

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study mainly focused on the management of the judiciary system in our country. Most of the time, lawyers and judges have to manage their case-related files or other files unsystematically. Which was a bit of a time-consuming task. We are trying to solve this unsystematic situation systematically. In our management system, all types of judicial files can be viewed, edited, and managed by the lawyers and judges by their priority level. This management system is also helpful for ordinary people. In our country, ordinary people do not have any clear idea about the country's laws or the proper system of an appealing procedure in any court. Our main purpose is how we can solve this problem in a short time and smoothly. This system will help ordinary people to gain knowledge about the laws and procedures in a systematic way. This system also helps the plaintiff and victim to see their primary case information in detail. In this system clients or individuals get access to case information at any time by simply going to visit the webpage. Where the webpage shows the details of a case such as the hearing date, the suit number, the name of the judge who will handle the case, etc. Our main purpose is how we manage the entire judiciary system smoothly. This is a very important website for the judiciary system of our country.

1.2 Motivation of work

As we have a country with a large population, many cases are filed every day in various courts. Which creates pressure on court management people because of lacking systematic methods. The judges or lawyers waste their valuable time merging all their files. On the other hand, there is not any clear idea about how the appealing procedure worked. For this reason, the plaintiff's or victims' families suffer this situation badly. Because victims or plaintiffs don't know which are the correct procedures they have to follow. As a result, they suffer a lot. That's are all the reasons we were motivated and tried to make this project.

1.3 Objectives

Our main purpose is how can we solve this problem in a short time and smoothly. We are trying to solve the plaintiff's or victim's pressure, long time waiting, lacking systematic methods in file management, etc. By making this project –

- Ordinary People will be able to know about our country's judicial system.
- Lawyers and judges will be able to manage their files efficiently.
- Judges can monitor the cases that are going on in the court easily.

We are trying to make a judiciary management system that will help judges, lawyers, and ordinary people in an efficient way.

1.4 Expected Outcomes

From this analysis, we can control this management system with one web application. As a result, people can get their service properly and on the other hand, the lawyers and judges are also benefitted from this system. When this project will use it can reduce the plaintiff's or victim's family pressure and it also reduces the unsystematic file management problems. This project can make a disciplined judiciary management system.

1.5 Business Policy

After completing our project, we have to make conversation with judges and lawyers about the benefits of using this web application. We have to convene them to use this system for a better experience in work. If they agree we can make a deal with them. And we can sell our project. If we succeed it will be beneficial for us. When it is used in maximum courts, our country's judiciary system will be improved day by day.

1.6 How it works

In our project, there are three login system options. One is for the judge, another is for the lawyer and the last one is for the admin. The general users don't need any login system, they can use this system by generally entering. The admin does not need to sign up they usually have to login into the system. Generally, the admin provides the login credentials for the judges

for national security reasons. The advocates have to sign up to use this system on the other side. When everyone set their profile they can manage, view or update all the system by their preferences.

1.7 Layout of the Report

In our project report, we manufactured our contents in some chapters. The report is presented in some chapters.

Chapter-1: The introductory chapter gives the background leading of the project.

Chapter-2: We discuss the background of our application and analysis and why we choose this application.

Chapter-3: This chapter is about the project planning and scheduling of our project.

Chapter-4: This chapter is about Requirement Specification for our project.

Chapter-5: This chapter is based on design. How we design our database what we use etc.

Chapter-6: This chapter is based on the implementation and testing of our application for error testing and we give some screenshots for better understanding.

Chapter-7: This chapter is based on Impact on Society, Environment, and Sustainability.

Chapter-8: Lastly the conclusion and future scope of this system.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

Judiciary is one of the main organs of the government in any country, which is the key governance and rule of law institution. This is our second chapter, and it is one of the most important chapters in our report. In this section, we are discussing our system's design. We discuss what we will have to use to make our systems flawless. We use HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, PHP, MySQL Database, ReactJS, NodeJS, and many other tools to complete the project. The most challenging part of our project is to fetch data from the MySQL Database to the ReactJS by using NodeJS. In this chapter, we also discuss how to save our website from malicious or unaware attacks. Here we also mention the project works that are related to our project idea. We will try to find their limitations and lacking's, and later try to solve them. Finding the difference between them and us. We will also describe why our web application is the best one and unique. Lastly, we will describe the challenges of making our web application.

2.2 Related Works

For determining the feasibility study of our system, we studied some development projects and also determines which kind of project they are doing. We have found many research papers and development projects that have not yet been done in such a way that we can develop. For example, our project contains three different types of login portals, where the judges and lawyers can appropriately manage their files, and the admin can manage the whole system. This is one of the unique things we develop in our project. Here we try to determine others' limitations. There is one more thing is that all the judiciary information was not available in one place from where ordinary people can know each and every fact of it. On our website, we try to gather all the information in one place. So, this work is completely new. If we add these features along with the old ones that have been made so far, it will become even better than the old ones.

2.3 Comparative Analysis

For making this project we analyzed and searched various projects' work and collect some important points about those projects. We found various things like accuracy, features, limitations, etc. By analyzing those projects, we can say that we are introducing the most exceptional idea for the government of our country. Different websites have some information about our judiciary system, but they did not contain all information in one place. For this reason, we also suffered a lot to collect many pieces of information. That is one of the main reasons we tried to make this website. Another reason is that in our country the manual file management system is a lot of time-consuming tasks. To solve this situation, we are making some portals for judges and lawyers, and by this, they can easily manage their files. All of the above reasons we think that our website can be a better website than the others.

2.4 Scopes of Problems

By analyzing the statistics of web technology, we can see that by 2025 it is assumed that the maximum number of systems will be more than 75 billion which are connected with the world wide web [2]. We can guess that the world is paying huge attention to this area. We face a lot of difficulties while working on this project. We may face some problems in writing, running, assembling, and designing the system. Since many functions should have been added to this system, different problems may occur in building these functions frequently. The biggest problem is the proper functioning of the databases. A small mistake can ruin our whole project. So, we have to work very carefully.

2.5 Goals of Proposed System

In this section, we are going to discuss our system goals:

- Goal 1: Strengthening the Administration of Justice→[3]
 - To accomplish this goal, we have to modernize which improves court processes and information gathering, tracking, and sharing through the implementation of file management systems.
 - Provide judges with the tools they need to operate in the digital court environment.
 - Implement access for ordinary people.
 - Use technology to provide feasible access to court documents while ensuring the security of confidential information.
 - Simplifying the rules for fewer complex cases and simplified case management processes can help courts' proceedings be understandable and this should result in greater public trust and confidence in the system.
- Goal 2: Improving communications→[3]
 - Implement technology to enhance communications within the courts and with the public.
 - Educate the public on the importance of the rule of law and impartial, high-quality courts.
 - Improve communications with other branches of government, communities, and agencies.

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

3.1 Project Planning and Scheduling

Implementing a project is a hard task. For managing the project, we have to plan and schedule a project in a certain way. Project planning and scheduling are two aspects of the identical coin in project management. Project planning is all about designing and selecting effective policies and methodologies to obtain project objectives, and project scheduling is a method of assigning tasks to get them done by allocating appropriate resources within a predicted price range and time frame. Project planning is important for any project, which identifies with the utilization of timetables, for example, Gantt diagrams to design and along these lines report progress inside the project ambiance. At first, the project scope is characterized and the proper strategies for finishing the undertaking are resolved. Following this progression, the durations for the various tasks necessary to complete the work are listed and grouped into a work breakdown structure. The logical conditions between tasks are characterized utilizing a movement network outline that empowers distinguishing proof of the basic way.

3.1.1 Methodology

The main purpose of any methodology is to achieve maximum efficiency and effectiveness through consistent use of repeatable processes. For our project improvement, we applied Iterative and Incremental Development models.[6] It's an incremental model that is developed in multiple cycles of iterations. This approach is additionally matched with the Iterative Waterfall Development approach.[7] This model is used to deal with a big project. The enormous and complicated project primarily requests a better turn of events and testing strategy. The waterfall model is notable for its continued testing measure. Consequently, we pick the waterfall model for maintaining our project. We make this project by following this model. The following figure 3.1.1 shows the step of the iterative waterfall model.[4]

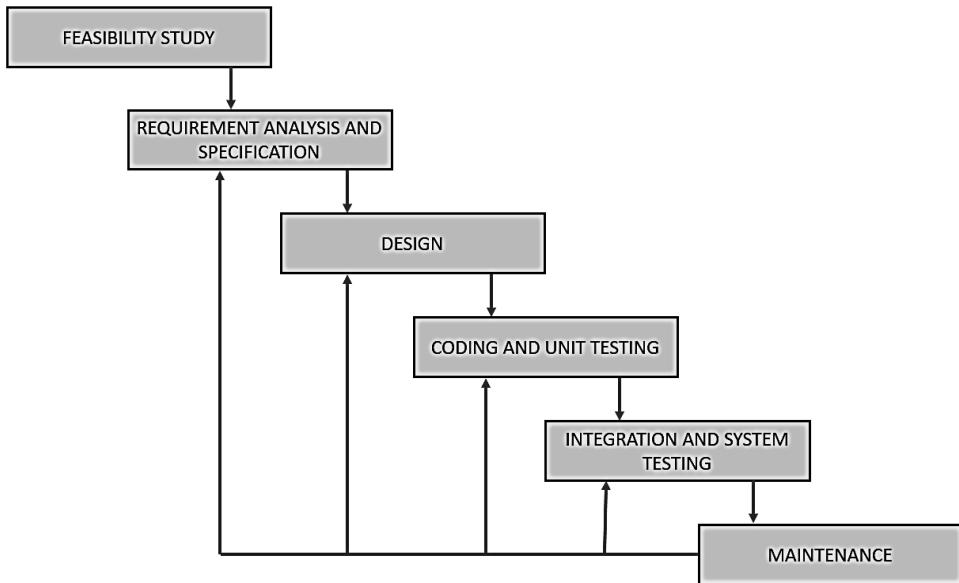


Figure 3.1.1: Iterative Waterfall Model

3.1.2 Project Management Life Cycle

Project management is the method that guides the respective works of a team to achieve their project goals within the given constraints. It is a high-level process for delivering a successful project. The project management life cycle has five phases. Each project life cycle phase is described along with the tasks need to complete it.[8] Figure 3.1.2 shows the step of the project management life cycle. The five phases of the project management life cycle are-

- Initiating
- Planning
- Executing
- Monitoring and Controlling
- Closing

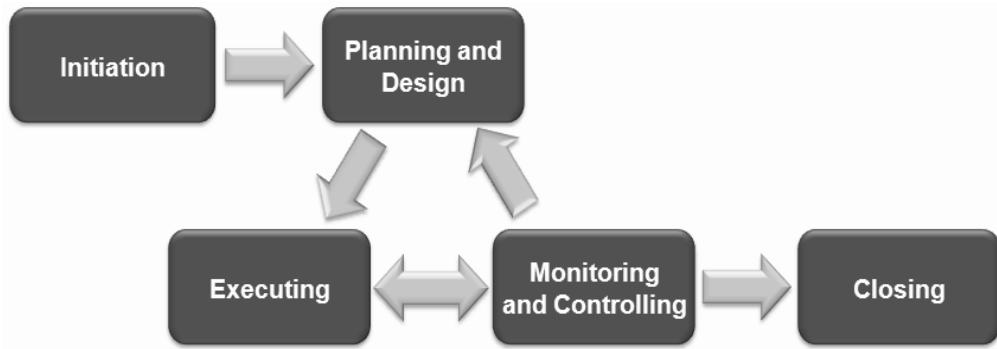


Figure 3.1.2 Project Management Life Cycle

3.1.3 Project Plan

After examining the project's feasibility, we started planning for our project. A project plan is a list of formal documents that define the execution and control of every stage of a project. The following table 3.1.3 shows from beginning to end how much time has been taken to complete this project.[5]

TABLE 3.1.3 PROJECT PLAN

1	Task Name	Duration	Starting Date	Finishing Date
2	Planning	30 days	1/09/2021	30/09/21
3	Designing	36 days	1/10/2021	05/11/21
4	Coding	84 days	7/11/21	30/01/22
5	Delivery	48 days	01/02/22	20/03/22

3.1.4 Schedule Representation

Project scheduling is one of the important tasks in developing a project. It will help in deciding which tasks would be started at which time. The following table 3.1.4 shows the Gantt chart of this project.

TABLE 3.1.4 GANTT CHART

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Planning																										
Designing																										
Coding																										
Tasting																										
Delivery																										

3.2 Risk Management

Risk management refers to some activities which help us to minimize project risks and assure that a project is completed within time and budget, as well as achieving its goals. There are various types of risks, and management should be aware of all the kinds.[9]

The methods for risk management are-

- Identifying the threats.
- Assessing the vulnerability of essential property to a specific threat.
- Determining those risks.
- Identifying ways to cut down those risks.
- Prioritizing risk reduction.

CHAPTER 4

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Requirement Collection and Analysis

When we involve with any project, requirement collection performs a key role. Requirements collection is not only essential for the project, but it is also essential for the project management system. Usually, requirements for developing a system are gathered from the end-users of the system. The methods, which are used for collecting requirements from the end-users rely on the thinking of the end-users. Problems of, manual judiciary management systems are hugely spotted in our country. For getting rid of those problems, we can gather information from some lawyers and the public (who are connected to the court) through some online meetings. We provide some questions to them about this project and ask how can we cut down the management systems problems. Those problems are manual file management process, harassment of victim or plaintiff during their cases hearing or meeting with their lawyers or knowing information about their case, etc. How can we implement this web, which can solve these problems? They all reply according to their perspective. Figure 4.1 will show you the requirements. After that, we design our Use Case diagram and Business process Model and start working. And get instructions from our Supervisor Ma'am. Some questions or requirements are-

- Do you all know about our country's judicial structure and legal laws? If we add this information, will it help you?
- Which type of case belongs to which court and for that case, if I am not satisfied with the result, where should I appeal for that type of case? Will you be benefitted if you know that information?
- Case appealing procedure is the most time-consuming part of the court. Do you want an automated appealing procedure?
- The manual file management system is very time-consuming work. If we transform it to an automated platform, will you (the judges and lawyers) be benefitted?

- Do you think this project will reduce your time and hardship?
- Will this project be beneficial for the country?

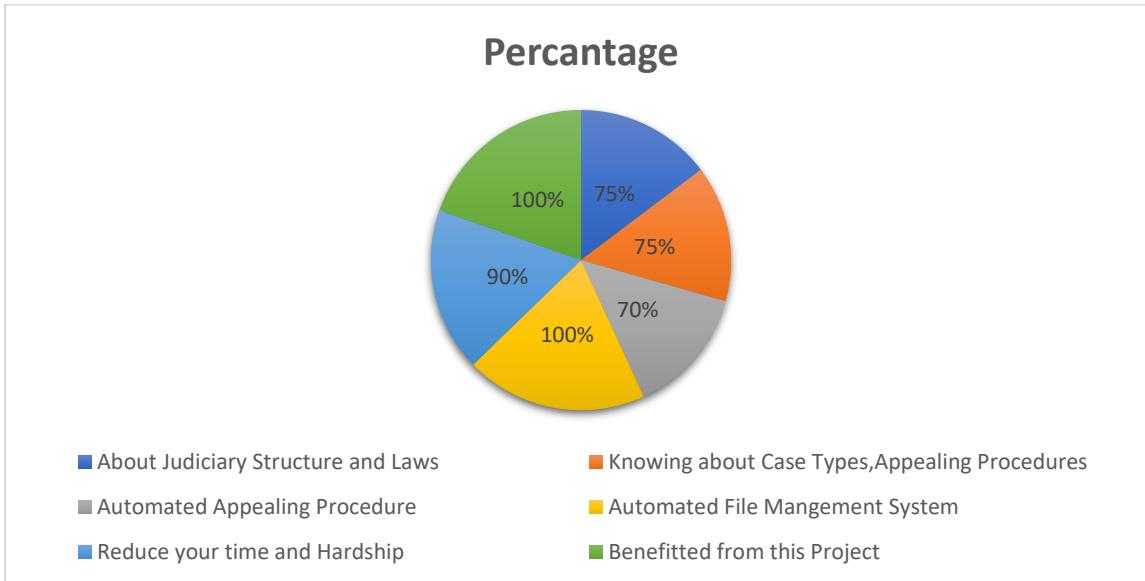


Figure 4.1 Requirement Collection and Analysis

4.2 Hardware Specification

The most well-known arrangement of necessities characterized by any working framework or programming application is the actual computer resources, it is called hardware. A hardware necessities list is regularly joined by a hardware similarity list, it is called hardware compatibility list or HCL, particularly in the case of operating systems. An HCL lists tested similarities and some of the time-inconsistent equipment gadgets for a specific operating system or application. The following sub-areas discuss the different parts of hardware prerequisites.

This is the first stage in the system development process. Explains desired features and operations in detail, thus it identifies whether or not there is a need for a new system to achieve our objectives. The purpose of this stage is to find out the scope of the problem and determine the solution.

4.2.1 Hardware requirements for present project

Hardware requirements are→

- ✓ Processor: Minimum core i3 Processor;
- ✓ RAM: 4GB;
- ✓ Hard disk drive: 30Gb or above;
- ✓ Operating system: Linux, Windows operating system all version.[10]

4.3 Software specification

A software requirements specification (SRS) is a record that catches a total description of how the system is required to perform. It is generally closed down toward the finish of the requirements engineering stage. Software Requirements deal with software resource requirements and pre-requisites that need to be installed on a computer to provide optimal functioning. These prerequisites or pre-requisites are not included in the software installation bundle and need to be installed separately before the software is installed. It's a package. We have used the framework also developed by popular languages. We focused on minimizing the run time executions and lessening the bugs and errors.

4.3.1 Software requirements for present project

Software requirements are→

- ✓ Operating System: Windows 10.
- ✓ Development Tool: Visual Studio IDE/ Code Editor, XAMPP Local server.
- ✓ Language: HTML5, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, JavaScript library – ReactJS.
- ✓ Database: MySQL.
- ✓ Framework: Bootstrap and ReactJS (for Front End), PHP, and NodeJS (for both Frontend and Backend).
- ✓ Browser: Mozilla Firefox.

4.4 Design Requirement

Project design is the necessary step towards a successful project. A project design is the set of strategic ideas, materials, and processes to achieve the goals. Our website is dedicated to all end users. So, it is very important to make this system user-friendly for both expert and inexpert users. We must ensure that every user can use this system without having any difficulties and complexity. Every developer tries to present his project in a way that a user can accept it easily and this mainly depends on the outer look or design of the project. So, we tried to use a unique and simple user interface for our website.[11]

CHAPTER 5

DESIGN SPECIFICATION

5.1 Business Process Model

Business Process Modelling helps us to understand the interaction between the user and provider graphically. Usually, this is executed through different graphing methods, such as the flowchart, data-flow diagram, etc. Understanding the whole system very easily is one of the key elements of this model.[12] The following figure 5.1 shows the business process model of this system database.

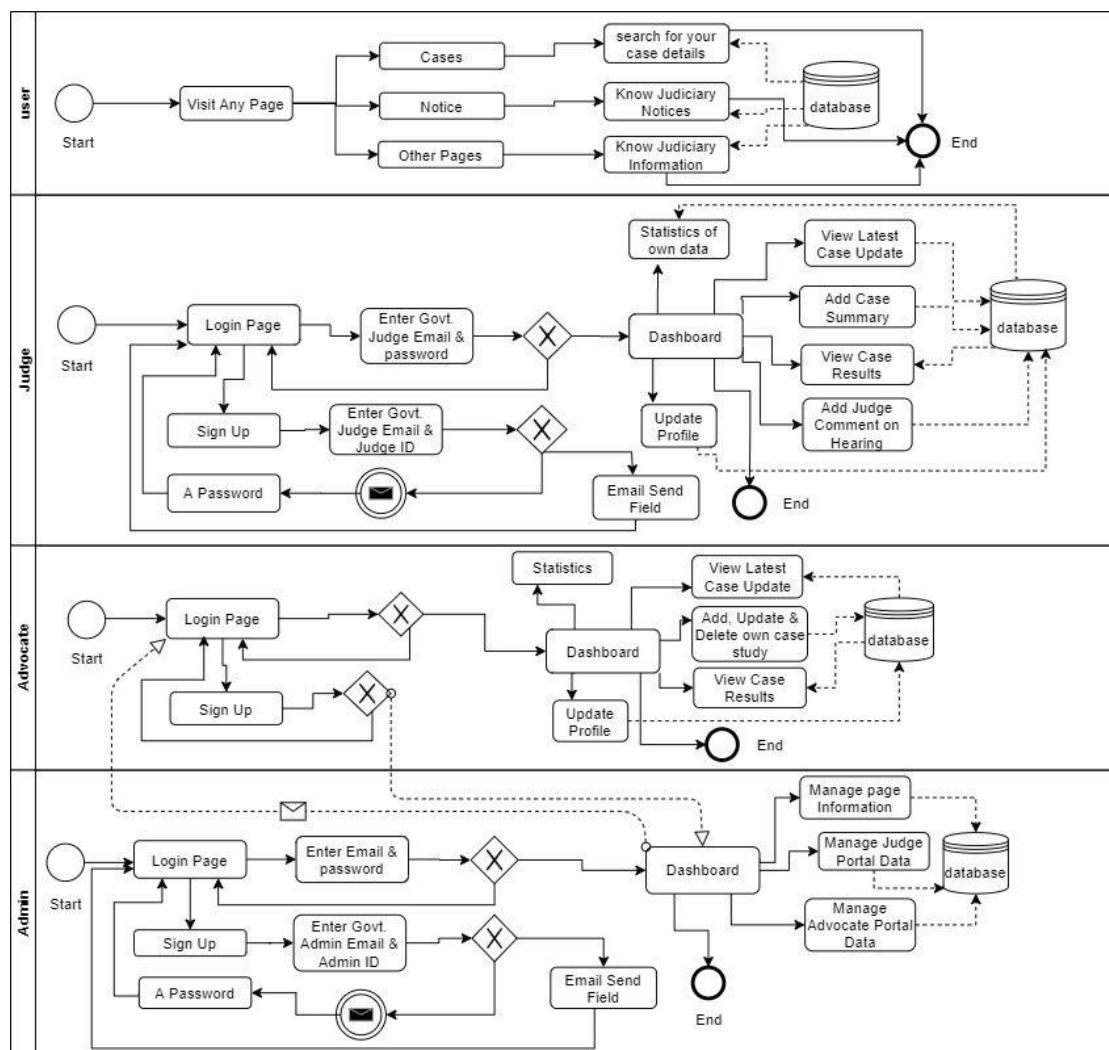


Figure 5.1 BPMN

5.2 Use Case Modelling and Description

The Use-case model is stated as a model which is used to show how users interact with the system to solve a problem. [13] For example, the use case model states the user's objective, the interactions between the system and the user, and the system's behavior required to meet these objectives. Use case diagrams are a set of use cases, actors, and their relationships.[10] The following figure 5.2 shows the use case diagram for our project.

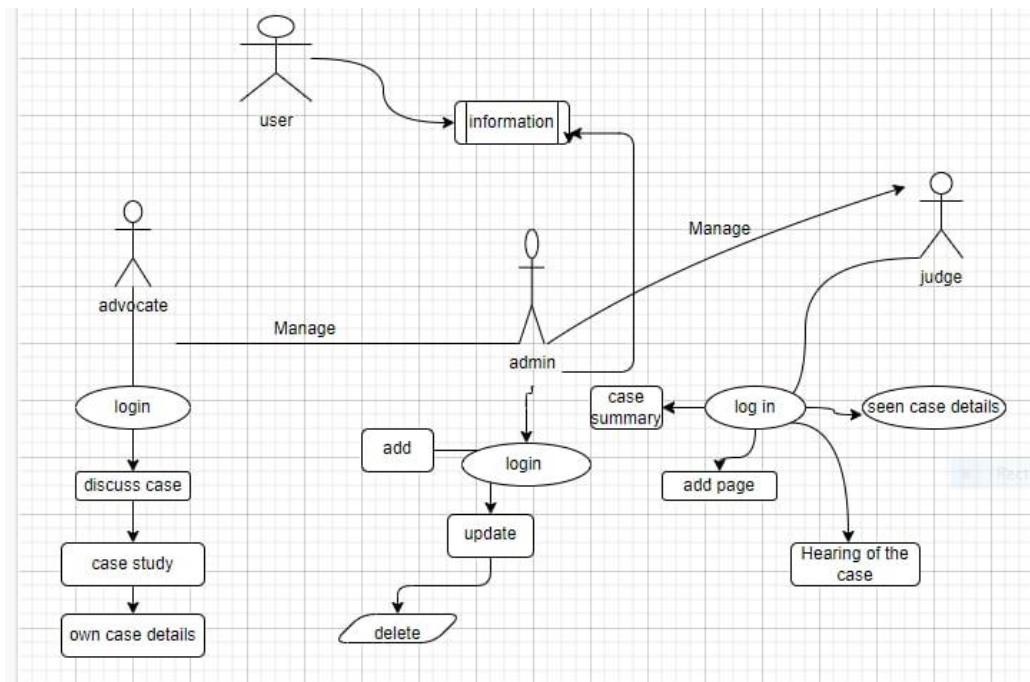


Figure 5.2: Use Case Modelling

We can see that, there are four actors are included in our project's use case diagram. The main actors of this project are the Judge, Advocate, and Admin. Admin is the main controller of the total information Database and another actor's activity. And the Judge and Advocate can control their information, they can also edit, update, and delete their case-related files. And users only can search and see.

5.3 Entity Relationship Diagram

An entity-relationship model, also named as entity-relationship diagram (ERD), is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships, typically used in computing regarding the organization of data within databases or information systems. Entity-relationship graph connections of entity set put away in a database. By characterizing the entity, their attributes, and showing the connections between them. Mainly it is used to sketch out the design of a database. Figure 5.3 shows the entity-to-entity relationships diagram. [10]

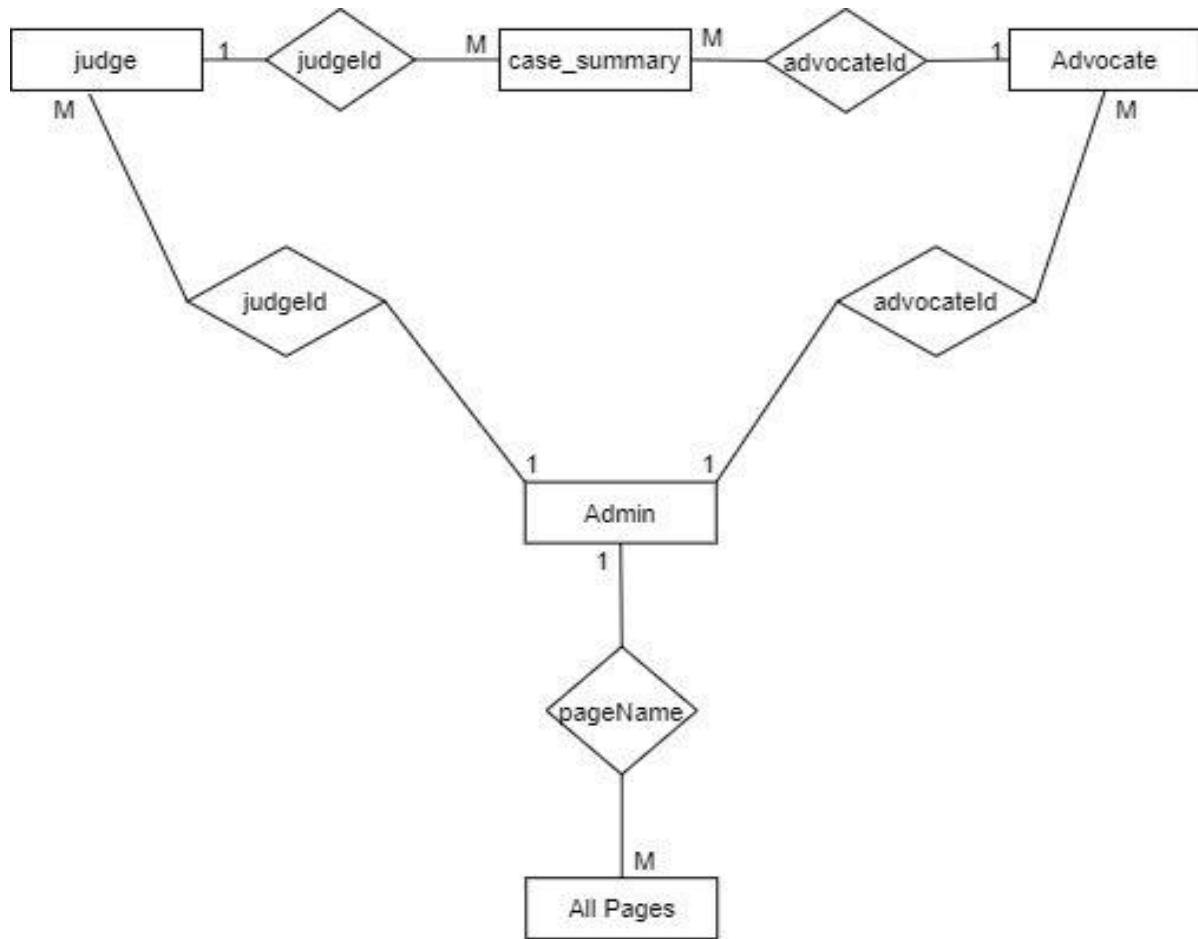


Figure 5.3 ERD

5.4 Database Design

Database design can be described as a collection of tasks or processes that improve the designing, development, implementation, and maintenance of a data management system.[14] Database design is the way toward creating a definite data model of data set. The main purposes behind database designing are to produce physical and logical design models of the proposed database system. Some importance of database design is-

- Database designs provide the schemes of how the data is going to be stored in a system. An effective design of a database highly affects the overall performance.
- Give a database a clear idea of the behavior and how the requests are processed.
- An effective database design meets all the requirements of users.

5.5 Logical Data Model

The logical model is primarily concentrated on the requirements of data. A logical data model establishes the structure of data elements and the relationships amongst them. In our project, we used MySQL Server to store and call back the data into the database. The following figure 5.5 indicates the database and how the system access data.

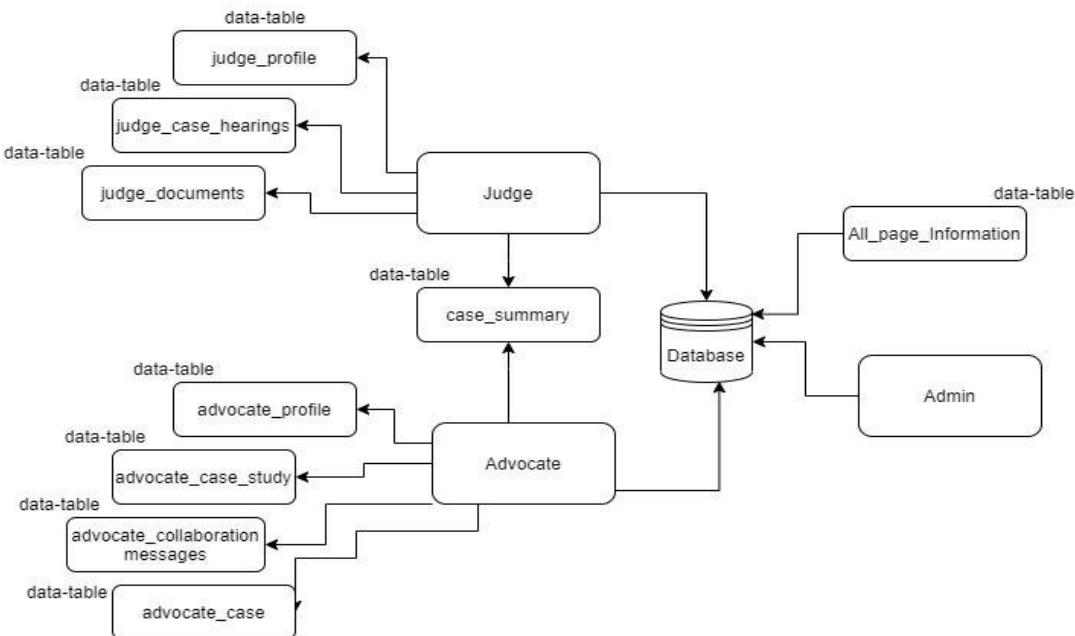


Figure 5.5 Logical Data Model

5.6 Relational Database Design

RDD is the way toward creating a data model of data set. This data makes with a set of tables with some rows and some columns. Here we can see 21 tables in this database. And many columns and have many rows. Every row of every table represents a record of data and the column represents the attribute of data. A completely attributed data model contains definite properties for every substance. In RDD, the information is coordinated into tables and a wide range of information access is completed using controlled transactions. Figure 5.6 shows which table in the database depends on which table.

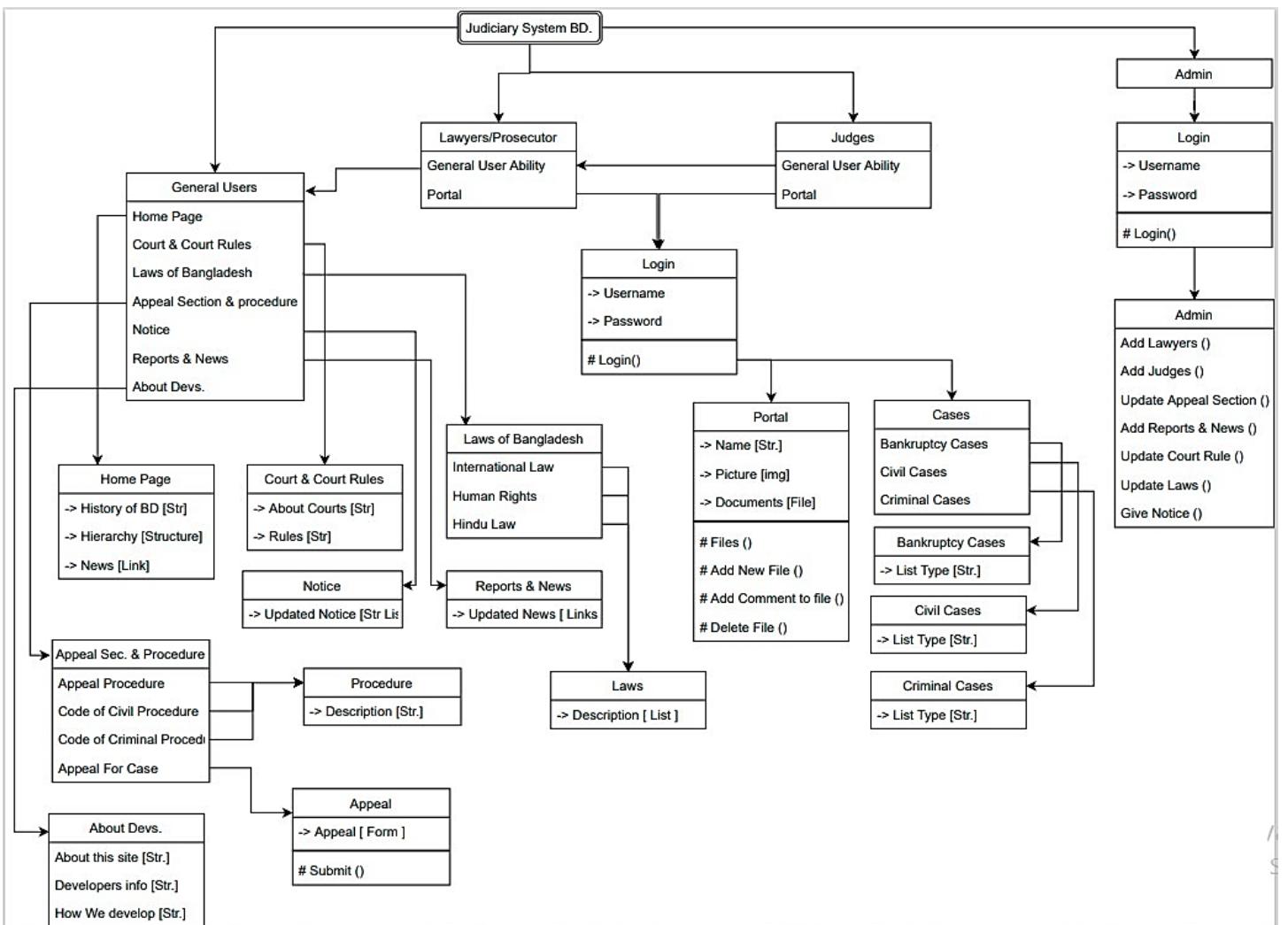


Figure 5.6 Relational Database Design

CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

6.1 Implementation of Database

We have utilized MySQL server to execute data set to our website. SQL is most popular and hugely used in websites and application development. It is suitable for implementing web applications all over the world. It has been used for storing and fetching data for our website. Numerous tables have been used for this system database.

6.1.1 Database Table for This System

- Database Table for System:

TABLE 6.1.1: DATABASE TABLE FOR PHOTO GALLERY “t_photogallery”

No	Column	type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	ID	integer	Yes	No
2	Photo	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Notice Board:

TABLE 6.1.2: DATABASE TABLE FOR NOTICE BOARD “tnotice_board”

NO	column	type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	title	varchar	No	No
3	details	varchar	No	No
4	Uploaded by	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for News Report:

TABLE 6.1.3: DATABASE TABLE FOR NEWS_REPORT “tnews_report”

No	Column	Type	Primary key	Foreign Key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	image	varchar	No	No
3	title	varchar	No	No
4	details	varchar	No	No
5	Uploaded time	varchar	No	No
6	Uploaded by	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Laws:

TABLE 6.1.4: DATABASE TABLE FOR LAWS “tlaws”

No	Column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	title	varchar	No	No
3	pdf	varchar	No	No
4	Uploaded by	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Judge Portal Profile:

TABLE 6.1.5: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_PROFILE “tjudge_portal_profile”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	image	varchar	No	No
3	Full_name	varchar	No	No
4	email	varchar	No	No
5	phone_no	varchar	NO	NO
6	country_map	varchar	NO	NO
7	password	varchar	NO	NO

- Database Table for Judge Portal Forms:

TABLE 6.1.6: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_FORMS “tjudge_portal_forms”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	YES	NO
2	title	varchar	NO	NO
3	pdf	varchar	NO	NO

- Database Table for Judge Portal Files Table:

TABLE 6.1.7: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_FILES_TABLE “tjudge_portal_files_table”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	all_table_content	varchar	NO	NO
2	civil_cases	varchar	NO	NO
3	criminal_cases	varchar	NO	NO

- Database Table for Judge Portal Document:

TABLE 6.1.8: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_DOCUMENT “tjudge_portal_document”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	title	varchar	No	No
3	document	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Judge Portal Case Results:

TABLE 6.1.9: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGE_PORTAL_CASE_RESULTS
“tjudge_portal_case_results”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	all_table_content	varchar	No	No
2	civil_cases	varchar	No	No
3	criminal_cases	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Judges:

TABLE 6.1.10: DATABASE TABLE FOR JUDGES “judges”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	court	varchar	No	No
3	name	varchar	No	No
4	designations	varchar	No	No
5	phone	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Home Description:

TABLE 6.1.11: DATABASE TABLE FOR HOME_DESCRIPTION “thome_description”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	title	varchar	No	No
3	details	varchar	No	No
4	Uploaded by	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Help Desk:

TABLE 6.1.12: DATABASE TABLE FOR HELP_DESK “thelp_desk”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	YES	No
2	name	varchar	No	No
3	designations	varchar	No	No
4	portal_id	varchar	No	No
5	email	varchar	No	No
6	problem_title	varchar	No	No
7	problem_explation	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Guidelines:

TABLE 6.1.13: DATABASE TABLE FOR GUIDELINES “t_guidelines”

NO	column	type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	YES	NO
2	title	varchar	No	NO
3	details	varchar	NO	NO

- Database Table for Criminal Cases:

TABLE 6.1.14: DATABASE TABLE FOR CRIMINAL_CASES “tcriminal_cases”

NO	column	type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	case_number	integer	Yes	No
2	plaintiff_name	varchar	No	No
3	defendant_name	varchar	No	No
4	place	varchar	No	No
5	court_name	varchar	No	No
6	judge	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Civil Cases:

TABLE 6.1.15: DATABASE TABLE FOR CIVIL_CASES “tcivil_cases”

NO	column	type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	case_number	integer	YES	No
2	plaintiff_name	varchar	No	No
3	defendant_name	varchar	No	No
4	place	varchar	No	No
5	court_name	varchar	No	No
6	judge	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Profile:

TABLE 6.1.16: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_PROFILE LAWS
“tadvocate_portal_profile”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	image	varchar	No	No
3	full_name	varchar	No	No
4	email	varchar	No	No
5	phone_no	varchar	No	No
6	country_map	varchar	No	No
7	password	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Help Desk:

TABLE 6.1.17: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_HELP_DESK
“tadvocate_portal_help_desk”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	YES	No
2	name	varchar	No	No
3	designations	varchar	No	No
4	portal_id	varchar	No	No
5	email	varchar	No	No
6	problem_title	varchar	No	No
7	problem_explation	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Forms:

TABLE 6.1.18: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_FORMS “tadvocate_portal_forms”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	title	varchar	No	No
3	pdf	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Files Table:

TABLE 6.1.19: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_FILES_TABLE

“tadvocate_portal_files_table”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	all_table_content	varchar	No	No
2	civil_cases	varchar	No	No
3	criminal_cases	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Document:

TABLE 6.1.20: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_DOCUMENT

“tadvocate_portal_document”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	title	varchar	No	No
3	document	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Advocate Portal Case Results:

TABLE 6.1.21: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATE_PORTAL_CASE_RESULTS
“tadvocate_portal_case_results”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	all_table_content	varchar	No	No
2	civil_cases	varchar	No	No
3	criminal_cases	varchar	No	No

- Database Table for Advocates:

TABLE 6.1.22: DATABASE TABLE FOR ADVOCATES “t_advocate”

No	column	Type	Primary key	Foreign key
1	id	integer	Yes	No
2	court	varchar	No	No
3	name	varchar	No	No
4	designations	varchar	No	No
5	phone	varchar	No	No

6.1.2 Database implementation description

Here we discuss how the system works, and it is described in the following points.

- Judiciary related Information, their Images, the pdf files are stored, updated, and deleted in the database by the admin only.
- Admin can also accept the request for advocates to sign up.
- User can easily interact with web pages. They can search for whatever they want to know.
- Admin need only username and password. Which is already set in the database.

- Advocates and Judges need to first sign in then need log in. Then they can change and add information and pdf files. And this information will store in the database.
- Several options which are controlling input options and navigations were added by developers to the database.

6.2 Implementation of Front-end Design

Any website's usability and looks depend on Front-end design implementation. More refined frontend design offers more acceptance to its users. How much frontend design will be refined and straightforward, it will be more acceptable and user-friendly to its user. For our frontend design, we have used the following languages and frameworks.[16]

6.2.1 Framework

Bootstrap: We used the CSS framework Bootstrap 5. This framework is a fully free open-source framework of CSS used for responsive web applications. It helps to design responsive websites without coding a lot of lines.

ReactJS: React also known as ReactJS is a free and open-source front-end JavaScript library for building user interfaces based on UI components.

6.2.2 Language

- HTML: HTML refers to Hyper Text Markup Language. Most of the web developers use the HTML language for creating Web pages. The structure of a Web page can be described by HTML. HTML describes how to display and arrange the components in the browser. We use HTML for input, edit, sign in, log in all everything.
- CSS: The full form of CSS is Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how elements will be arranged and how colors will be displayed. It performs for designing various contents, fonts, and colors for presentation and their separations. We use to style our web page.

- **JavaScript:** JavaScript is the world's most popular programming language. We can learn it very effortlessly. It is an exceptionally lightweight language, interpreted or in time compiled programming language with top-notch functions.
- **PHP:** It is a server-side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to handle dynamic content, databases, session tracking. It works with several popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.

6.3 Testing Implementation

Testing the application becomes expedient because it ensured that the intended system generated the desired output given the necessary input. Also, to decide if the system can entirely action about its function and non-functional requirement.[10]

Each application should be checked before it can be utilized by clients or customers and it is indispensable as we can't make an application with no bugs or mistakes in it. We must check runtime blunders and assemble time mistakes. And also need to check functionality that we have implemented work properly. We need to check all the functionality with valid and invalid entries. Valid entry needs to be a success, and invalid needs to be failed. If those two-entry work properly we can ensure our system is error-free. We also need to check the final output as it matched our desired output.

There are so many features and options on our Judiciary management system website. To test our project, we have to check out all of the features and options of our website to examine whether all of our options are working or not. We have checked the options and compared them with the expected outcome.

Options that are declared in navigations are listed below:

- **HOME PAGE:**
 - ✓ Photo Gallery
 - ✓ Notice Board
 - ✓ Home Description
- **News-&-Reports**
- **Court-&-Court-Rule**

- Laws
- Guidelines:
 - ✓ Rights in police Station
 - ✓ Appeal Procedure
 - ✓ Trial Procedure
 - ✓ Process of lawsuit
 - ✓ Court Fee
 - ✓ Suit Valuation
- Cases:
 - ✓ Civil Cases
 - ✓ Criminal Cases
- Judges
- Advocates
- Portals:
 - ✓ Advocate:
 - Profile
 - Forms
 - Documents
 - Files Table
 - Case Results
 - Help Desk
 - ✓ Judge:
 - Profile
 - Forms
 - Documents
 - Files Table
 - Case Results
 - Help Desk

- Admin:
 - ✓ Profiles
 - ✓ Pages:
 - All page data table
 - ✓ Portals:
 - Advocate
 - Judge
 - ✓ Other Data Table
 - ✓ Forms
 - ✓ Helps

We had to check all options individually. At first, we had to run our project by the local server on our personal computer.

6.4 Penetration test

A penetration test which is also known as a pen test is a practice of a comprehensive security program. Sometimes it also exposes a missing security device like firewall, intrusion detection system, intrusion prevention system. A penetration test is one of the most important in an organization's security system because it can identify the security weakness of an organization very successfully. It also helps to make a strategic decision.[17]

6.4.1 Basic of External penetration testing

External penetration testing is a method of penetration testing. In this method, tests are targeted at those assets of a company that is outside or visible to the internet. The company website, mail server, the domain is the main target of the external retention test.

6.4.2 Basic of internal penetration testing

This is another method of penetration testing. This method is including many elements. There are lots of devices that need to test for weaknesses like servers, internal router

interfaces, and internal firewall interfaces. This kind of testing is very important and also useful because it helps to estimate how much damage a disgruntled employee could cause.

6.5 System Testing

Here we discuss how the system has been tested from beginning to end-

- **Functional Testing:** Functional Testing is also known as functional completeness testing. Functional Testing includes attempting to think about any possible missing capacities. Programmers may make a rundown of extra functionalities that an item could develop during practical testing. [10]
- **Usability Testing:** This involves verifying how the application is easy to use. This is a process by which human-computer interactions characteristics of a system are measured, and weaknesses are identified for correction. Ease of learning, navigation, subjective user satisfaction, and general appearance were some of the factors considered when this system was subject to usability testing.[10]
- **Compatibility Testing:** This testing is done to confirm the compatibility of an application's operating system and hardware platforms. [10]
- **Unit Testing:** Unit testing is performed on each module or block of code during development. Unit testing is normally done by who writes the code or program.[10]
- **System Testing:** System testing is done by a professional testing agent on the completed software product before it is introduced to the market.
- **Acceptance Testing:** Acceptance testing is the ultimate testing of the product done by the actual end-user.[10]
- **Recovery Testing:** Recovery testing is done to demonstrate a software salutation is reliable, trustworthy, and can successfully recoup from possible crashes.
- **Integration Testing:** Integration testing is a form of testing in which software and hardware components or both are combined and tested to evaluate the interaction between them. This testing determines that applications involved are functioning well with each other. Integration testing includes user interface testing and usability testing.[10]

6.6 Test Results and Report

The following table 6.6 mainly indicates when we run the system, the system running properly or not. This table shows whether the expected output and actual output are the same or not.

TABLE 6.6: TEST RESULTS AND REPORTS

Test Case	Test Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
Login (Admin, Judge, Advocate)	Correctly Enter Email & Password	To Display Dashboard	Showing Dashboard	Passed
Add New Case Summary (Judge)	Correctly Enter All the Information	To Display message “A New Case Summary Added Successfully”	Showing message: “A New Case Summary Added Successfully”	Passed
Add New Case Study (Advocate)	Correctly Enter All the Information	To Display the message “A New Case Study Successfully Created”	Showing message: “A New Case Study Successfully Created”	Passed
Logout (Admin, Judge, Advocate)	Click on Logout	To Close the session	The Session is being closing	Passed
Show Data (Users)	Browse the web page	To Display all pages and their data	Showing the pages and their data	Passed

6.7 Sample Screenshot

Home Page: The following figures 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.3, 6.7.4, 6.7.5 show the home page of Judiciary Management Systems. When we enter the link, we see this home page.

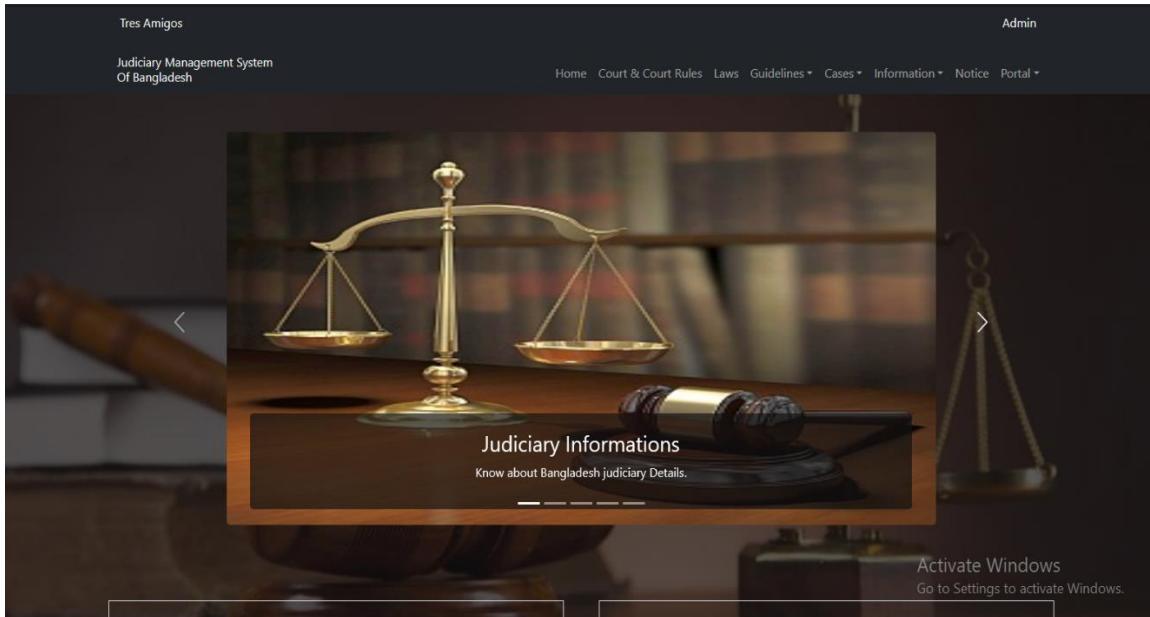


Figure 6.7.1: Homepage

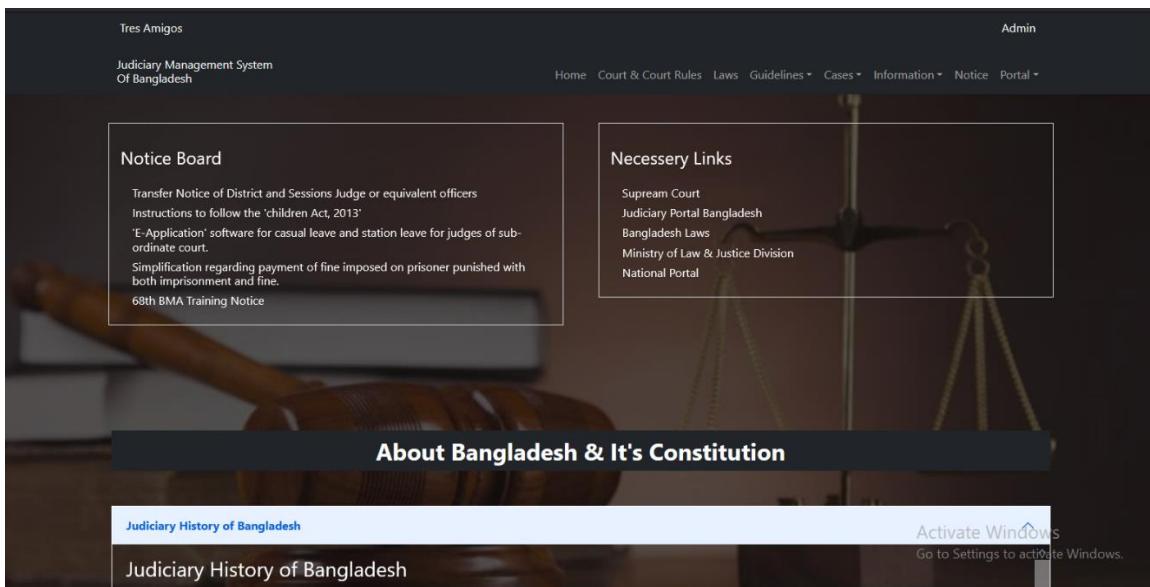


Figure 6.7.2: Homepage

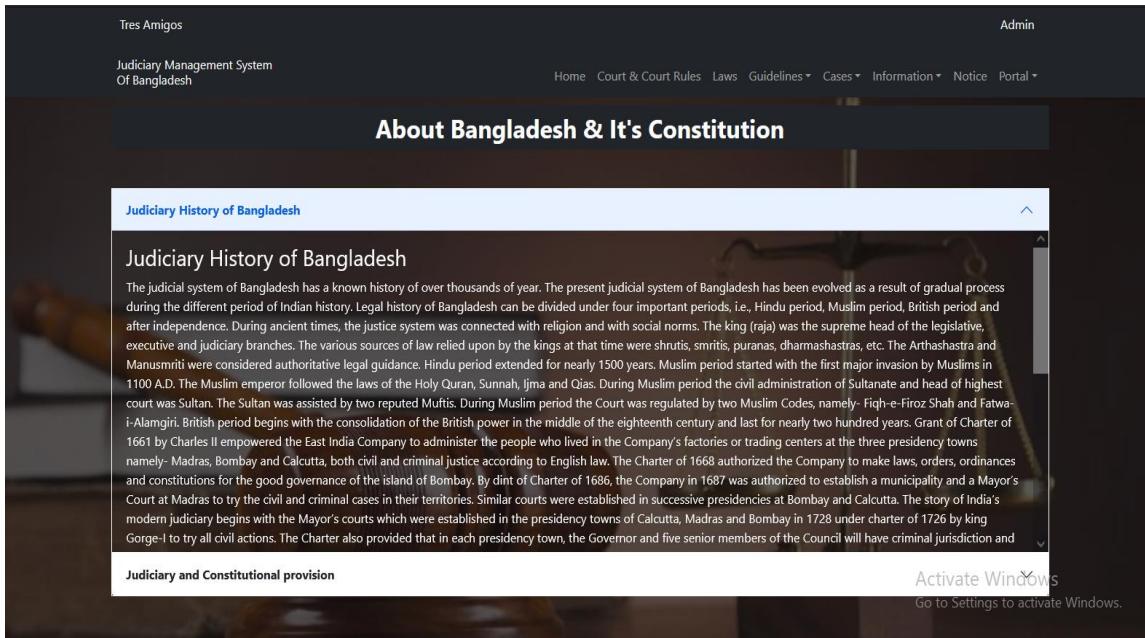


Figure 6.7.3: Homepage

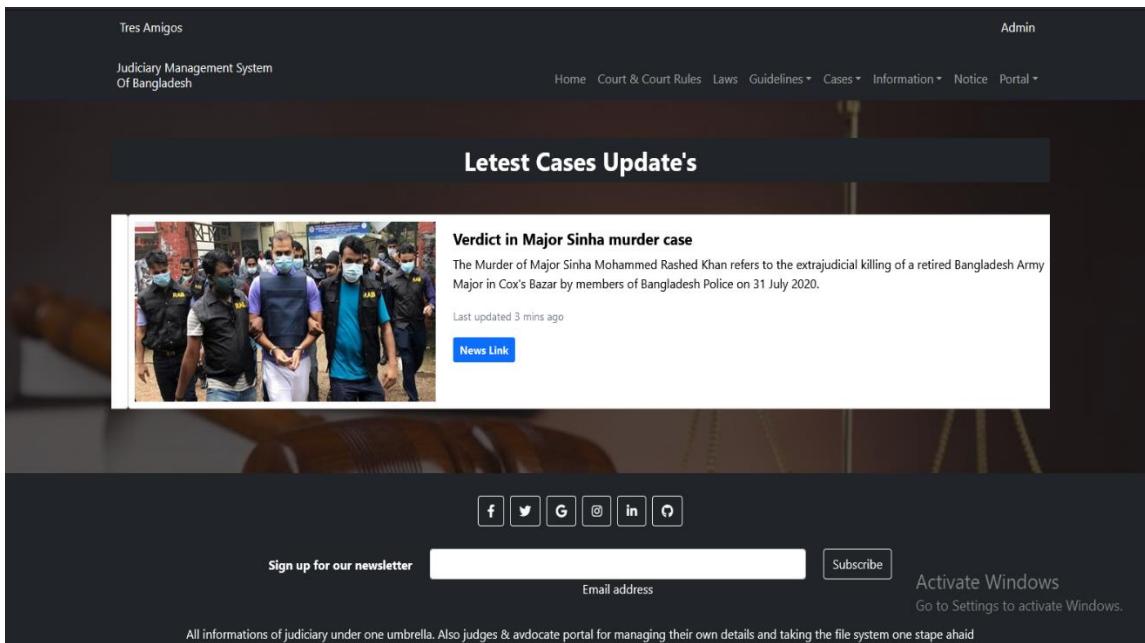


Figure 6.7.4: Homepage

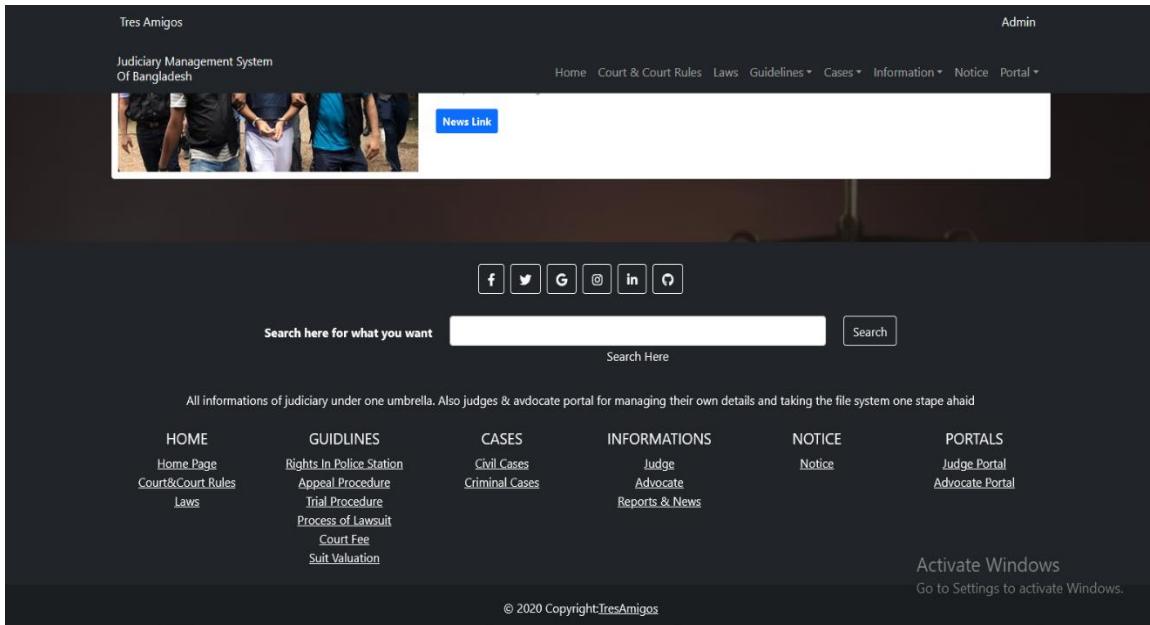


Figure 6.7.5: Homepage

Court and court rule page: The following figures 6.7.6 show the Court and court rules of Judiciary Management Systems.

Figure 6.7.6: Court and court rules

Law Page: The following figures 6.7.6 show the Laws of Judiciary Management Systems. When we enter here, we can see different laws which we have to follow to live in our country.

A

- Regulation V of 1799 to Act No. I of 1872
- Act No. III of 1872 to Act No. II of 1882
- Act No. IV of 1882 to Act No. III of 1898
- Act No. V of 1898 to Act No. II of 1899
- Act No. IV of 1899 to Act No. V of 1908

B

- Bangladesh Bank (Amendment) Act, 2020
- Bangladesh Bridge Authority Ordinance, 1985 [Repealed]

Laws & Rules

- Bails & Acts
- Bailable Offences
- Laws for Women

Figure 6.7.7: Law Page

Guidelines parts: The following figures 6.7.8, 6.7.9, 6.7.10, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14 show the Rights in the police station, Appeal Procedure, Trial Procedure, Court fee, Suit Valuation, District legal aid officer, Legal service provider of our system. You can get all the necessary guidelines from here.

Rights In Police Station

when to do gd On going to the police station, the duty officer on duty has to report the above incident in oral or written form and the duty officer will record the incident in the general diary, method of gd If one of the above mentioned factors occurs in your life, then you will take three copies of the written application for gd to the police station and ask the duty officer on duty to make a gd entry. Each gd has an entry number and date. The duty officer will submit a copy to the police station, write the gd entry number and date in a copy and return it to the applicant with the seal of the police station. The other copy will be kept for the investigating officer. what's in gd a gd or general diary is a moving picture of a police station area. in the general diary kept at the police station, the names of the complainants, the names of the arrested persons, the details of the recovered weapons, the details of the seized goods, the information of the accused being channeled in the court, the price and production of foodgrains in the area, the transportation system, the environment, the news of the epidemic, the political situation, the arrival and departure of senior officers at the police station, etc. police action on the basis of general public's gd references: your right to the police station, advocate azizur rahman, osdar publications. 2011. eazar at the police station What is eazar? eazar is the information given to the police station about a cognizable offense. how to file an eazar If someone commits a crime against you or someone you know, what you have seen and heard should be properly and genuinely written and presented to the duty officer on duty at the police station, you can verbally inform the duty officer on duty at the police station about your complaint. On the basis of your oral complaint, the duty officer should write the complaint in as much of your expressive language as possible. obligations and procedures for taking a case to the police station in the case of every offense that is cognizable, the first information provided before the police must be recorded whether it is primarily true or false, serious or minor. [police regulation 24(a)] obligation to provide copy of the case Many times, it is seen that if the general public goes to the police station to know whether a case has been filed in the police station, they go to the police station and ask for a copy of the case. According to the law, a copy of the case recorded in the registrar kept in the police station is entitled to any person by systematically paying the legal fee. references: your right to the police station, advocate azizur rahman, osdar publications. 2011.

Figure 6.7.8: Rights in Police Station

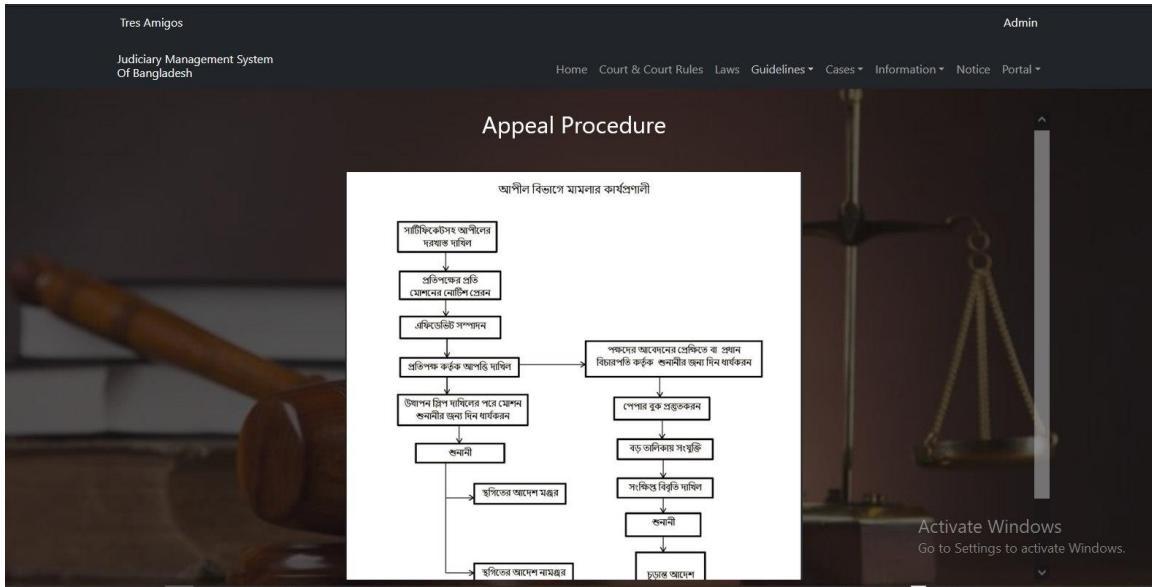


Figure 6.7.9: Appeal Procedure

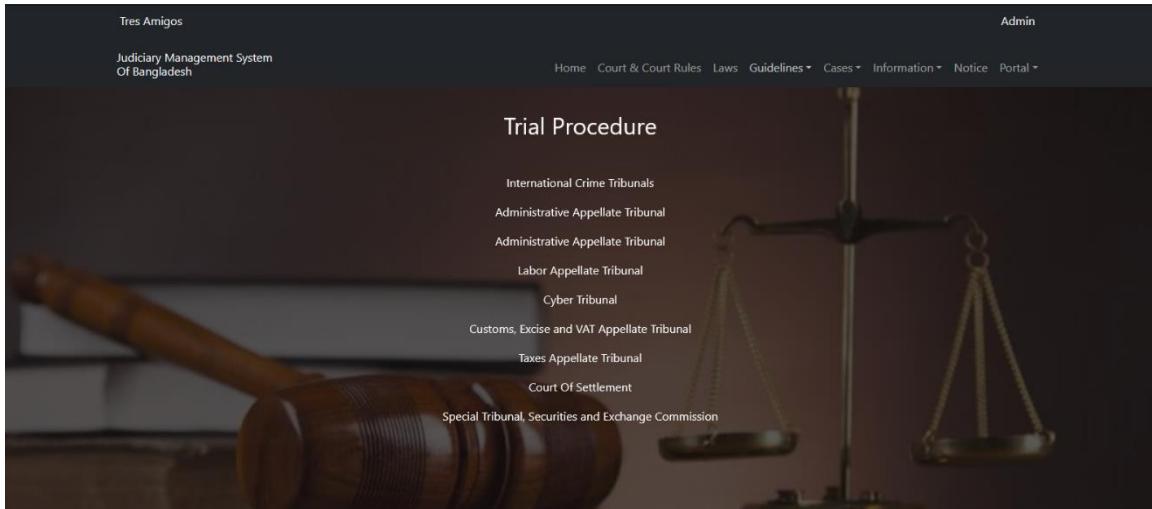


Figure 6.7.10: Trial Procedure

Tres Amigos

Judiciary Management System
Of Bangladesh

Admin

Home Court & Court Rules Laws Guidelines Cases Information Notice Portal

Court Fee

SL	Nature of Suits	Court Fees
1	Money Suits	Advalorem
2	Suit for Damages and Compensation	Advalorem
3	Suit for movable property having market value	Advalorem
4	Suit for movable property having no market value	Advalorem
5	Suit for Recovery of Possession u/s 9 of SR Act	Half of Advalorem
6	Suit for Injunction	Advalorem
7	Suit for Injunction under Muslim Law	Advalorem
8	Suit for Cancellation of Deed	Advalorem
9	Suit for Rectification of Deed	Advalorem
10	Suit for Revision of Contract	Advalorem
11	Suit for Declaration of Title and Consequential Relief	Advalorem
12	Suit for Specific Performance of Contract	Advalorem
13	Suit for Easement Rights	Advalorem
14	Suit for Redemption of Mortgage Property	Advalorem
15	Suit for Foreclosure	Advalorem
16	Suit for Rent	Fixed
17	Suit for Maintenance	Fixed
18	Suit for Restoration of Conjugal Rights	Fixed
19	Suit for Death	Fixed
20	Suit for Guardianship	Fixed
21	Suit for Simple Declaration	Fixed
22	Suit for Partition and Separate Possession	Advalorem
23	Pre-e-Execution case U/S 96 of SAAT and U/S 24 NAT	Fixed
24	Suit for Execution Particulars	Fixed
25	Suit for Recovery of Land, Building and Garden	Advalorem
26	Suit for Recovery of Possession u/s 8 of Specific Relief Act	Advalorem
27	Suit for Rent	Advalorem
28	Suit for Settlement aside a decree	Advalorem
29	Suit for Declaration and Injunction	Advalorem
30	Court Fees in Appeal and Revision	Advalorem
31	Suit for Setting aside an attachment	Advalorem
32	Suit does not fall u/s 7 (i-x)	Advalorem
33	Declaratory suit when not in possession	Advalorem
34	Declaratory suit when in possession	Fixed

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Figure 6.7.11: Court Fee

Tres Amigos

Judiciary Management System
Of Bangladesh

Admin

Home Court & Court Rules Laws Guidelines Cases Information Notice Portal

Suit Valuation

আদালতের এক্ষতির এবং প্রদেয় কোটি ফির পরিমাণ নির্ধারনের উদ্দেশ্যে দেওতাবলী মূল্য বা প্রার্থিত প্রতিকরের বা মামলার বিষয়বস্তুর মূল্য দেখাতে হয়। একে মামলার মূল্যমান (valuation of the suit) বলে। মামলার সাঠিক মূল্য নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে কিনা এবং সাঠিক কোটি ফি দেয়া হয়েছে কিনা তা দেখার দায়িত্ব আদালতের। কোনো মামলার মূল্যমান এবং প্রদেয় মূল্যনির্ধারিক কোটি ফির বাবে বিভাগে নির্ধারিত হবে তা Court Fees Act, ১৯৭০ এবং ৭ ধারার বিভাগ উপধারার বিনিয়োগ কোটি ফির বাবে অনুসৃত আছে - ১. ৭ ধারার (১) ও (২) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ঢাকার মামলার মূল্যকৃত ঢাকাই হলো মামলার মূল্যমান। ২. ৭ ধারার (৩) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ফুল বাস্তিত অস্থায়োর মামলার ঘায়া বিষয়বস্তুর বাজার মূল্য আহে ফুল বাজার মূল্য অনুসারে মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ৩. ৭ ধারার (৪) উপধারার ক্লিপ (পি), (ভি), (ঘি) এবং (এক অনুসৃতী অনুসৃতিকে প্রতিকর প্রতিকর (consequential relief) বল বেষ্টিয়াল মামলা, নির্ধারিত মামলা, অভি সংকেত কর্তস্বৰূপ মামলা এবং হিসাব সংক্রান্ত মামলার আরজিতে উপরিকৃত প্রতিকরের মূল্য অনুসারে মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ৪. ৭ ধারার এই সব মামলার এমন মূল্য নির্ধারণ করা যাবানা যার advalorem court fee ৩০০/- র মতো হয়। ৫. ৭ ধারার (৫) উপধারা অনুসৃতী আরজিতে দখল সংক্রান্ত মামলার ভায়ি বা বাস্তির বাজার সঙ্গে বা মামলা আসের কোর আগের ৫ বৎসর এই অর্থি হতে আর এর ১৫ বৎসর ধরে মামলার মূল্যমান নির্ধারিত হবে। ৬. ৭ ধারার (৬) উপধারা অনুসৃতী আরজিতে প্রতিকরের প্রতিকরের মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ৭. ৭ ধারার (৭) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ফুল বাস্তির মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ৮. ৭ ধারার (৮) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ফুল বাস্তির মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ৯. ৭ ধারার (৯) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ফুল বাস্তির মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ১০. ৭ ধারার (১০) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ভাড়াটিয়া উচ্চেদে মামলার মামলার কোর আগের ১ বৎসরের ভাড়ার সঙ্গে মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ১১. ৭ ধারার (১১) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ভাড়াটিয়া কোরে মামলার মামলার কোর আগের ১ বৎসরের ভাড়ার সঙ্গে মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ১২. ৭ ধারার (১২) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ফুল বাস্তি সংক্রান্ত বৃক্ষক খালাসের প্রতিকর কর্তস্বৰূপ (foreclosure of mortgage) মামলার বৃক্ষী দলিলে উপরিকৃত কোরে ঢাকা অনুসৃতী মামলার মামলার কোর আগের ১ বৎসরের ভাড়ার সঙ্গে মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। ১৩. ৭ ধারার (১৩) উপধারা অনুসৃতী ভাড়াটিয়া উচ্চেদে মামলার মামলার কোর আগের ১ বৎসরের ভাড়ার সঙ্গে মামলার মূল্য নির্ধারিত হবে। Court Fees Act, ১৯৭০ এর ৮গ ধারা অনুসৃতী আদালত যদি মনে করে যে আরজিতে মামলার যে মূল্যমান দেয়া হয়েছে তা সাঠিক মূল্যমান নির্ণয় করতে এবং মূল্যমান পরিবর্তন করতে পারবেন।

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Figure 6.7.12: Suit Valuation

Figure 6.7.13: District Legal and Aid Officers

ক্র. নং	আইন সহযোগী দলকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান	ঠিকানা
১	জাতীয় মানবাধিকার কমিশন	<p>গুলশেশন মাজা (২৫ তলা) ৮, শহীদ সাহস্রিক মেমোরি পার্কের সঁড়ক মগধজারা, ঢাকা-১২১৭।</p> <p>ফোন: ফোরেকার্ড: ৮৮০-২-৯০০০৫৫০০ প্রকারণাসংস্কা: ৮৮০-২-৯০০৬০৬০০ মেইলাড্রি: ৮৮০-২-৯০০০৩০৩০০ ফ্যাক্স: ৮৮০-২-৯০০০১১১০ ওয়েবসাইট: www.nhrc.org.bd ই-মেইল: nhrc_bd@gmail.com</p>
২	জাতীয় আইনগত সহযোগী প্রদল সংস্থা	<p>জাতীয় মাজা সংস্থা ভুবন (২৫ তলা) ১৪, নিউ বেলী গ্রাম, ঢাকা-১০০০ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৮০১০০০০, ৮০০১১১১ ফ্যাক্স: ৮৮-০২-৯০০১০৭৭ ফ্লোরাই: ০১৬১২২২২২২২২৪ ওয়েবসাইট: www.nlaso.gov.bd ই-মেইল: info@nlaso.gov.bd জেলা কার্যালয়: জেলা কার্যালয় এইচ অফিস সকল জেলা জেল আদালত ভুবন</p>
৩	আইন ও সালিশ কেন্দ্র	<p>৭/১, ক্লক টার্মিনাল মামুলাটি, ঢাকা-১২০৫ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৮২২৬০০৪, ৮২২৬০০৭, ৮২২৬০০৭ ফ্যাক্স: ৮৮-০২-৯২১৬০৩৪১ ওয়েবসাইট: www.askbd.org ই-মেইল: mail@blast.org.bd</p>
৪	বাংলাদেশ লিপাল এভিএন্স সার্কিসেল প্রাইভেট (লিমিটেড)	<p>১/১ প্রতিবেদন কেন্দ্র, কার্যালয়, ঢাকা-১০০০ ফোন: ৮৮-০২-৮২০১০৬০৯, ৯০৯১২১২৫ ফ্লোরাই: ১০১</p>

Figure 6.7.14: Legal Service Provider

Case Page: The following figures 6.7.15 and 6.7.16 shows the Cases of Judiciary Management Systems. There are two types of cases one is a Civil case and another one is a Criminal case. On this page, they can see case-related information.

Case-# Number	Plaintiff-Name	Defendant-Name	Court-Name	Judge	Case-Summary
1 2394	Md. Kholil Uddin	Md. Korim Khan	Zillah Judge Court	Justice Md. Ariful Bari	The Judge decided to hive next hearing to this case is 23-03-2022. Go to Settings to activate Windows.
2 3764	Md. Rohim	Jalal uddin	Supreme	Justice Md.	After following the all documents the court of Justice Md. Shahabuddin

Figure 6.7.15: Civil case page

Case-# Number	Plaintiff-Name	Defendant-Name	Court-Name	Judge	Case-Details
1 6738	Md. Rohim	Md. Romiz Mia	Supreme Court	Justice Md. Shariful Islam	After following the all documents the court of Justice Md. Shahabuddin decided to give 20 years prison to the Plaintiff. Go to Settings to activate Windows.
2 2283	Md. Jamal	Jalal uddin	Supreme	Justice Md.	The Judge decided to hive next hearing to this case is 27-03-2022.

Figure 6.7.16: Criminal case page

Information page:

The following figures 6.7.17, 6.7.18, 6.7.19, 6.7.20, 6.7.21, 6.7.22, 6.7.23, 6.7.24 show the Different court judges and advocated information, Reports, and news and its description.

This screenshot shows the 'Supreme Court Judges' section of the website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Tres Amigos' and 'Admin' on the left, and 'Home', 'Court & Court Rules', 'Laws', 'Guidelines', 'Cases', 'Information', 'Notice', and 'Portal' on the right. Below the navigation is a title 'Supreme Court Judges'. Underneath it, a sub-section titled 'Appellate Devision' is visible. The main content area is titled 'All Judges' and contains a table with two rows of data. The columns are labeled '#', 'Name', 'Phone', and 'Message'. Row 1: Justice Md. Shahabuddin Mia, 018376262, Never judge someone by the opinion of others. Row 2: Justice Md. Zakaria Khan, 018737388, Every time I judge someone else, I reveal an unhealed part of myself. At the bottom of the page, there's a link to 'High Court Devision' and a watermark for 'Activate Windows'.

#	Name	Phone	Message
1	Justice Md. Shahabuddin Mia	018376262	Never judge someone by the opinion of others.
2	Justice Md. Zakaria Khan	018737388	Every time I judge someone else, I reveal an unhealed part of myself.

Figure 6.7.17: Supreme Court Judges

This screenshot shows the 'Subordinate Courts Judges' section of the website. The layout is identical to Figure 6.7.17, with the same navigation bar and title. The sub-section 'All Judges of District Judge Court' is shown. It lists two categories: 'District Judge Court' and 'Chief Judicial Magistrate Court'. Below these categories is a table with two rows of data. The columns are labeled '#', 'Name', 'Phone', and 'Quotes'. Row 1: Justice Md. Shahabuddin Mia, 018376262, Easy to judge the mistakes of others, difficult to recognize our own mistakes. Row 2: Justice Md. Zakaria Khan, 018737388, When someone judges you, it isn't actually about you. It's about them and their own insecurities, limitations, and needs. A watermark for 'Activate Windows' is present at the bottom.

#	Name	Phone	Quotes
1	Justice Md. Shahabuddin Mia	018376262	Easy to judge the mistakes of others, difficult to recognize our own mistakes.
2	Justice Md. Zakaria Khan	018737388	When someone judges you, it isn't actually about you. It's about them and their own insecurities, limitations, and needs.

Figure 6.7.18: Subordinate Court Judges

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing judges. At the top, there's a dark header bar with the text "Tres Amigos" and "Admin". Below it, another header bar displays "Judiciary Management System Of Bangladesh" and a navigation menu with links for Home, Court & Court Rules, Laws, Guidelines, Cases, Information, Notice, and Portal. The main content area has a title "Tribunals Judges" and a sub-section "All Judges". A table lists two judges with columns for #, Name, Phone, and Quotes. The quotes are as follows:

#	Name	Phone	Quotes
1	Justice Md. Sifqur Mia	018376262	Everyone has untold stories of pain and sadness that make them love and live a little differently than you do. Stop judging, instead try to understand.
2	Justice Md. Rofik Khan	018737388	Judging others is just wasting your time, giving your advice to men who don't pay.

In the bottom right corner of the content area, there's a watermark that says "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows."

Figure 6.7.19: Tribunals Judges

This screenshot shows the "Supreme Court Advocates" page. The layout is similar to Figure 6.7.19, with a dark header and a main content area titled "Supreme Court Advocates". It includes a section for "Appellate Devision" and "All Advocates". A table lists two advocates with columns for #, Name, Phone, and Chamber. The chamber details are:

#	Name	Phone	Chamber
1	Advocate Romiz Mia	018376262	Dhaka, Jhigatola
2	Advocate Khairul Amin	018737388	Dhaka, Bongshal

At the bottom left, there's a link "High Court Devision". In the bottom right corner, there's a watermark that says "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows."

Figure 6.7.20: Supreme Court Advocates

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing judicial staff. At the top, there's a dark header bar with the text "Tres Amigos" and "Admin" on the left and right respectively. Below the header, a secondary navigation bar includes "Judiciary Management System Of Bangladesh" and links for "Home", "Court & Court Rules", "Laws", "Guidelines", "Cases", "Information", "Notice", and "Portal". The main content area has a title "Subordinate Courts Advocates" and a subtitle "All Advocates of District Judge Court". A table lists two advocates: Advocate Anupom Roy (Phone: 018376262, Chamber: Jhinaidah, Shurmagonj) and Advocate Hasanul Amin (Phone: 018737388, Chamber: Chandpur, Track Road). At the bottom right of the content area, there's a watermark-like message: "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows."

#	Name	Phone	Chamber
1	Advocate Anupom Roy	018376262	Jhinaidah, Shurmagonj
2	Advocate Hasanul Amin	018737388	Chandpur, Track Road

Figure 6.7.21: Subordinate Courts Advocates

This screenshot displays the "Tribunals Advocates" section of the judiciary management system. The layout is identical to Figure 6.7.21, with a header, a secondary navigation bar, and a main content area titled "Tribunals Advocates" and "All Advocates of Tribunal". A table lists two advocates: Advocate Rofiq jaman (Phone: 018376262, Chamber: Dhaka, kurmitola) and Advocate Rabya Amin (Phone: 018737388, Chamber: Dhaka, Bongshal). Like the previous figure, it includes a watermark at the bottom right.

#	Name	Phone	Chamber
1	Advocate Rofiq jaman	018376262	Dhaka, kurmitola
2	Advocate Rabya Amin	018737388	Dhaka, Bongshal

Figure 6.7.22: Tribunal Advocates

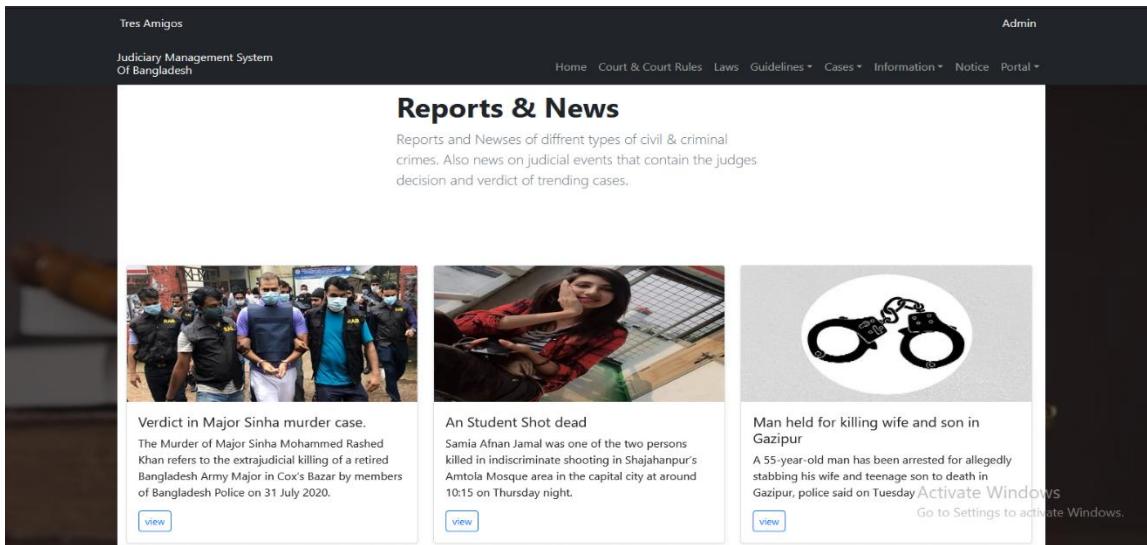


Figure 6.7.23: Reports and News

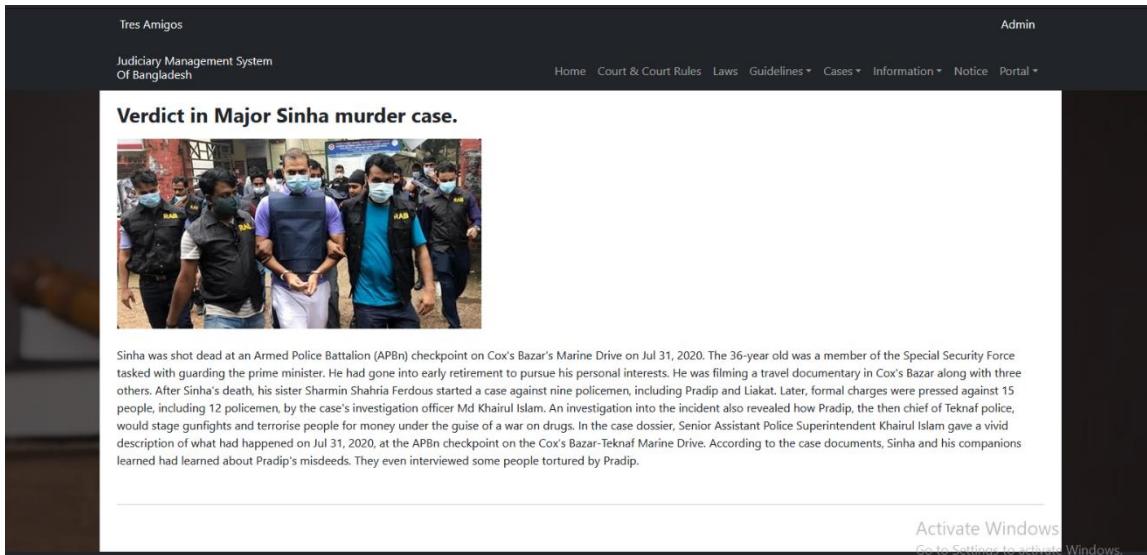


Figure 6.7.24: Reports and news Description

Notice Board: The following figure 6.7.25 show the notice board.

The screenshot shows a dark-themed web interface for a judiciary management system. At the top, there's a header with 'Tres Amigos' and 'Judiciary Management System Of Bangladesh' on the left, and 'Admin' on the right. A navigation bar includes links for Home, Court & Court Rules, Laws, Guidelines, Cases, Information, Notice, and Portal. Below the header is a large banner with the text 'Notic Board'. Underneath is a search bar with a 'Search' button. A list titled '# First' contains three items: 'Transfer Notice of District and Sessions Judge or equivalent officers', 'Instructions to follow the "children Act, 2013"', and 'E-Application" software for casual leave and station leave for judges of sub-ordinate court.'. At the bottom, there are social media sharing icons (Facebook, Twitter, Google+, LinkedIn, Print), a general search bar, and an 'Activate Windows' message.

Figure 6.7.25: Notice Board

Admin page: The following figure 6.7.26, 6.7.27 shows the admin login page and dashboard.

The screenshot shows an admin login page. It has a clean, modern design with a light gray background. The form is contained within a white rectangular box. It includes fields for 'Email' (with a mail icon) and 'Password' (with a lock icon). There is also a 'Remember me' checkbox with a checked status. A prominent green 'Sign in' button is centered below the form. At the bottom of the box, there is a small link in blue text that says 'Forgot password?'

Figure 6.7.26: Admin Log in Page

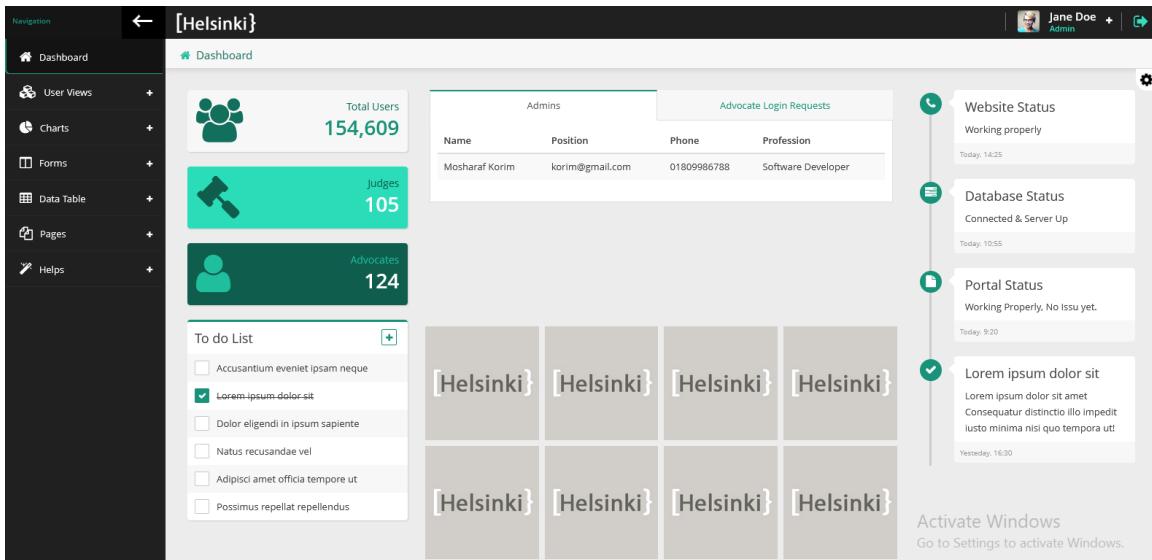


Figure 6.7.27: Admin Dashboard

Advocate Pages:

The Advocates create account page has a central title 'CREATE AN ACCOUNT'. It contains seven input fields labeled 'Your Name', 'Your Address', 'Phone No', 'Your EmailAddress', 'Give a Reference Number', 'Password', and 'Repeat your password'. Below these fields is a checkbox for 'I agree all statements in [Terms of service](#)'. At the bottom is a blue 'Register' button. The background is divided into three vertical sections: a green left section, a white central section with the form, and a teal right section. A note at the bottom right says 'Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.'

Figure 6.7.28: Advocates create account page

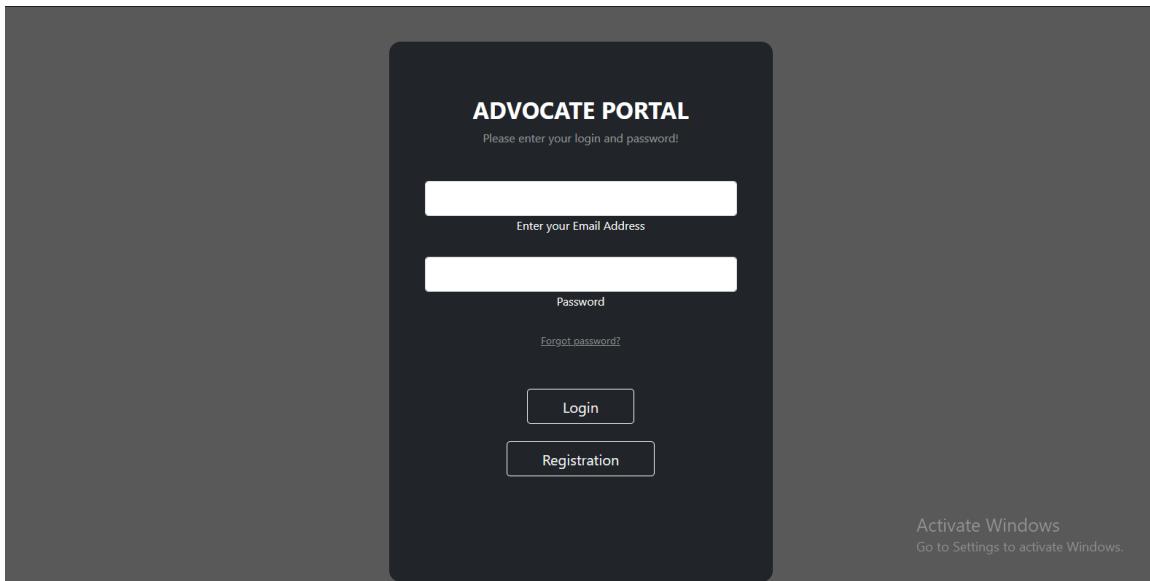


Figure 6.7.29: Advocates Log in Page

The screenshot shows the 'Profile' section of the Advocate Portal. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Homepage, Dashboard, Profile (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Forms, Add Case Study, Files Table, Case Results, Help, and 404. The main content area is titled 'Profile' and shows a circular profile picture of a person wearing a beanie and scarf. Below the picture, the name 'Khan. M. Minhaz Uddin' is displayed. To the right, there are several input fields with placeholder text: 'advocate Id' (292), 'Full Name' (Khan. M. Minhaz Uddin), 'Address' (Chandpur), 'Phone No' (01710427591), 'advocate Email' (khan.kmminhaz@gmail.com), 'Password' (represented by a yellow bar with black dots), 'Country' (Bangladesh), and a green 'Update Profile' button. In the bottom right corner, there is a message: 'Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.'

Figure 6.7.30: Advocates Profile

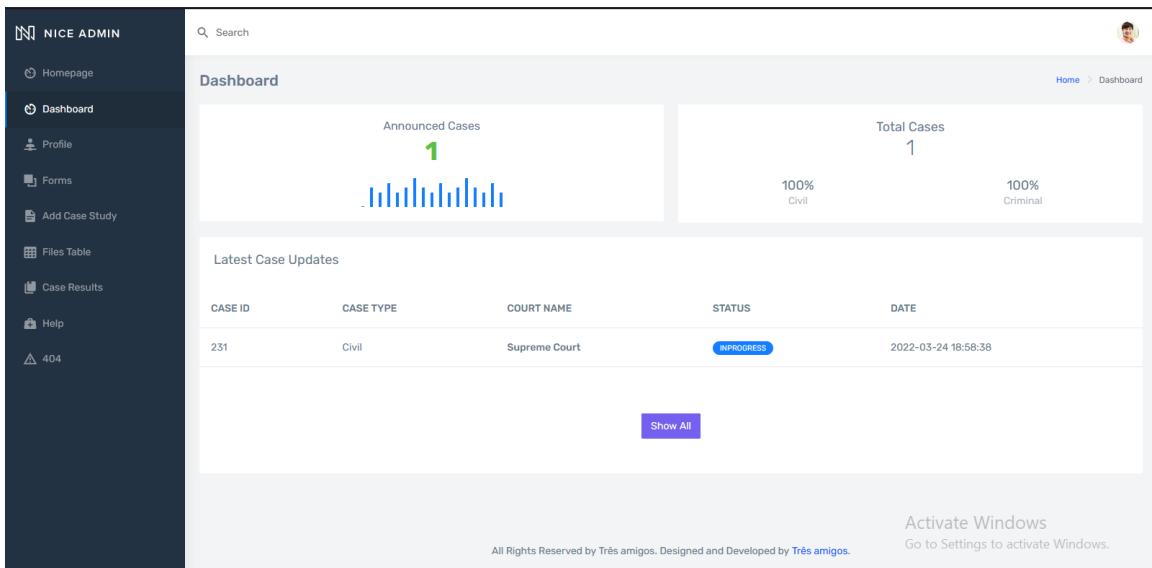


Figure 6.7.31: Advocates Dash Board

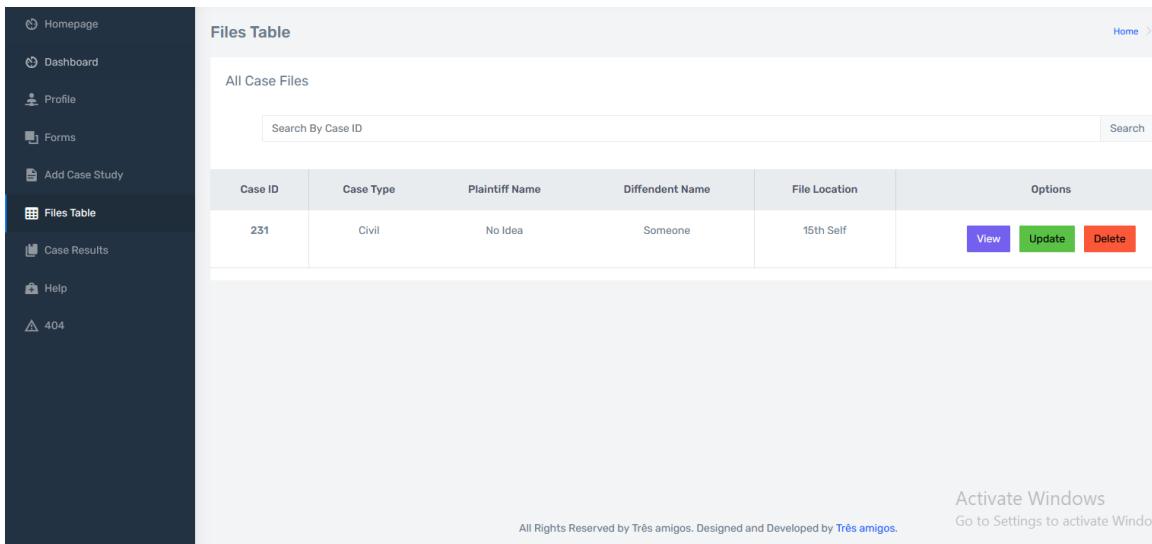


Figure 6.7.32: Advocates Files Table

The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing legal cases. On the left is a dark sidebar menu with the following items:

- Homepage
- Dashboard
- Profile
- Forms
- Add Case Study
- Files Table** (highlighted in blue)
- Case Results
- Help
- 404

The main content area is titled "Files Table" and displays a table titled "All Case Files". The table has the following columns:

CASE ID	CASE TYPE	COURT NAME	STATUS	DATE	OPTION
231	Civil	Supreme Court	Ami jani na k ki korse	2022-03-24 18:58:38	View Details

At the bottom right of the main content area, there is a watermark-like message: "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Window". At the very bottom of the page, there is a footer message: "All Rights Reserved by Trés amigos. Designed and Developed by Trés amigos."

Figure 6.7.33: Advocate Add Case Study

This screenshot is identical to Figure 6.7.33, showing the "Files Table" interface for managing legal cases. The sidebar menu and the main content area with the "All Case Files" table are the same. The watermark at the bottom right and the footer message at the bottom of the page are also present.

Figure 6.7.34: Advocate Case Result

[Home >](#)

Help Desk

Name
Write your name here

Designation
Write your designation here

Portal ID
Write the provided ID of your portal here

Email address
name@example.com

Example textarea
Write Your Query Here

All Rights Reserved by Très amisos. Designed and Developed by [Très amisos](#).

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Figure 6.7.35: Advocates Help Desk

Judges Page:

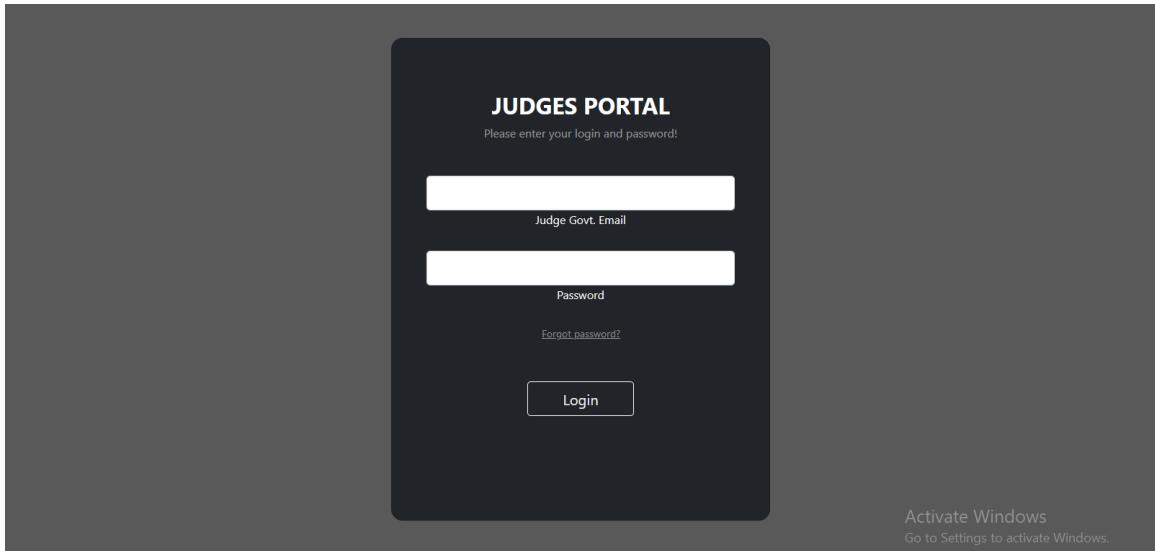


Figure 6.7.36: Judges Log in Page

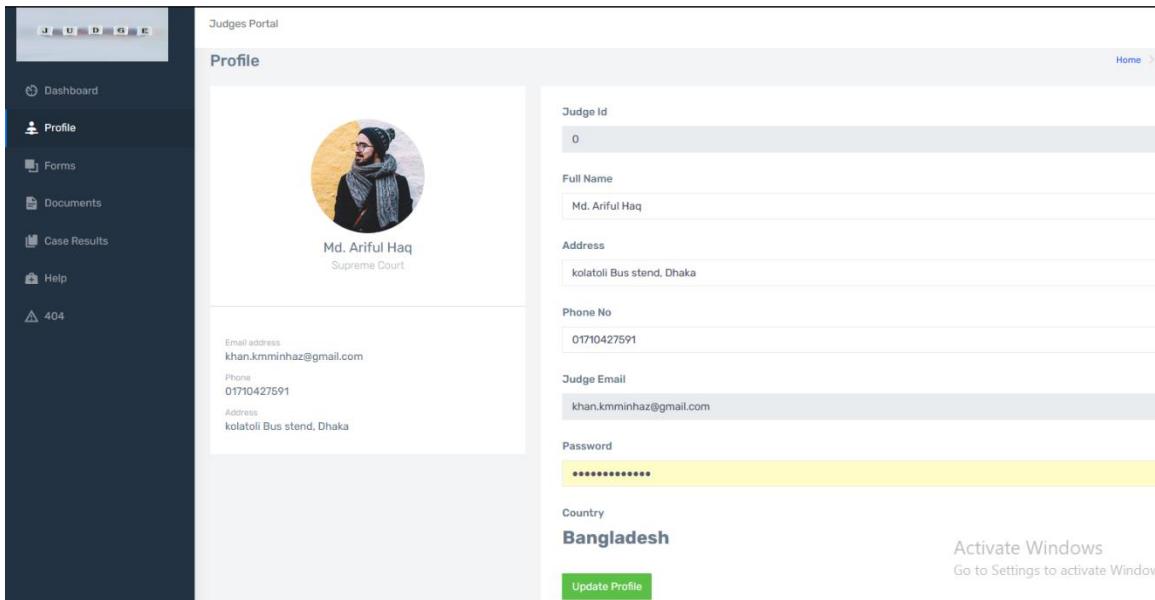


Figure 6.7.37: Judges Profile

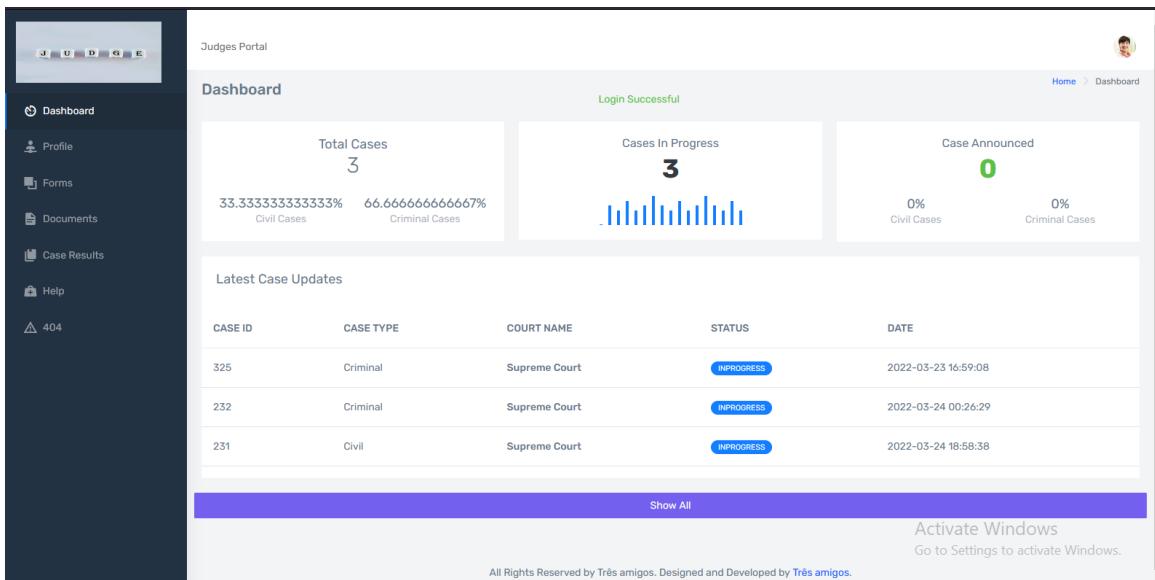


Figure 6.7.38: Judges Dashboard

Figure 6.7.39: Judge Add Case Summery

CASE ID	CASE TYPE	COURT NAME	STATUS	DATE	OPTION
231	Civil	Supreme Court	Ami jani na k ki korse	2022-03-24 18:58:38	View Details
232	Criminal	Supreme Court	Just Started	2022-03-24 00:26:29	View Details
325	Criminal	Supreme Court		2022-03-23 16:59:08	View Details

Figure 6.7.40: Judge Case Result

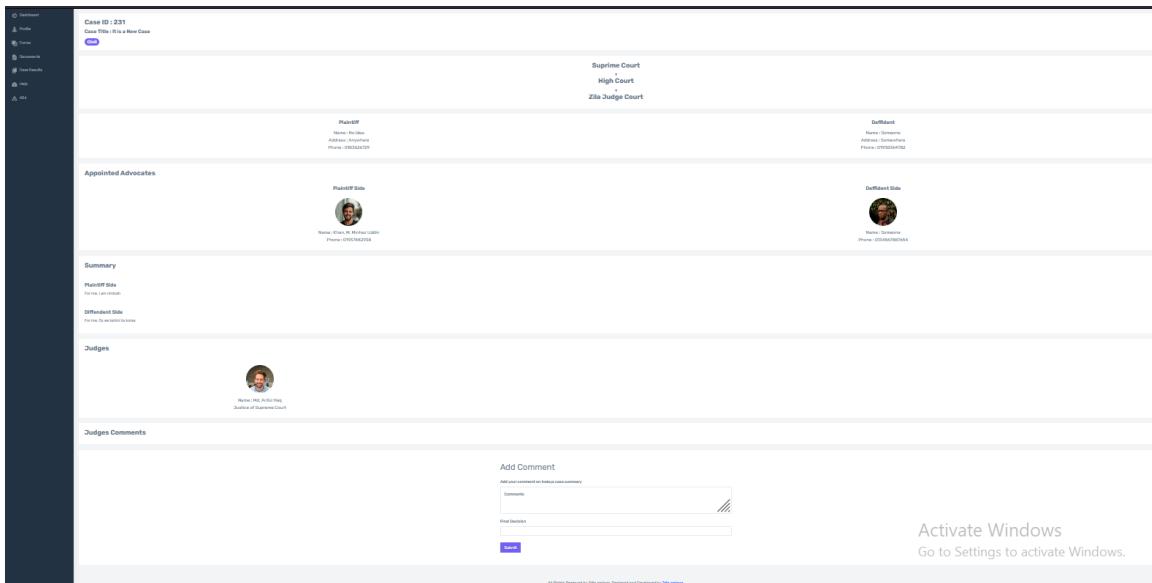


Figure 6.7.41: Judges Case View

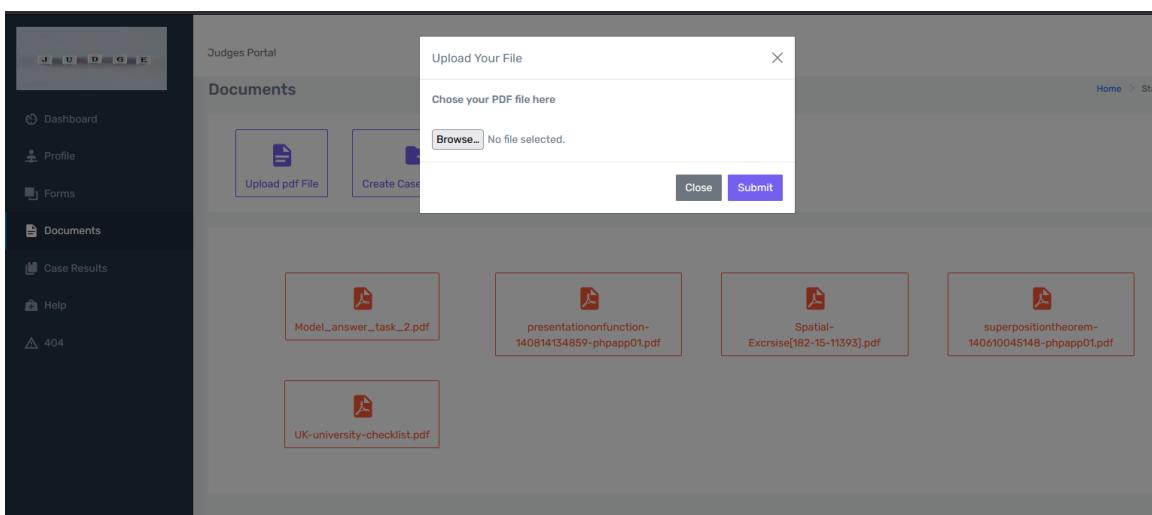


Figure 6.7.42: Judges Upload PDF

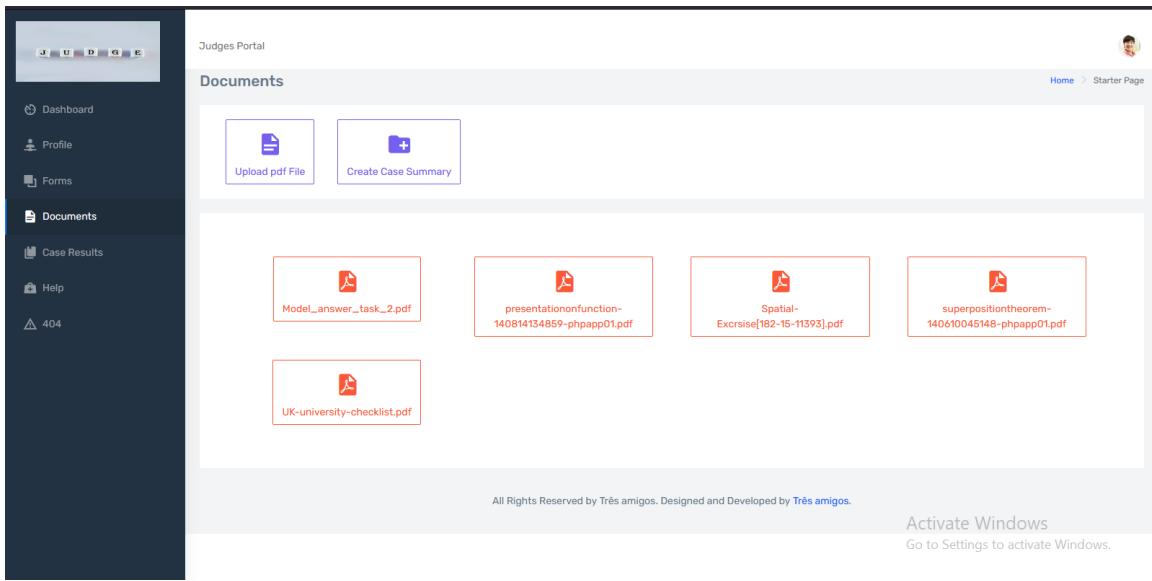


Figure 6.7.43: Judges Documentation

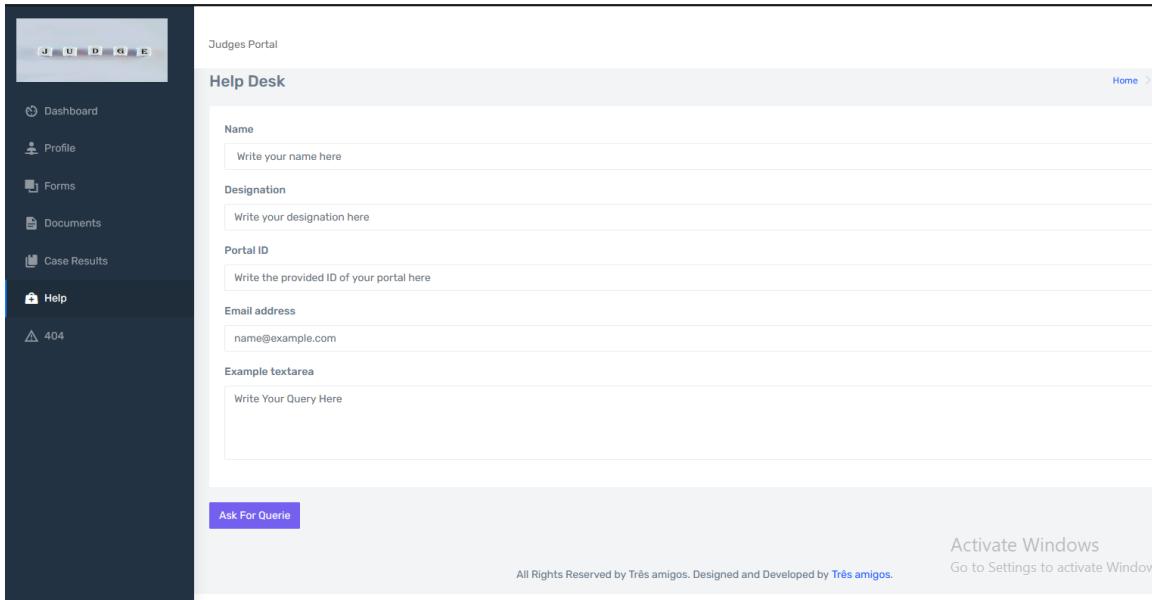


Figure 6.7.44: Judges Help Desk

CHAPTER 7

IMPACT ON SOCIETY, ENVIRONMENT, AND SUSTAINABILITY

7.1 Impact on society

The web-based judiciary management system can have a great impact on our society. It can efficiently improve the whole judiciary system. It resolves the manual file management system and it also helps ordinary people to gain knowledge about our judiciary system. When this project is completed, it will benefit the judges, lawyers, ordinary people, plaintiffs as well as victims in certain ways. The system will enable clients or individuals to get access to case information at any time by simply going to visit the webpage. Where the webpage shows the details of a case such as the hearing date, the suit number, the name of the judge who will handle the case, etc. The judges and lawyers can maintain their important files in their respective portals. [10]

7.2 Impact on environment

This project will make an excellent impact on the social environment. Educated general people can use this website very easily, and this website is becoming a helpful source for them. This website can be used by anyone. Anyone can search for their needed information such as the hearing date, the suit number, the name of the judge who will handle the case, etc., and they can also learn about the judiciary system from this website. Besides on this website, we put various useful information, which we are accumulated from a few legal websites. For this, nobody can get any fake information here. As a result, there is no negative impact on the environment.

7.3 Ethical Aspects

Ethical aspects must be maintained in implementing any project. It helps in fulfilling the main objectives and goals of any website. Some ethical aspects are→

- Because of containing many confidential information, files, and legal sources of government on our website, the admin has to be more careful, in the website's privacy policy.
- Admins have to evaluate all the information of this website, whether it is right or wrong. Because every single piece of information can have a great impact on this society.
- All information and data should check and updated frequently.
- A responsible admin should be hired by the government for maintaining this website.

7.4 Sustainability Plan

The term sustainability for the judiciary management system is a decision about whether the program, as currently constructed, will meet the demands of all users today and also in the future. The evaluation of automated judiciary management systems sustainability requires examination from more than one standpoint. For example, in the future when victims or plaintiffs want to about the details of a case such as the hearing date, the suit number, the name of the judge who will handle the case, they didn't have to visit the court, they only have to visit our website, which is a big relief for them. Another one is the judge's and lawyers' file management system. Here they didn't have to carry all the case-related files, instead, they only have to upload them.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

8.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The judiciary is the system of courts that explains and applies the law in the country. A country needs a digital system, for becoming a developing country. This project makes an initial step in developing the digital judiciary management system. This project pushes the judiciary system of a country towards development. When everyone used it and gives their feedback that will give us a great feeling, and it will also motivate us to achieve our goals. In this project, all types of judicial files can be viewed, edited, and managed by the lawyers and judges by their priority level. Ordinary people can also access this system, from where they can collect their information. The flow of information provides communication between the courts and the general people, in which the client or public can access the status of a case online. When we first choose to make an effective judiciary management system, the main goal was to reduce the manual problem of this system of a court. Because, at present, there is no system like with all the crucial information of judiciary in one place, so we have to implement such system, which can reduce this. At last, we have completed our project with our dedication, time, and hardworking. We try to do our best so that this project meets the stated aim.

8.2 Scope for Further Development

Now we are working with the lawyers and judges file management system, priority-wise case-related information upload and update sections, Informative section, etc. Our system needs a function for communications (through email or message) between the judges and lawyers and also between the lawyers and practice lawyers, now it has only a comment section. In the future, we will work on those options, for the betterment of the Judiciary Management System. We try our best for developing our website at present. If we find any scope for developing in the future, we want to develop and change.

Currently, our country's Judiciary system was not that much developed, so we hope that our project will be used for the betterment of the system.

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