CHAPTER 1

**INTRODUCTION**

Computer has a relatively modest role to play at present in the proper management of organizations and modern firms. It is compulsory that based on our understanding of computer and its implementation in the processing requirements of information it is ubiquitous in organization.

The project work aimed at designing and implementing a computerized case filling system, to provide information for the effective and efficient process in the case proceedings. The work also gives the best on now timely, accurate and reliable information. It can be corrected. Also , the use of computer in our courtroom recording techniques on data collected storage of such data no matter how large and also quick access to them on retrievals. Of such information when they are required.

**1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBEM**

One of the bottlenecks in the case filling process at present in the difficulty of securing transcripts of proceedings specially enough for appeals to be heard promptly.

In the case of “02” conspiracy trial in great britian “R.V. Anderson(1972) QB. 304 in computers and the law page 228, for instance, back was exceptionally allowed pending the appeal because there was likely a five month delay before the transcript were available. This delay is largely caused by the difficulty in security and adequate number of short and writers and transcripers. In under developed countries during hearing in the court proceedings judges, lawyers, magistrates and court there’s mainly use the long hand and short hand in any recording procedures which in any way does not facilitate transcript productions prompt whereby some cases remain unheard in the law court for ten to fifteen years.

**1.2 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of this study is to design and implement a computerized casefilling system which is aimed at the useful application of computer to improve the problem stated. Hence the study tends to design and implement computer in an effective, keeping good records and adequate security of information stored.

In countries like united states it is common for court reporting to be done on special stenographic machines one solution which has been investigated by “Aspen system corporation” is the development of programmes capable of transcribing the stenographic tape automatically into computer readable tape, where upon transcripts could be produced on high speed printer without any delay at all. This system was made to allow more than one person talking at once, since it is very difficult distinguish what was happening and that was the purpose of this work for reporting to be heard promptly.

**1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The aim of this work is to create and implement a computerized casefilling system for system for effective and efficient way of court reporting to be heard promptly and for immediate judgment. It is also designs a system which is used to keep good records of data and information since the courts serves as surety and trusted to avoid fear and wear of some information.

**THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE**

1. To study how files are being manage in judicature system.
2. To investigate the work process involve in managing files.
3. To develop a system to manage the files electronically.
4. To design a web base court filing system on the information been gathered
5. Evaluate the designed system
6. Implement the system

In the criminal trail it is to a certain the fact, apply the law of these facts that is judgment and to sentence the caused if found guilty and computer is to facilitate improving management and corporate performance by the improvement of information flow within the corporation. It is also aimed at providing accurate complete and timely data for the automation services which makes the process of information to be fast and economical. It also introduces the use of a special stenographic machine and the use of tape recording where a programme is developed that is capable of transcribing the stenographic tape into computer readable tape.

**1.4 METHODOLOGY**

Information concerning state of osun high court on case filing activities were gathered from the judiciary of the state high court. The design of an interactive web based filing system will be based on the information gathered and the design will be done using the flow chart system and the design system will be implemented using Bootstrap as the front end while PHP and MYSQL database will be used as the back end.

Finally, the system will be evaluated using activities carried out in osun high court case process.

**1.5 THE DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

This work is to design and implement a computerized case filing system which comprises the specific division on how claim are sued to the court and how best computer can be implemented to achieve the required aim and also accomplish the problem stated in the work.

It will review related literature on how cases are being treated and trial of such cases as regards related topic and referencing to text books pertaining to it. It further relates on how cases are treated in different stages. It retrieve information contained in the write.

**1.6 THE LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

In this case due to financial constraints encountered the research work cannot goals that wide to gather data and information for the research work. Since Nigerian courts are not computerized, it is very difficult to give much detailed information about computer and court, again few text books completely elaborate information about computer and its information system in the law court. Again some information about computer and its information system in the law court.

Again some information required are confidential matters, so the source were unwilling to retrieve such information required.

A lot of problems were encountered in the process of drawing up the program for this research piece. Most of these stem from inadequate knowledge of the computer programming system in drawing the program. Other silent defects stem from the poor information storage and retrival system in the Nigeria Judicial operation. Unskilled and half-baked technologists. In this area of study also impose a serious hindrance to the effective formulation of a good program. This is evident in the poor knowledge in term of computer appreciation by lawyers and personnel of the case filling commission, thereby giving wrong information with regard to this problem other administrative bottle neck in the case filing system also caused serious drawbacks in formatting the program.

**1.7 THE ASSUMPTIONS**

In the law court in Nigeria, the problem at hand is the introduction of modern technology in achieving the aim so as to meet the required expectation of the society in the court. It is assumed that there are risks which they encountered which limits the achievement of their objectives which are the following assumptions:

1. The use of short hand and long hand manuals in recording information which does not facilitate the job and wastes a lot time.
2. Also as a result of poor storage facilities, there is always the problem of tear and wear of useful information from the files.
3. As a result of old fashioned system of storage facilities of information it makes it difficult in retrieving them when needed which allows some cases to overdue in the court.
4. It is assumed that in the corporate body like this they don’t use a computer which is now required in everyday activity which make it impossible for collection of accurate computer and timely information which leads to wrong casefilling taking.
5. It is also assumed that technologist in this area are computer illiterates and no efforts were made for them to be trained on computer use in the law court.

Furthermore, it is assumed that reporting can be heard promptly with the use of a stenographic machine during proceedings in the court room recording to evidence better simplicity and productivity.

**1.8 THE DEFINITIONS OF TERMS**

**LAW:** It is a dynamic force for maintaining social order and preventing chaos in the society. It is difficult to imagine the existence of a community without law “HONGTON MIFFLIN” (1977) Introduction to law an the legal system, law makes courts and other officials of law and the legal system, law makes and other officials of the law help to preserve a harmonous society. General principles of English law defines law as a rule to which actions conform. Again law in the strict sence as rule of conduct imposed by a state upon its members and enforced by the courts.

**COURTS:** is a governmental body to which the administration of justices is delegated. Courts are established by constitution and acts of legislature HONGTON MIFFLIN (1979). A Court does not undertake to adjudicate a dispute by itself. It can do this only when someone brings controversy before it . a court is without a power to indicate proceedings or investigate situations.

**TRIAL COURTS:** It hears and decides controversies by determing facts and applying appropriate rules. The apposing parties to a dispute argue their position by presenting arguments on the law and evidence on the facts in the form of document and testimony from witnesses it is done before a single case sometimes in the presence of a jury.

In a trial without jury the judge controls the entire the land determine the outcome. **APELLATE COURTS:** It reviews the decision of a trial court generally an appeal will be only form a final decision of a lower court.

**CHAMBERS:** The private room of the judge.

**CHIEF JUSTICE:** The presiding or principal judge of a court.

**JUDGE**: Is a public officer lawfully appointed to decide instigated questions according to law. An assult on a judge sitting in court is not only punishable as a contempt but indictable as a crime against public justice and more aggravate than an ordinary assult.

**LAWER**: A person who for fee or reward prosecutes or definds causes in courts of records or other judical tribunal or whose business is to give legal advice in relation to any cause or matter whatever.

**MAGISTRATE**: Is a public civil officer invested with some part of the legislative executive or the judicial power given by the constitution

**WRIT:** Is issued by a court other competent juridiction and it is returnable to the same

**SUMMONS:** To notify the defendant that an action has been instituted against him an he is required to answer to it at a time and place named.

**CLIENT:** one who employ and retains as attorney or counselor to manage or defend a suit or action to which he is a party or to advice him about some regard manners.

**CLAIM:** A challenge of the ownership of a thing which is wrongfully with held form the possession of the claimant.

**SUE:** To commence or to continue legal proceedings for the recovery of a right.

**PLANTIFF:** He who complains he who in a personal action seeks a remedy for an injury to his rights.

**DEFENDANTS:** A party sued in a personal action. It does not strictly apply to the person opposing or denying the allegations of the demand ant in a real action who is properly called the tenant.

**CHARGE:** A duty or obligation imposed upon some persons. In practice, it is an instruction given by the court to the grand jury at the commencement of their sessions in regard to their duty.

**LAWCHARGE:** Costs incurred in court in the prosecution suit to be paid by the party cast.

**PROCEEDING:** The form in which actions are to be brought and defendant, the manner of intervening in suits of conducting them. The mode of deciding them of opposing judgments and of executing. It includes certified copies of pleadings on which the case was tried.

**JUDICAL DOCUMENTS:** This are the paper and proceedings which constitute or become part of the record of a litigation. They include the write, pleadings, documentary proofs, verdicts inquisitions, judgment and decrees indient to a cause of judicial proceedings.

**TRIAL:** The examination before a competent tribunal according to the laws of the land.

**LITTIGATION:** A contest, authorized by law in a court of justice, for the purpose of enforcing a right.

**HEARSAY:** is a kind of evidence which does not draw its value solely from the credit to be given to the tactness himself, but rests also in part of the veracity and competency of some other persons.

**WITNESS:** One who testifies to what he knows under oaths.

**GUILTY:** The condition of a person who is charged with a crime, misdemeanor or test admits or confesses it.

**ACCUSED:** One who is charged with a crime on misdemeanor. It cannot be said to apply to a defendant in a civil action.

**HEARING:** The trials of a chancery suit. When the cause is called on in court the pleadings on each side are opened in a brief manner by the court by the junior counsel for the plaintiffs.

**JUDGEMENMT:** The conclusion of law upon facts found or admitted by the parties or upon their default in the course of the suit. the language of judgments, therefore is not that it is decreed or resolved by the court but it is considered.

**SENTENCE:** A judgment of judicial declaration made by a judge in a case. Judgment is more usually applied to civil and sentence to criminal proceedings. Sentence are final when they put an end to the case.

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM:** Is an information system whose prime purpose.

**CHAPTER II**

**2.1 THE REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE.**

Law court as a law enforcement agency play a vital role in the society. Are responsible for settlement of disputes within and out side the country. Act as trustees of lands, administration of wills, also in crimes trial the court ascertains the facts to apply the law of these facts that is judgment and to sentence the accused if guilty. One of the keys to efficiency and quality improvements every law enforcement agency like the law court is information must be furnished to the law enforcement agencies with such services. Application of computers in law enforcement agency as a tool that can assist in wide verity of administrative and instructional areas. The more advanced systems provides management information that can answered the managers questions.

Management information system plays an important role in crime detection and trial of such case. It can take a call for emergency help and route it immediately, for instance many cases have been lying in law court unheard for years past due to the convectional way they are being treated a program capable of transcribing the stenographic machine by developing a program cable of transcribing the stenographic tape into computer readable tape whereupon transcripts could be provided or produced on a high speed printer without delay at all. Mis are software systems that important since they provide the key for the user to unlock the data base and utilize it effectively.

“Lientz Bennet”.

**2.2 COMPUTER AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE**

According to Nodin V. Murracy (1812), he commented on the use of computerized record keeping which has become wide spread and that it is increasing rapidly. It is therefore necessary to ensure that such records will be avoidable as evidence in the event of litigation occurring in relation to any of the activities with which the records are concerned. A computerized system can only be justified if it is either more efficient or economical than a conventional system or both. It is like to secure its increase efficiency by automating the transfer of records from one document to another, on the basis that mechanical transcription is less likely to introduce error than human transcription. It is also likely to secure its increased economy by aggregating large quantities of records into single files, so as to permit the largest amount of iterative processing. Both reasons are prone to reduce the contact between the human beings responsible for the records and the records themselves. The use of computerized records are known as the best evidence rule and it infringes the hearsay rule.

Under this rule witnesses may only testify to the truth of matters which they have personal knowledge. In this case of th computer print out the reason for relaying upon it is usually just because there is no human witnesses who can testify to the truth of th matters contained in it. The record will typically have been completed by an unidentifiable clerk who even if he could be identified will have no recollection of the transaction recorded, been entered into the computers system by a similarly unidentifiable operator who will know nothing of the details of individual entries been processed in some way the machine and will then have been printed out quite automatically.

**2.3 COMPUTER AND LEGISLATION**

This deals will the application of computerized techniques at different stages of the legislative process namely preparation, drafting passage and printing. In the legislation and case law, to a lawyer faced with a legal problem, legislation presents two not unrelated difficulties. The first is to find the relevant legislative materials and the second is to understand and apply it correctly, when it has been found. Thus judgment in case contain long descriptive passages out lining the dispute before court and even longer expository passages settings out the law as it applies to that dispute.

The preparation of material is by legislators with a view to the passage of legislation embraces a diverse assortment of processes of varying degrees of formality. The information assembled in this way must be written down, checked for occur way and amplified. It is then that the difficulties emerge and artificial and have to be used, the precise nature of these difficulties and of the legislation in question and the purpose for which the information is needed.

The range of material required in criminal for instance a constitutional amendment, a new criminal statue, an appropriation act, or a traffic regulation will vary enormously. It way indeed the problem of collection all the relevant legislative materials for the production of he hospital law manual which first convinced professor horty of the Doyen application of computer in law and the necessity of finding some satisfactory ways of assembling this sort of legal information. Thus it is probably safe to assume in the face of this successful expansion that most other governments in advanced countries either have considered the introduction of computer based an information retrieval system for legislative purpose. The use of this compute-based retrieval system is rendered more attractive they can be linked to other uses of the existing machines or if there are other legislative uses to which computer solely dedicated to the legislative can be put.

Drafting legislation is a highly skilled and extremely demanding human task.

The legislative draftsman is torn between the instructions of the sponsors an the necessity of parliamentary passage, restricted by the inherent limitations of language and capricious construction often put upon it by the courts and confines within and by his awareness of the bound rises of his personal foresight. No one who has ever attempted to draft any legal document, much less a status can have any illusions about the degree of difficulty. Drafting legislation is traditionally a task for specialized lawyers. Their precise mode of operation varies from one legislative system to another and even from one draftsman to another.

Therefore it is worth considering the introduction of computer aids for the drafting of private instruments and then extent to which thy could be applied to the drafting of legislation. The only computer aid in substantial use at present in this connection that the difficulties emerge and artificial and have to be used, the precise nature of these difficulties and of the legislation in question and the purpose for which the information is needed. The range of material required in criminal for instance a constitutional amendment, a new criminal status, and appropriation act, or a traffic regulation will vary enormously. It was indeed the problem of collection all the relevant legislative materials for the production of the hospital law manual which first convince professor worthy of the Doyen application of computer in law and the necessity of finding some satisfactory ways of assembling this sort of legal information. Thus it is probably safe to assume in the face of this successful expansion hat most other governments in advanced countries either have considered the introduction of computer based and information retrieval system for legislative purpose. The use of this computer-based retrieval system is rendered more attractive they can be linked to other users of the existing machines or if there are other legislative users to which computer sorely dedicated to the legislative is a computer assisted automatic typewriter (CAAT). This is used for drafting documents which have a substantial amount of materials in common, but which have to be adapted to the special needs of a particular client. It is most useful when there is more individual variation than would normally be found in a credit sale agreement or insurance policy. The documents that is mainly supposed to come to our mind during this drafting is the wills conveyances, deeds of trust and articles.

Therefore, in the filed of drafting the computer has a relative modest role to play at present. It can assist draftsman in the use of common forms to meet recurrent situations it can provide a spur for the recognition of syntactic logical problems, and it can test final drafts for logical error. These uses can be accomplished relatively cheaply in the present state of technological development and by the use of established human skills. Also the achievement of this goals should be regarded as the immediate aim. “Dame Lawyer” passage and printing the most extensive use of computer in the legislatures in processing the legislation coming before them for consideration, voting and ultimately for printing.

Like in fluoride, their legislative proposals are first printed and may then be introduced in senate and house a daily calendar lists the business of each taken, the legislative reference service issues a daily summary of all proposals presented, the enacted laws are then printed as slip laws and finally these are included in the volume of session laws.

During the passage through the legislative, if the proposals are manually retyped at each stage, a lot of errors are encountered but much of this can be avoided by the introduction of computerized system and an increasing number of legislatures. The computer permits both much coordination and finds its use justified by it. In particular, it is of the copy. The coding for printing will probably be most economically inserted at the initial input stage, but there is no necessity for such symbols to be displayed at any stage when they are unnecessary.

“Elkins” (1971).

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

The use of computer in the retrieval of court history records are considered useful in making good final judgment about a case. Hence a computerization of law court history records in most of the states and the development of a single computerized network to raise question that goes to the heart of democratic institutions of the USA. So with the aids of developing a bureau officials uses it to speed the exchange of LAW COURT history recorded sheet. The quality of the much smaller number of records disseminated by the computerized system, the comparison of the sample summary and the original records disclosed that (45% were complete and accurate and also unambiguous.)therefore, the use of computer in the LAW COURT is important because it helps in the achievement of the required goal speedily.

**THE NEED FOR A COMPUTERISED INFORMATION SYSTEM IN AN ORGANIZATION.**

Information system has become synonymous with computer, based on the processing system, that is an information system which makes use of computer to process, store and retrieve information murder information system often incorporate main frame computers, data bases, local and wide area network satellite, communication, electronic, main, word processing integrated packages, spread sheet and other decisions support software. This up to data technology and its associated methods techniques takes to flow, during information processing of an organization and so enables the business to conduct its activities in a more efficient manner and retain its competitions. It is wise to design an information system or a computerized system for any organization as to increase productivity. LAW COURT is an organization which settle disputes and mainly requires timely information collection as to enable the work to be carried out, it requires an effective and efficient computer used information system. according to R E Anderson (1990) “information system are very often computerized because of their ability to respond speedily to requires in on -line” real time system to update file as events occur and to control local area network (LAN).

In addition they have internal memory capable of storing powerful software in the form of operating system, data. Base, accounting package etc, and high capacity direct access, baking storage for storing software and file which can be accessed on demand at high speed. It is obvious for and organization to be computerized for recording, storing and retrieval of information. According to K adam and wage K (1983) An organization need to have information processing method, specifically designed to meet the organization is needs. This need a suitable filling system that is, good facility for storage of records and an efficient method by which users can access relevant materials quickly. It is a common myth that only old fashion business organization use manual system. in may case such system work more than adequate hence, there is the need for ever y organization to establish the use of new technology (computer) in processing storage and information retrieval. Furthermore, G. Murdick, E Roses and R, Clagget (1993) commented that today the use of computer by many organization has become essential as to process their data, it is necessary to have appropriate equipment (computer) that will;

1. Provide the capability for economic rapid access to large scale storage of retrievable data.
2. Process the data economically and at high speed.
3. Enter information into system, retrieve and display it.

These activities are now performed best with the use of computer and related hardware Desmond N. Evans (1989) the manual and paper based system of information processing and storage are today being undertaken by electronic and computer based technology. And also the use fo computer system has major which included:

1. Immediate access to massive bank files and data bases of information
2. Data is constantly updated in large organizational unified database.
3. Remotely located terminals can access mainframe or mini computer files in seconds.
4. Data can be scrutinized either on screen or as a print out.
5. Data created on one file can be immediately transferred and incorporated on to another reg. Spread sheet table toward perfect report.
6. Security is very good, allowing for gradual levels of access to specific fields and records.
7. Good storage facility of large volumes of data usually on disk.

According to Helen Hard (1990), the effectiveness of any organization in carrying out their activities is mainly based on the use of computers. Computer are noted for its ability to store large volumes of information and to retrieved it speedily at a later date. File handling, software used with a pc enables the organization to swiftly locate the desired files, display it on the screen , update it, add to it, delete it, print, sort or list it with other areas held on the stored data as unauthorized members cannot have idles to it, for instance, where it is desired to locate a particular case, it would be matter of inserting the appropriate name and instructing the computer to search. Hence the application of computer in the law enforcement are very fast, easier and accurate in processing and it is far better than the manual conventional method.

**CHAPTER III**

**DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM.**

In the existing system at present, that is the manual system, they get information from the police, government and individuals which a case file is opened for each case being recorded by the clerk. In the manual recording techniques, he reporter tends to hear and write down contributions being made during hearing. In this case it is a very difficult task to the brain when several contributions are being made simultaneously. It involve a lot of omissions of question and answers, because this conventional reporter hears everything at once and only once. Also there are difficulty in securing adequate number of short hand writers for fast production of transcripts. The judges magistrates and other officers write with longhand as the case may be during trial of a chancery suit.

**3.1 FACT –FINDING MEHTODS**

Data and information for thus study are mainly gotten by

(a) Oral interview method

(b) Information from journals, magazines, text books, procedure manuals and examination of records.

(c) Lectures form computer experts and observation.

Primarily, data are collected through oral interview, personally with the clerks of the court, which is a bid to get information from organization used as a case study. For instance, information concerning the organizational structure, information flows of the organization, mode of general operational system specifically input, output process method are being satisfied through oral interviews method secondarily, information are also gotten form journals, magazines and text books, also examination of records and procedure manuals used in the law court concerning computers and the law, court proceeding ect. Again lecture from more experienced computer experts and observation made. This helps to amore comprehensive study and it also line lights one especially in the course of knowing what the study is all about and in the process method like hearing in the court is through observation.

**FIG 1 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART (ORGANIZATION)**

INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

HON. CHIEF JUDGES (CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

CHIEF REGISTRAR

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

AND STATISTICS

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

AND SUPPLIES

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL

DIRECTOR OF COURTS

MAGISTRATE

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF FINANCE & SUPPLIES

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER.

JUDGES (H. COURT)

# OBJECTIVE OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

Courts are the legislative that made the three arms of government,. And the legislators are responsible for law making that guides society. The court is for dispute settlement between individuals and government also individuals among themselves. Courts serve as surety for surety or guarantee. It acts as trustees of land. In the criminal trial, the ascertain the facts, apply the laws of these facts that is judgment and sentence the accused if found guilty. It is also responsible for administration of will, conveyance, deeds of trust and artificial

OUT PUT ANALYSIS

Judgment in this case is the desired output, that is putting conclusion of law upon fact found or admitted by the parties or upon their default in the cause of the suit and the accused is sentenced if found guilty. The language of judgments, therefore is not that it is decreed or resolved by the court but it is considered.

INPUT ANALYSIS

Most information the law court requires are cases being sued to the court, it might be form the clients , police (CID), government and individuals etc. when these cases are brought to the law court, it serves the court as an input. At the time these cases are sued, entries were made, when the clerk of the court records all information required of a particular case on paper or tape and sent it to the division in charge,. Each case have separate case file for easy retrieval.

PROCESS ANALYSIS

When a particular case is forwarded to the division in charge, their processing method is by notifying the defendant that an action has been instituted against him and he is required to answer to it at a required time and place named. That is write of summons which is legal paper ordering when the defendants the case is called on in court, the pleadings on each side are opened in a brief manner by the court, by the junior counsel for the plaintiffs.

The trial of such chancery suit is known as the HEARING PROCESS.

Under the process the judge near and decided controversies by determining facts and applying appropriate rules.

INFORMATION FLOWCHART

HON. CHIEF JUDGE

CHIEF REGISTRAR

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND SUPPLIES

DIRECTOR OF COURT (COURT REGISTRAR)

MAGISTRATES

CLERRS OF THE COURT

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

Information flow in this case is the top-down approach, for instance when a lawyer have any case to defend or to give legal advice, he will consult the chief judge on permits to that, he will the demand the files he requires and also the penal code section of the decrees from the court clerk. Also when journals are brought to the organization or any reference book, the chief liberation will note the number and the cost, then he reports to the chief registrar, the chief registrar also reports the director of finance and supplies so that it would be paid along when staff salaries are being paid.

PROBLEMS OF THE EXISTING SYSTE

SPEED: in the conventional system of court proceedings, it is normally tiresome and tedious in the sense that during hearing process the reporter tend to hear and write down only one contribution being made since the human brain cannot in such situations perform the complicated logical operations involved in understanding several contributions bring made simultaneously. The problem tends to reduce the fastness of the reporter and odes not facilitate reporting promptly.

ACCURACY: Hearing is like all sensory perception an incredibly demanding task for the brain and it involves the coordination of a very large number of different rules. The translation of sounds into words and sentences takes the brain when one person is speaking defeats it altogether where there are large number and the short hand writer hears everything at once and only once. During translation process one finds out that there are many omissions in certain contribution being made.

TIME: In the existing system after reporting, the reporter tends to translate the contributions and produces the transcripts, but it is obvious trying to connect certain omissions and grammar syntax.

COST: In the exiting system after the reporter have taken down all the contribution made then he/she goes back to put the work in a good shape, thereby wasting the material already used which is not economical.

JUSTIFICATION: For the new system the introduction of computer in the law court in the trial segment have been carefully compared with the conventional system and has been found to eliminate a number of different type of inaccuracy such as unconscious correction of grimmer and syntax, omission of questions and answers apparently deemed irrelevant by the reporter, failure to hear and transcribe words accurately and the interpolating of passage of interpretative, narrative when things went too fast. This in the new system can be resolved using the multi-track tape, one track for each to resolve the confusion at a reduce speed so as to enable each strand to be followed separately. Hence transcript are gotten two to three days after trial pf case in the law court.

DESIGN OF THE NEW SYSTEM

The new system was designed to use a stenographic machine which a program was developed that is capable of transcribing the stenographic tape; into computer readable tape. His solution has been investigated by Aspen system corporations in the united state. another solution was designed to use tape recording techniques in the courtroom recording instead of employing a shorthand writer. The solution has been adopted in a number of American States (Alaska Indian, Tennessee and Virginia)for over ten years and have been introduced on an experimental basis in some courts in the united kingdom (37 courts at the ROYAL COURTS of Justice and 19 Country Courts). In this system, the judge was responsible for the production of accurate record and the clerk acts as a reporter. In this solution the clerk’s main function was to maintain a full and accurate log of the proceedings so that the tape can be interpreted. The log will start with the title and number of the case and the names of the judge and lawyers and the nature of the hearing. Then as the proceedings start the clerk enters the name of each speaker and the number form the tape counter so as to indicate who is speaking at each point, similarly evidence, or a change from examination in chief and errors examination. This log is kept in duplicate. One copy for the file and another for the court journal. The type is then been present in court. The use of the log makes this possible. When the transcript is completed, it is then checked for accuracy and entered in a folder on the cover of which are cross-reference to any other reports of the same proceeding. The computerized records are held in a magnetic tape which is passed before a jury in the court.

INPUT SPECIFICATION AND DESIGN.

The system has the following data as input for effective processing.

1. Password which enable and authorized operator to gain access to the system.
2. Plaintiffs
3. Defendants
4. Legal practitioner for the plaintiff
5. Date of write
6. Address
7. Suit number
8. The person insuring the write
9. Location of the court
10. Number of plaintiffs
11. Number of defendants
12. Legal partitions for the said defendant.

OUTPUT SPECIFICATION AND DESIGN

The output from the system is write of summons which contain the following information.

1. The name of the court where the case is to be tried.
2. The suit number of the case.
3. The plaintiffs and the defendants
4. Addresses of both plaintiffs and the defendants
5. Date of summon
6. Other information on how the court
7. Names of both the plaintiffs and defendants lawyers.

FILE DESIGN

It is a software package designed to facilitate all the maintained operations vix file creation, case file , miscellaneous staff file and staff report generation, records insertion or deletion from files and modification or updating of records. The create and append operations deals with preparations of the files and addition of records or data items into the file respectively. File design refers to the organization of basically related records that make up a file. There are essentially three types of file design

1. Sequential
2. Indexed sequential
3. Random

In the course of the work, the file used in the design system is a random access mode file. Each record contained in the file is made up of different fields with different specification. The chart above shows flow of data from the starting point through various processes to the production of the desired output.

System flowchart provides a broad overview of the processing operations that are to be accomplished. In the chart above emphasis is based on what that goes with input as flow of data through the entire data processing takes place until the output report is produced. The symbols applied in the recording analysis, communicates a message. It serves as explicit in process or an operation. In this work both the system and the program flowcharts are used for the design.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

System requirements of the program are below.

1. The IBM or compatible micro-computer with at least 30k RAM and 80c character wide monitor.
2. This computer must support either 3.5 or 5.25 disk drive or both.
3. The system must be from virus that may damage the program.
4. Q Basic interpreter must be resident in the system.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the program was carried out using sub-routine in writing the program. The sub-modules involved in debugging exercise, access files were used to open the file and are closed when the need is to be utilized. The management for judiciary high court observed before the commencement of the design and in the various stages of the design to enable the researcher appreciate the bottlenecks inherent in the manual system. this practical test plan enabled the writer to convince management of the need to automate the court information management system and this effort won the acceptance of management. The reporter or audio-typist did not have any fear in using training in computer after in-house training in computer appreciation, more especially, between having learnt that there is much similarities between the type writers keys positions and computer key board.

TEST DATA OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

On completion of the debugging exercise, the program was tested to unveil the inherent weakness in the proposed system, if any.

This was carried out in order to usher the way for smooth implementation. It is necessary to test for the effectiveness of the program. All the sub-routines will be tested. As data flow the record will be updated. The need to acquaint the reporter or transcriber with precautionary measures involved In the use of computer should not be over emphasized. This is why it is highly necessary to send him on course before the actual implementation, managers are as well should be intimated with the inherent cost including the hidden cost.

PROGRAM DESIGN

The program is designed to prevent unauthorized users form gaining access to the system by using pass works. It is only when the two passwords provided that access will be granted. After access has been granted some information about the software will be displayed . music will be played for some times. Then the computer will ask the operator to input through the keyboard the data to be processed. The program is designed in a way that it explains the type of data needed in each step in order to prevent ambiguities. Provision is provided to check and edit data have been entered before processing.

SOURCE PROGRAM

This is a well written and co-ordinated instruction set describing to the computer what the software can do and dhow to pet the program do what it is expected to do what with case and without confusion. This source program which is the product of the flow chart that will be attracted at back of the project.

TEST RUN

This is a primary test result simple of a software program. The test approach is to trace the execution of Individual module noting their entry and execution parameters in the appendix of this work is test run sample of this application program will commence. The program is designed to send output straight to the line printer. It is only when information that guides users are printed on the screen.

PROGRAM FLOWCHART

INPUT 1ST PASSWORD

IS PASSWORD OKEY?

PRINT IN FORMATION

INPUT 2ND PASSWORD

IS PASSWORD OKEY?

PRINT INFROMATION

INPUT DATA

IS ENTRY OKEY?

PROCESS DATA

MORE DATA TO PROCESS ?

PRINT OUTPUT USING PRINT

PRINT INFORMATION

NO

YES

NO

PRINT INFORMATION

NO

FIG. 4

SYSTEM FLOW CHART

INPUT FROM KEYBOARD

PROCESS

STORE IN FILE

READ INFORMATION FROM FILE

DISPLAY ON SCREEN

OR PRINTER

The chart above shows flowof data from thestarting point through various processes to the desired output. System folwchart provides a broad overview of the processing operations that are to be accomplished. In the hart above emphasies is based on what goes with imput as flow of data through the entire data processing takes place until the output report is produced. The symbols applied in the recording analysis, communicates a message. It serves as ecplicit and easy description of events being on process or what that will happen in process or an operation. In this work both the system and the program flowcharts are used for the design.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

System requirements of the program are below.

1. The IBM or compatible micro-computer with at least 30k RAM and 80 c character wide monitor.
2. This computer must support either 3.5 or 5.25 disk drive or both.

The system must be free from virus that may damage the

1. program.
2. QBASIC Interpreter must be resident in the system

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

The information system in our law court is highly inefficient in terms of storage and retrieval of such matter for the effective and timely interpretation of the law (dispatch of justice) with regards to this sluggish and ineffective procedure, justice is highly delayed thereby creating unhealthy congestion in our prisons.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An effective computer application in this sphere will enhace speedy dispatch of justice thereby correcting the inherent problem being faced in our prison today. In this view computer appreciation and application should be inroduced and highly encouraged in our judicial system to acccomplish the aforementioned goals. With respect to this the following are highly recommended.

1. The use of computer should be introduced in per judical system.
2. In –house training sessions should be organized to update the information storage and retrieval system.
3. Experts should be employed.

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