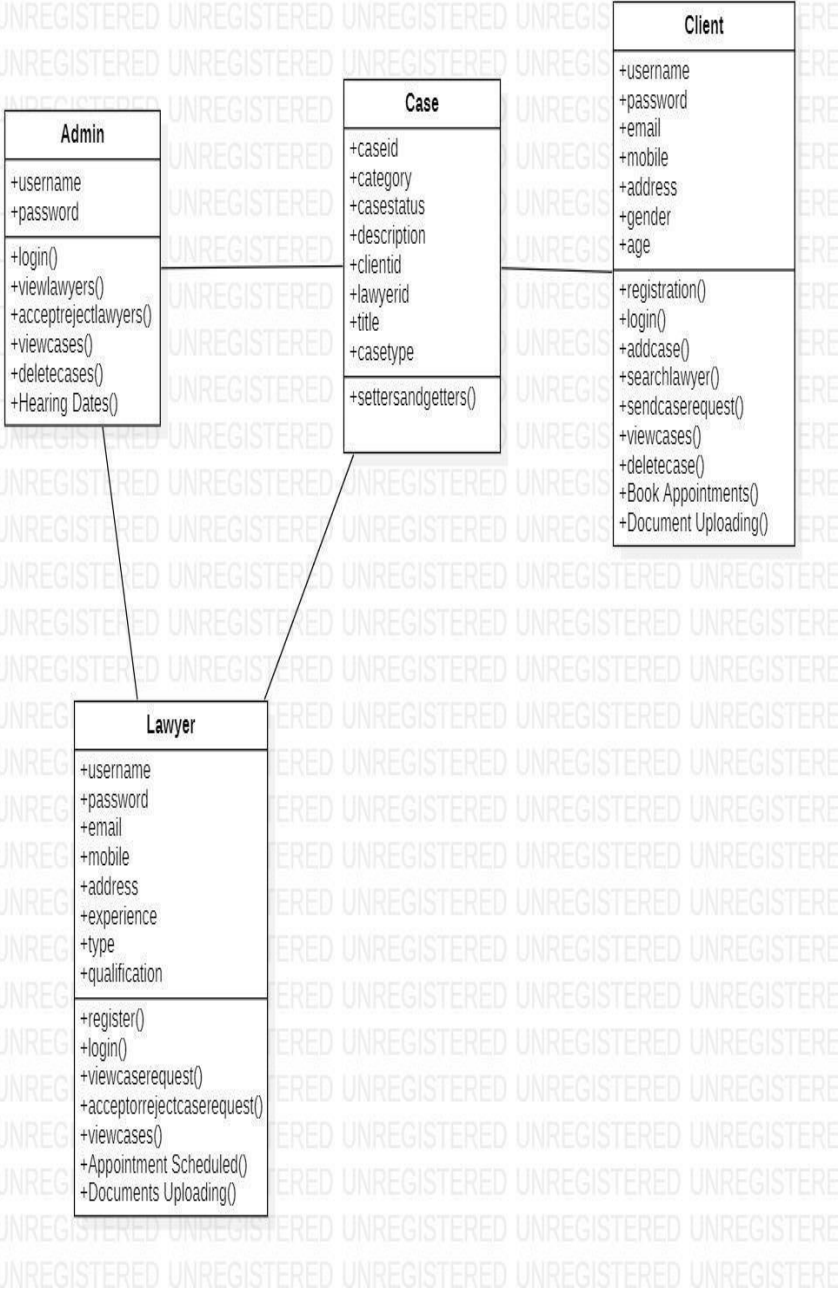Fig.1 System Architecture for CCMS
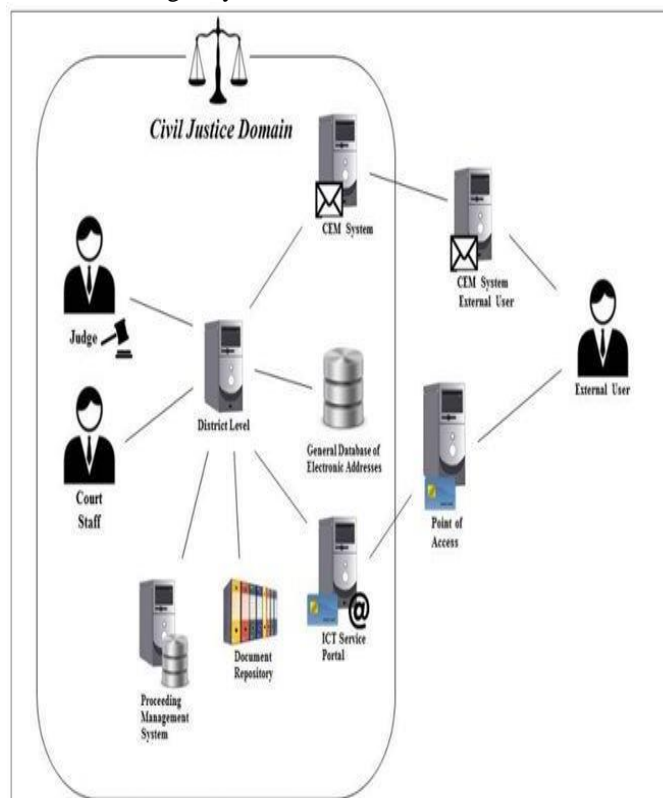
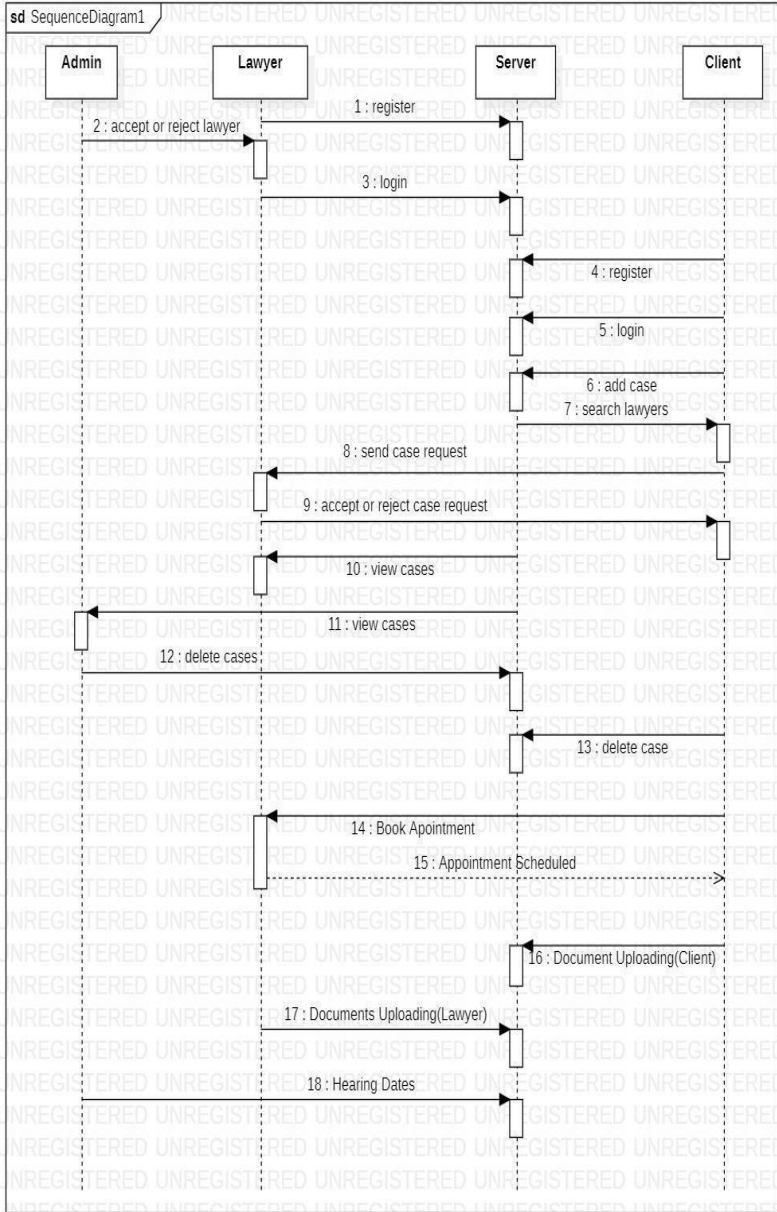Fig.2 Use Case Diagram for CCMS

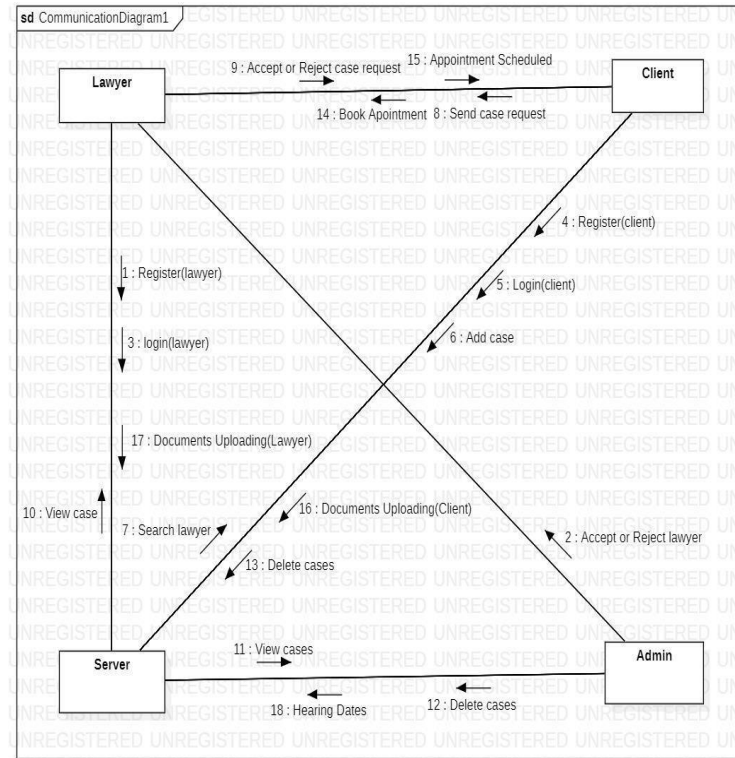Fig.3 Class Diagram for CCMS

Fig.4 Sequence Diagram for CCMS

Fig.5 Collaboration Diagram for CCMS

IV. BACKGROUND

At both the national and international levels, information technology (IT) has assumed a position of unheard-of significance as one of the key components of an expanding and sustainable economy, as well as of effective governance and the administration of justice. The establishment of a clear framework with an IT policy, plan, and strategy that includes technical, administrative, auditing, legislative, financial, and operational rules is one of the requirements for assuring sustainable growth in the aforementioned areas. The country's strong economic growth depends on a stable, sound legal system that administers justice, according to Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the country's then-prime minister, said in a speech to the National Development Council of India on February 19, 1999, that bureaucracy serves as an agent of exploitation rather than as a provider of services.Nowadays, corruption is a low-risk, high-reward activity. Also, at an administrative training session for a UNDP project, Jwala Narasimha Rao spoke on behalf of the Dr. MCR HRD Institute and included numerous subjects for strengthening the state in a document.Computerized information, facilitation counters at all public-facing offices, improved performance of integrated public services, and making the administration transparent and citizen-friendly are just a few of the numerous items on the list.

The judges would be able to exert more control over the management of the cases on their dockets thanks to the automation of the case management system. The project's services are designed to address the needs of all major participants in India's judicial system, including citizens, litigants, and attorneys. The E- Courts project will proceed with the goal of adopting a differentiated approach to finish computerising courts with a priority on implementing in different states; undertake Process Re- engineering (PR) in accordance with the aforementioned differentiated approach. Starting PR in states with advanced ICT deployment, developing and implementing change management strategies, and integrating e-courts services with other MMPs under NeGP with their assigned budgets and timelines are all part of the plan.

V.   Output Screens:

Fig 1: Home Page

Fig 2: Lawyer Registration Page

Fig 3: Client Registration Page

Fig 4:Admin Lawyer Page

Fig 5: Admin Cases Page

Fig 6: Lawyer Cases Page

Fig 7: Lawyer Appointment Page

Fig 8: Client Lawyer Page

Fig 9: Client Cases Page

Fig 10: Client Appointment Page

VI. CONCLUSION:

This project streamlines the case creation and case progress tracking processes for users, including clients, administrators, and attorneys. It was created with the intention of allowing the domain administrator—who can register, change, delete, and search cases—to fully register all court cases that are associated to the court.In this court case management, system supplies not just the functionality that allows the courts to handle their cases, but does it in ways that generate extra value to the courts.

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