FULL EXPLANATION

UNIT 1 ⇒ BASIC INFO ABOUT INDIAN CONSTITUTION

① Constitution

(i) primarily set of rules and principles

(ii) specifying - ① How a country should be governed

② how power is distributed and controlled

③ what rights citizen possess.

Functions

① can declare and define the boundaries of political commu

② can declare nature and authority of political Community

③ can declare and define the rights and duties of citizen

④ can divide or share power b/w diff. layers of government or sub state communities.

⑤ Can express the identity and values of National commun

② Constitution contains

① Divisions ② Arrangement

① preamble

② preliminaries

③ Fundamental rights

③ Constitutionalism ⇒ is a political philosphy based on the idea that govt. authority is derived from the people and should be limited by a constitution that clearly expresses what the govt. can and cannot do

Elements - ① Fundamental rights

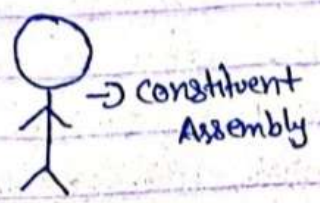
② Free and fair elections

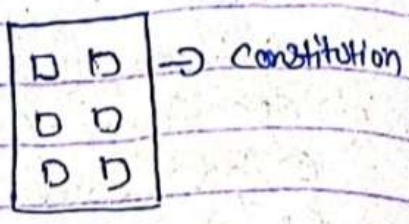
③ Responsible Government

④ written constitution

⑤ Separation of powers

④ Constituent Assembly

① 



② Idea was given by M.N roy in 1934
③ became official demand of INC in 1935
④ Accepted by british in August 1940
⑤ It held its first meeting 9 Dec 1946
⑥ Members were choosen by Indirect election by the members of provincial Legislative assemblies that had been established under Govt. of India act 19
⑦ 389 → 296 seats british India
→ 93 princely States
⑧ Dr. Rajendra Prasad became permanent Chairman constituent assembly.
⑨ constituent assembly took 2 years 11 months 18 da to draft COI.
⑩ 11 sessions = 265 days.

Functions
① Framing the constitution
② Adopted national flag on 22 July 1947
③ " " Anthem on 24 Jan 1950
④ " " Song on " " "
⑤ Elected First president of India on " " "

24 Jan 195

⑤ Government of India act 1935

① passed by British parliament in august 1935.

② Longest act enacted by british parliament at that time.

③ Divided in two separate acts

- Govt. of India act 1935
- Govt. of Burma act 1935

④ Govt. of India act 1935

- ① Reports of Simon comm
- ② Third round table Conf
- ③ white paper of 193
- ④ Report of joint selec Communities

⑤ This act ended the system of dyarchy Introduced by Govt. of India act ~~19~~ 19.

GoI act

- EIC
  - collected revenue → Bihar, Bengal, Orissa → Governed by Nawab of Bengal

⇒ Salient Features

① end of dyarchy ✓

② Rights to minorities ✓

③ Separation of Burma from India ✓

④ Supremacy of british parliament ✓

⑥ Indian Independence act 1947.

① Feb 20, 1947 → British PM

② End of British rule by 30 June 1948

(power) → Responsible Indian hands [Hindus]

③ Muslim league demand partition of country

④ 3 June 1947, British govt. said constitution Framed by constituent assembly of India cannot apply to those parts of country which are unwilling to accept it.

⑤ Lord Mountbatten → partition plan → Mountbatten plan

⑥ plan was accepted

↙ Congress ↘ Muslim league

Features

① Ended british rule, Independent and Sovereign State From 15 Aug, 1947.

② partition of country → India & pak

③ empowered the constituent assemblies

⑦ Preamble → ① An Introductory statement that explains the document philosphy and objectives.

② In constitution
- intention of its framers
- History behind its creation
- values & principles of Nation

Fundamental rights

① Basic human rights enshrined in the constitution which are guarenteed to all citizens.

② Enforceably by the courts

③ In case of violation a person can approach a court of law.

Fundamentals Rights of Indian constitution

1) Right to Equality
2) Right to Freedom
3) Right to Constitutional Remedies
4) Right to Freedom of Religion
5) Right Against Exploitation
6) Cultural and educational rights

Fundamental duties

① Added to constitution by 42nd Amendment in 197 upon the recommendation of Swarn singh commitee.

② Read quantam [1.24]

Directive principles of State policy

① 1945 → Sp Sapru commitee

Justiciable [Fundamental R]

Non Justiciable [Directive principles of State policy]

② DPSP are ideals which are meant to keep in mind when its Formulates policies & enact law

③ ["Instrument of Instructions"] which are enumerate by Govt. of India act 1935.

(11) 1.34 From quantam

(12) Emergency provision in Indian Constitution

(1) COI $\xrightarrow{\text{Authority}}$ President $\xrightarrow{\text{emergency}}$ (1) National
(2) State
(3) Financial

(2) emergency provisions in India are borrowed from weimar constitution of Germany.

(3) National Emergency
(1) Security of country is threatned
(2) Ground of wars
(3) External Agression or Armed rebellion

(4) Declare emergency only on written advice of Cabinet
(5) Special maority required to approve emergency
(6) max period → Six months once approved

(4) State emergency
(1) Failure of Constitutional machinery
(i) president recieves report From State governer
(ii) State fails to comply with all directions
(2) Constitutional emergency

(5) Financial Emergency
(1) Financial stability or Credit of India threatned
(2) can declare it on advise of Council of ministers
(3) Article 360 gives this authority
(4) This emergency never imposed in India.

(13) Local Self Government

(1) transference of the power to rule to the lowest rungs of political order

(2) Grass root level of the society is ensured

(3) The village panchayat
Muncipalities

(4) Governance at lowest levels.

FULL EXPLANATION

UNIT-2 - [UNION EXECUTIVE AND STATE EXECUTIVE]

① Power and Functions of Rajya Sabha

① Upper house of parliament

② Total members

250

- 238 — State and Union territories
- 12 — nominated by president having special knowledge and practical experience

233 ↑ ↑ 12

245 At present

③ A permanent body, Rajya Sabha is not subjected to dissolution, 1/3rd retire every 2 year.

④ Member elected remains for 6 years, eligible for reelection

30 years minimum age

⑤ Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by elected members of the Legislative assemblies.

⇒ powers and Functions of Rajya Sabha

① Legislative powers → Law making powers ✓

② Financial powers → A money bill ✗ weak House

③ Executive powers → council of ministers ✓

④ Amendmend powers → can amend constitution, 2/3rd majority

⑤ Judiciable powers → – can impeach the president ✓
– can remove Judge of Supreme or HC

= 30 years

⑥ Electoral powers ✓

② Lok Sabha

① Lower house of parliament

② Total members

552

530 — State

20 — union territories

2 — Anglo Indian (Appointed by President)

530 + 13 + 2 = 545 At present

③ A temporary body, subjected to dissolution

④ Tenure = 5 years

⑤ Minimum age to become member of Lok Sabha = 25

⇒ power and Functions

① Judiciable → न्याय [Justice] → Removal of Authority From its Position ✓

② Amendment → Can Amend constitution ✓

③ Legislative → Law pass, or making ✓

④ Executive → council of ministers ✓

⑤ Financial → Money bill, Superior power ✓

⑥ ~~Stat~~ Declaration of emergency ✓

JALE, FIRE

③ Indian President vs US President

Indian President	US President
① Elected by elected members of the parliament	Elected by the people of America.
② Indian constitution ↓ Powers → council of ministers	American constitution ↓ Powers → President
③ Indian president → Appoints → Ministers (PM) ↓ Responsible → Parliament	American president → Appoints ministers • Nominees • responsible to him alone
④ Tenure = 5 years, reelection = ∞	Tenure = 4 years, reelection = only once

④ Prime minister

① Head of the government and country

② Appointed by president, After the political party wins a General Election and nominates a candidate for the past.

⇒ Power and Functions

① The leader of country ✓ ② Most influencable personality

② Portfolio Allocation

③ Official representative of the country

④ Head → NITI aayog, ISRO, Atomic energy department

⑤ Cheif Advisor → For president

⑤ Appointment of Judges in Indian Judiciary

Judiciary → न्याय, Justice

① are the main aspect of Judiciary

② Judges are respected in our country and people have lots of faith and hopes on them, thus it is necessary to make sure that appointment of Judges is proper and not biased.

③ various provision of Indian Constitution deals with appointment of Judges.

	District Courts	High courts	Supreme courts
①	Article 233	Article 217	Article 124
②	① Advocate = +7 years ② Not work in other union or State Services ③ recommended by High court	① Judicial office = +10 years ② Advocate = +10 years ③ Must be citizen of India	① Must be citizen of India. ② Age not above 65 ③ Judge in High courts For Five years.
③	Procedure ① Appointment is done after consulting Governor of State and Judges of High court ② Article 235 of Indian constitution provides powers to High court to have Control over the person in Judicial Service	① only by the unment of president and his seal. ② Consulting • Cheif Justice of India • Governor of State ③ The appointment of Judges other than cheif justice can be done consulting cheif justice of High Court.	① 124 Article ② Collegium system ↓ ↓ ↓ Appointment and transfer of Judges by cheif Justice and 4 most senior Ju ③ only 7 Judges in Supre Court can be Appoin ④ President can appoint them.

⑥ Power and Functions of High court

⇒ Functions

① Original Jurisdiction

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
→ High court
- original jurisdiction
- Civil cases more than 20K
- issue writs to enforce Fundamental Rights
- Election petitions can be heard

② Appellate jurisdiction → Decision to be reversed

① In Civil case, High court can appellate district court dec
② can extend the case time
③ Constitutional cases → case involves substanial question of law

⇒ powers

① As a court of Record

① court of records like Supreme court
② records of High court used by subordinate courts
③ power to punish all cases of contempt

② Administrative powers

① Controls and Guides all Subordinate courts
② can ask details of proceedings
③ can transfer any case from 1 court to other
④ can appoint administration staff. decide their sale allowances and conditions of services

③ Power of Judicial review

④ power of certification ✓

⑦ Subordinate courts

① High court = Apex body at State
② Below High court there are other courts which constitute [Subordinate Judiciary]
③ 6th part } Subordinate courts
Article 233-237
④ Subordinate courts
- Civil
- Criminal

⑤

Civil	Criminal	
① property	Murder	
② Succession	robbery	Assault and rape
③ ownership	cheating	

⑧ PIL → Public Intrest Litigation
[जन हित याचिका]

① Litigation filed in the court for the protection of "public Intrest" such as [pollution] [terrorism] [road safety] [constructional Hazards]

② Large Public → constructional Hazard → Intrest
Large Public → Court of law

③ Matters entertained under PIL
① Bonded Labour matters ✓
② Neglected children ✓
③ Atrocities on women ✓
④ Environmental pollution ✓
⑤ No payment to casual workers

⑨ Lokpal = Lok + Pal
People — caretaker
{protector of people}

① It is an Anticorruption authority
② The Lokpal has Jurisdiction over central Govt. employees to enquire into allegation of corruptions against them.
③ History -:
① cointed by Dr LM Singhvi 1963
② 1968 First Jan Lokpal bill
③ Jan lokpal moment = Anna Hazare
④ 2013 Lokpal and Lokayukt act passed
⑤ 2019 First Lokpal appointed

④ It is responsible for enquiring into corruption charges at the national level.

⑩ Lokayukt
① Anticorruption organisation in Indian states
② History
① Before 2013, many states had lokayukts
② 1st state -: Maharashtra in 1971
③ Till 2013, 21 states, 1 union territories achieved lokayukt

Differences

Lokpal	Lokayukt
① Body operating against corruption at central level	① Body operating against corruption at state level.
② Maximum 8 members with 1 chairperson	② Max of 3 members with 1 chairperson
③ Appointed by president of India	③ Appointed by Governer of the state.

⇒ Powers

① powers to Superintendence over, Guide CBI
② vested with power of civil court
③ Confiscation of assets, receipts etc.
④ recomment transfer or Suspension of public serve
⑤ Stop the destruction process.

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⑪ Powers of Parliament

J A L E F IRE

- J → Judicial
- A → Amendment
- L → Legislative
- E → Executive
- IRE → Financial

Instagram → @smart engineer babu
Telegram → Link in Description

UNIT-3 = BASIC INFO. ABOUT LEGAL SYSTEM

① LAW and Its Functions

① Derived From Lag → Specific

② An official rule of a country or state that Says what people may or may not do.

③ ⇒ Functions
① To deliver Justice
② To provide equality and uniformity
③ To maintain impartiality
④ To maintain law and order
⑤ " " social control

② Court Structure in India

①

Courts in India
- Supreme Court
- High courts
- District courts

② Supreme Court —Decision→ (are binding in) All other Courts of India.

③ High Courts —Decision→ Subordinate courts

Supreme Courts
↓
| High courts |
↓
| District courts |
↓
| Subordinate courts |

(4)

Supreme Court

High court

[Session Judge and Additional session Judge]

Assistant session Judge

(A) (B) Pure

Cheif Judicial Magistrate — Cheif Metropolitan Magistrate.

Judicial Magistrate of the class — Special Judical Magistrate

Criminal Justice System

(5)

Supreme court

High court

District court and Additional District Judges

2 bhai
1 behan
1 dost
Maa, papa
Dada dadi

Subordinate Judge Class I

Subordinate Judge Class II

Court of Small causes For metropolitan cities — Munsiff's Court or Subordinate Judge Class III

Civil Judicial System

③ Term acts of parliament

① Acts of parliament = primary legislation are texts of law passed by the legislative body of Jurisdiction.

② Parliament $\xrightarrow[\text{Parliament}]{\text{through act of}}$ Power Make enactment

③ An act of parliament gives outline or purpose of the act.

④ empowers different people by giving them power

⑤ enactment made must be made as per reason [set down in the act of parliament]

-[3.6]

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④ Tribunals and its need

① quasi Judicial institutions ⇒ Judical + executive
↳ Administrative or tax related disputes

② Tribunal [Person / Institute] having authority - to Judge
- determine claims or dispute

③ Not the part of original constitution added in 42nd Amendment act 1976.

④ ⇒ Functions

① Adjudicating disputes

② Determine rights b/w contesting parties

③ Making and reviewing administrative decision

⑤ ⇒ Need

① To overcome the situation that arose due to Pendency of cases in courts.

② perform important and specialized role in Justice mechanism

③ Take a load off already overburdened courts

④ Hear disputes related to
- Environment
- Armed forces
- tax and administrative issues.

⑤ Arbitration and its types

① procedure to resolve disputes outside courts

② Society → Many transactions
- Economic – Buying, Trading, loan
- Social – Marriage, Friendship, cultural
- political – Election, voting, NGOs

③ (A)–(B) → Court

→ Arbitration पंच

qualified expert

Arbitrator

Decision taking = Confidential

(A)

Result = Arbitral Award

(A) (B)

④ Types of Arbitration

① Domestic
② Foreign
③ Ad hoc Arbitration (PP)
④ Institutional Arbitration
⑤ Statutory Arbitration
⑥ International Commercial Arbitration

⑥ Concilation Act of 1996.

① This act provided elaborate codified recognition of the concept of Arbitration.

② Modelled on the basis of UNCITRAL.

③ ushred a new era of dispute resolution

For — Domestic } issues
— Commercial

④ This act was introduced to attract International mercentile community.

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⑦ Tort — ~~Tretum~~ Tortum — altin

twisted or crooked

① Tort ⇒ wrong

② In law, Tort = Civil wrong or wrongful Act
intentional or Accidental
⇓
civil remedies
or
court order

③ There are 3 types of tort

① Intentional Tort

② Negligence — breaking (Red light)

③ Strict Liability
⇓
Defective product caused an injury
| Manufacturer |
or
| Store |
[Should be held liable]

FULL EXPLANATION

UNIT-4 ⇒ INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

① Swam 115 — 1000

① Intellectual Property

① Intangible creation of Human mind.

② Assigned certain rights of property

③ example - Book, Art, design, Logo, symbol

IPR ⇒ ① Rights given to people over the creation of their mind.

② Give others a limited time access over credit

IP → Industrial ⇒ invention, trademark, industrial design

IP → Copyright ⇒ Literary and artistic work, poems, performance

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② PATENT

① A patent is granted as an exclusive right by the govt. to a ~~true~~ true and First inventor of their or their assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for the public disclosure of an invention.

② A patentee enjoys exclusive right to prevent the third party From unauthorised act.

③ Duration = 20 years

④ A patented invention becomes Free For public use after expiry of term of patent.

⇒ Objective

① recognition for their Creativity

② Material reward for their marketable inventions

③ encourage innovation that enhance human life.

Types

① Design ② plant ③ Utility

⇒ How to file patent

① File preparation

② Draft Application

→ Ⓐ Provisional Application – 12 month

→ Ⓑ Complete Specification – 18 month

↓ After 48 months from filing

③ Examination request

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Certificate

patent office

④ India → patent offices

Mumbai, Culcutta, Delhi, Chennai

CMCD

⑤ India, Foreign

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③ Patent infringement → उल्लंघन

① Product → Selling, offering to sell

→ Using or manufacturing

using

② Types of Infringements

① Direct Infringement

② Indirect Infringement → Accidently

} → Legal

④ Copyright and copyright Infringement

① type of intellectual property

② Gives right to make copies of creative work

③ usually for a limited time.

④ owner of copyrighted work ⇒ Author of a work is the First owner

⑤ example → photo ⇒ photographer

⑥ → hard to decide Copyright ownership

⑦ Elligible owners of copyright works :

① Employee and contractor work ✓

② Joint and collective ownership ✓

③ Transfer of rights ✓

④ Licencing ✓

⑧ Copyright Infringement (MOVIE) → Negative right

↙ Primary ↘ Secondary

⑨ various remedies → John Doe order
Criminal remedies . 50k - 200k Fine

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⑤ [RTI ACT - 2005] Right to Information Act

① Timely response to citizen requests for government Information.

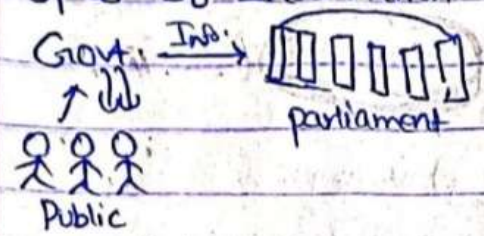
② Freedom of Information Act 2002 →
↓ replaced by
RTI ACT 2005

③ Article [19] 1 has provision of RTI ACT 2005

④ Public Authorities ⇒ Promotes → Accountability
↑ citizen → Transparency

⑤ This act also imposes penalties if the authorities delay in responding to the citizen in the stipulated time

⇒ Types of Information requested through RTI

① 

② Information that can affect Sovereignty and Integrity of India is exempted From RTI.

③ Information relating to
- Internal Security
- Relation with Foreign countries
- cabinet discussions

} (exempted From RTI)

⑥ objectives
① Empower citizens ✓
② Transparency and accountability ✓
③ Citizen $\xrightarrow{\text{relation}}$ Govt ✓
④ Corruption free Govt ✓

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⑥ Information Technology Act 2000 [IT ACT 2000]

① IT ACT 2000 provide a legal information / recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data.

② use alternatives to paper based communications

E- Commerce

⇒ Highlights of IT ACT

① Use of Digital Signature to Authenticate an electronic record.

② Details about electronic Governance

③ Scheme for regulation of certifying authorities.

④ Penalties and adjudication for various offences.

⑤ Constitution of the Cyber Regulations Advisory Committee.

Introduced by ⇒ Pramod Mahajan

Enacted on = 9 June 2000

E- Governance

① ∫Information and communication Technology

= ∫ICT

② Aim → enhance govt. ability to address the needs of General public.

③ Basic purpose ⇒ To Simplify processes for all

- Govt., Citizens, buisness

- national level, State level.

④ Administrative process = Convenient, efficient, transparent, Fully accountable and responsible

⑤ Some Successful Implementation.

① e- MITRA project Rajasthan

② e- SEVA project Andhra Pradesh

③ CET [common entrance Test]

⇒ Advantages

① Speed ✓
② Saving costs ✓
③ Transparency ✓
④ Accountability ✓

⇒ Disadvantages

① High setup cost and Technical difficulties
② Illiteracy
③ Cybercrime / Leakage of personal Information

Digital Signature certificate

① DSC ⇒ paper conversion to Digital certificate
② Show DSG get access

— 4.17

Limitations of IT ACT 2000

① Many expert argues that the Act is toothless legislation which has not been completely effective in issuing penalties ~~are~~ or sanctions against them who choose to misuse the reach of cyberspace.
② Certain Areas of cyber laws which need attention
  ① Spamming — ✓
  ② Phishing — ✓
  ③ Data protection in Internet banking ✓
  ④ Privacy protection ✓
  ⑤ Identity theft ✓
  ⑥ Cyber war ✓

MARKS
Line

150 — 1000
Fi

FULL EXPLANATION

UNIT -5 [BUISNESS ORGANISATIONS AND E GOVNCE]

① Sole Trader

① A Sole propritorship
② Simple buisness arrangement
③ Individual owns and owns entire buisness
④ Most Ideal form of buisness organisation and Ideal choice to run Small or medium
⑤ No separate buisness or trade name required
⑥ No law to govern this
⑦ owner is only risk beaver
⑧ He is the one who enjoys profits alone
⑨ Liability = Unlimited

⑩ Advantages

① easy establishment
② easy operation
③ Profit
④ confidentiality

⑪ Disadvantages

① unlimited liability
② Obtaining Funds
③ Higher Taxes
④ No Buisness write offs

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② Partnership

① Arrangement b/w 2 or more people to oversee buisness operations & share profits & liabilities
② Partnership = Organisation, School, Govt.
③ Indian partnership act of 1932
④ ↳ rights and duties & legal relations
⑤ Features

① Partnership Agreement

② Unlimited liability
③ Continuity
④ Number of members - (2)
⑤ Mutual agency

⑥ Types of partners
① Active partner - (P) (S)
② Dormant partner - (P)
③ Secret partner -
④ Nominal Partner -
⑤ partner by Estoppel -

⑦

Advantage	Disadvantage
① easy to Start	① No. of members = 20
② Decision making	② Trust of General public
③ Raising of Funds	③ Abrupt dissolution

③ Companies Act 2013
① passed by Indian company law
↳ In parliament
② provide more powers to Shareholders and emphasis more on corporate governance
③ Features
① Democracy of Shareholders
② Limit on max partners
③ Electronic mode
④ Fast track mergers
⑤ Financial year

④ MOA → Memorandum of Association [to be remembered]

① Defines constitution and scope of powers of a company.

② MOA is foundation on which company is built

③ Scope and determines the boundaries it can't cross.

④ Contents of MOA

① Name clause → Limited at last

② Registered office clause

③ object clause

④ Liability clause

⑤ Capital clause

⑥ Association clause

⑦ For one person company

{ NOCA
Dove
Coffee
Friends }

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⑤ AOA → Article of Association

① It is a document that defines the purpose of a company

② Specifies the regulations for its operations

③ How work will take place

④ Components of AOA

① Company name → Pvt. Ltd, Ltd.

② Purpose of the company

③ Share capital

④ organization of company

⑤ Shareholder meetings.

capital
Liability
purpose

Profit & loss

BASIS	MOA	AOA
(1)	Nature] chapter or the Constitution of company.]	[bye law of company for Smooth internal management.]
(2)	Scope] Defines object and powers of company	Containes rules and regulation For carrying out day to day Operation.
(3)	Status] Fundamental document of the company	It is supplementary document of a company.
(4)	Legal effect] Acts done beyond MOA are void.	Acts done beyond the Article can be ratified by Share holders
(5)	Compulsion] Preparation of MOA is compulsory.	Not Compulsory
(6)	Relationship] Company with outside world	Company and its members
(7)	Alteration] Difficult and Lengthy process	easy and simple Process

(7) Annual General Meeting

(1) Meeting held annually by the companies

(2) Company < Private, Public } Annual General meeting compulsory

once in a year

(3) There should not be a gap of more than 15 months b/w two annual general meeting

(4) Exception = when company is incorporated 18 months

⑧ E- Governance

① Govt Functioning with the help of ICT

② S → Simple
M → Moral
A → Accountable
R → Responsive
T → Transparent

③ Types of E- Governance

① G2C → Government to Citizens
↳ Citizen friendly, govt.

② G2B → Govt. to buisness
↳ Licensing, procurement, permits, revenue collection

③ G2E → Govt. to employee
↳ Increase Satisfaction level of employees

④ G2G → Govt. to Govt.
↳ union & state govt.
↳ increase efficiency, performance, output

⇒ ④ Advantages

① Improves Delivery and efficiency of govt. services
② Better govt. Interactions → buisness and industry
③ citizen empowerment
④ Less corruption
⑤ Increased transparency
⑥ cost reductions and revenue growth
⑦ Reduces paperwork.

⑨ Role of Engineers in E-Governance

① To make governance better through computers and knowledge of cyber laws

② Understand E-governance requirement and develop reports.

③ An engineer must know the limits of state action and regulations.

④ Basic knowledge of centre-state relations.

⑤ The knowledge of constitution is necessary for him in order to ensure that the rules and regulations under which public and private sector works, do not violate the provisions of the constitution.

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[10] Use of technology in Judicial process and Role of IT professionals in Judiciary

① Use of technology in Judicial process

① Rapid accumulation & slow disposal rate of pending cases on our Judicial system tremendously.

② Courts $\xrightarrow{\text{records}}$ physical manner, manual systems now also.

③ Arrears, backlogs, delays $\longrightarrow$ ICT

④ case mngmt., File mngmt., Docket mngmt.
$\underbrace{\text{case mngmt., File mngmt., Docket mngmt.}}_{\text{Use of computers}}$

② Role of IT professionals in Judiciary

① Installing and maintaining software for video conferencing.

② word processing

③ Storage management

④ Designing, setting up and testing software ⇒ ① Digital Signature
② voice recognition
③ Recording

⑤ Creating programming to support a range of products from Bar code to Internet website and e-mail tools

THE END

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