

ASSIGNMENT

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OF TECHNOLOGY

COURSE :- Indian Constitution & Polity

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An Assignment : Article 370 - special Status to State of
Jammu & Kashmir with special
Reference to Article 35A
&

Scope of IT Professionals In Judicial
services In India

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PREFACE

I have made this project file on two topics entitled as :- 1) "Article 370 & Special status to Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir" (special reference to Article 35A)
2) Scope of IT professionals in judicial services in India

I have tried my best to elucidate all the relevant details on the topics mentioned that are to be included in the assignment. While in the beginning I have tried to give a general view about the topics.

My efforts and whole hearted co-operation of each and everyone has ended on a successful note.

I express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Vibhuti Singh Shekharwati, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences who assisted me for the preparation of this topic.

I thank him for providing me the re-enforcement, confidence and most importantly the track for the topics whenever I needed it.

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INDEX

Serial No.	Name of Assignment	Pages	Remarks
1.	Article 370 - Special Status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir with special reference to Article 35A	1-17	
2.	Scope of Information Technology Professionals in Judicial Services in India	18-27	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Topic-I</u>	Article 370 : Special Status to the Indian State of J&K with special reference to Article 35A	
1.	Abstract	1
2.	Introduction	2-3
3.	History	4-5
4.	Text of Article 370	6-8
5.	features of J&K Constitution	9-11
6.	Pros and Cons	12
7.	Article 35A of Indian Constitution	13-16
8.	References	17
<u>Topic-II</u>	Scope of IT Professionals in Judicial Services in India	
1.	Introduction	18-19
2.	Problems in Judiciary & Areas of ICT	20
3.	Transforming Indian Judiciary via Tech.	21-22
4.	Tasks and ICT Areas in MMP requiring IT professionals	23-25
5.	Progress of MMP and future scope for IT Professionals	26
6.	References	27
<u>Bibliography</u>		28

Article - 370 : Special Status to The Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir

With special Reference to Article 35 (a)

Abstract :- Indian constitution is one of the most efficient written constitution that any country has ever produced. It is a mixture of various other constitutions, the constitution makers have to be very prudent while making the draft of the constitution because of the diversity India contains inside. Every state in India is unique and has its own diversity.

But the most beautiful and most diverse and focus attracting state is in the northern end of the country India, Article 370 of Indian Constitution talks about the special status that has been given to the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. This article stipulates autonomy for the state of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K).

Terms of the article have remained mixed in controversy owing its unequal dispensation within the framework of free India. The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution : Temporary, Transitional and special provisions.

Introduction :- The present study is aimed to trace the process of federalization in India and the inclusion of special provisions for the Jammu and Kashmir State embodied in Article 370 of the constitution of India.

Since Jammu & Kashmir presents a variant of the federal structure in which the Indian states were welded. the present study is expected to provide a perspective for the future evolution of the federal frames which the founding fathers of the constitution of India constructed.

In recent years there has been insistent emphasis on the recognition of sub-national diversities of India as components of the Indian federal system. The present study, which is focussed on analysis of constitutional placement of Jammu and Kashmir in the Indian federal structure, as a sub-national identity, reveals much and can serve as an indicator for any reconsideration of the federal relations the constitution of India embodies.

The Jammu & Kashmir is a landlocked society, which lies in the northern part of the Indian Subcontinent and is surrounded by snow-capped high mountain chains of Himalaya and Karakoram.

Article 370 of the constitution of India provides special autonomy to the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). The erstwhile Article 238, pertaining to Part B states or former princely states was replaced by the 7th constitutional Amendment in 1956 after the reorganization of Indian states.

However Article 370 overrode the provisions of Article 238 as special stipulations for Jammu and Kashmir. Article 370 have been controversial right from inception, with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the principal drafter of the Indian constitution, having refused to draft the article owing to its bias and unequal dispensations within the framework of a free India. The drafting ~~Committee~~ was eventually done by Vopalaswami Ayyangar, who was a confidante of Prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru and former aide of the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir. It was initially meant to be temporary in nature; hence it was included in the Temporary and Transitional Provisions in Part XXI (Varshney 1992, Thapliyal 2011).

Article 370 is apparently the most combative arrangement of the constitution of India. It deals exclusively with Jammu and Kashmir state that came under the administrative control of the government of India after the country's 15 month war that Pakistan began in 1947 to seize away over that state. When constitution came into existence in 1950, each and every course of action was charted in Constituent Assembly. People then observed that redrafting of Article 370 and review of the constitution of Jammu & Kashmir are essential. It holds that progressions must be established on all the critical social occasions of J&K. Given political will, genuineness of reason and spirit of deal it isn't difficult to set up a settlement which satisfies the wants of all-inclusive community of J&K.

History:- India and Pakistan picked up their freedom on 15th and 14th August 1947, respectively; J&K decided to stay autonomous. There was an agreement by Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan and India that none of them will assault Jammu and Kashmir. While India respected the agreement and worked out on limitations, Pakistan assaulted Kashmir in an offer to add it by compulsion. On 6 October 1947, Kashmir was assaulted by 'Azad Kashmir forces' upheld by Pakistan. To spare Jammu & Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh (the then leader of Jammu and Kashmir) decided to consent Jammu and Kashmir to India.

In October 1947, the promotion was made by the ruler in support of India in light of specific duties made by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru (the then Prime Minister of India). It was in the compatibility of those duties that Article 370 was consolidated in the constitution. The leader of J&K drafted the instrument of accession whereby only the three subjects were agreed by the state to the territory of India:-

- (i) External Affairs
- (ii) Defense
- (iii) Communications

The state appreciates a more noteworthy measure of self-sufficiency and the power of the union of India is confined, as in respect to other states.

The Instrument of accession for the state of Jammu & Kashmir was signed by Maharaja Hari Singh on 26th October 1947, making the state an integral part of the newly independent India.

It also marked the culmination of the longest standing conflict in South Asia. In these the most desperate of circumstances, in an act signifying sheer despondency, the wily maharaja still managed to insert clauses into the agreement to ensure Indian Jurisdiction remain confined to defence, external affairs and ~~and~~ communications. Effectively, these clauses were meant as safeguards to his own sovereignty. It also signified in some ways the maharaja's difficulty in swallowing a situation wherein he not only had to deal with Nehru, Prime Minister of India but also Sheikh Abdullah, who had consistently opposed him for over 20 years. Despite some opposition from the Constituent Assembly of India, the issue never drew the kind of vehement opposition that would have ensured its timely burial, and ultimately it became the effective precursor to Article 370 of the Indian Constitution.

Due to the opposition of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in drafting the article owing its bias and unequal dispensation within the framework of independent India's constitution, the task was entrusted to YopalaSwami Ayyangar, trusted by Prime Minister Nehru, and a former aide of the maharaja.

Text of Article 370 -:

PART XXI

TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

370 Temporary Provisions with respect to the state of Jammu and Kashmir - (1) Notwithstanding anything in this constitution,-

- (a) the provisions of article 238 shall not apply in relation to the state of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the Power of parliament to make laws for the said state shall be limited to -
 - (i) those matters in the Union List and the ~~State List~~ concurrent list which, in consultation with the Government of the state, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrumentation of Accession governing the accession of the state to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the state; and
 - (ii) such other matters in the said lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the state, the President may by order specify.

Explanation - for the purposes of this Article the government of the state means the person for the time being recognized by the President ~~as~~ as the Mahatja of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the council of ministers for the time being in office under the Maha-raja's proclamation dated the fifth day of March, 1948.

- (c) the provisions of article 1 and of this article shall apply in relation to that state;
- (d) such of the other provisions of this constitution shall apply in relation to that state subject to such expectations and modifications as the President may by order specify

Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the instrument of Accession of the state referred to in Paragraph (i) of sub-clause (b) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the state;

Provided further that no such order which relates to matters other than those referred to in the last preceding proviso shall be issued except with the concurrence of that Government.

- (2) If the concurrence of the Government of the state referred to in paragraph (ii) of sub-clause (b) of clause (1), or in the second proviso to sub-clause (d) of that clause be given before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the constitution of the state is convened, it shall be placed before such assembly for such decision as it may take thereon.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such expectations and modifications and from such date as he may specify:

Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the state referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.

Therefore article 370 makes article 1 and Article 370 itself applicable to the state of Jammu and Kashmir at once and authorizes the President to extend other Articles to the state.

features Of Jammu & Kashmir Constitution

In September-October 1951, the constituent assembly of J&K was elected by the people of the state on the basis of adult franchise to prepare the future constitution of the state and to determine its relationship with the Union of India. This sovereign body met for the first time on 31 October 1951, and took about 5 years to complete its task.

The constitution of J&K was adopted on 17 November 1956, and came into force on 26 January 1957. Its salient features (as amended from time to time) are as follows :-

- (i) It declares the state of Jammu and Kashmir to be an integral part of India
- (ii) It secures Justice, liberty and equality and fraternity to the people of the state.
- (iii) It says that the state of J&K comprises all the territory that was under the ruler of state on 15th August 1947. This meant that the territory of the state also includes the area which is under the occupation of Pakistan
- (iv) It lays down that the citizen of India is treated as a 'permanent resident' of the state if on 14 May 1954 -
 - (a) He was a state subject of class I or class II, or
 - (b) having lawfully acquired immovable property in the state, and he has been ordinarily resident in the state for 10 years prior to that date or
 - (c) any person who before 14 May 1954 was a state subject of class I and class II and who, having migrated to Pakistan after 1 March 1947, returns to the state for settlement

- (V) It clarifies that the permanent residents of the state are entitled to all rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India. But, any change in the definition of 'permanent' can be made by the state legislature only.
- (VI) It contains a list of directive principles that are to be treated as fundamental in the governance of the state. However, they are not judicially enforceable.
- (VII) It provides for a bicameral legislature consisting of the legislative assembly and the legislative council. The assembly consists of 111 members directly elected by the people. Out of this, 24 seats are to remain vacant as they are allotted for the area that is under the occupation of Pakistan. Hence, as an interim measure, the total strength of the assembly is to be taken as 87 for all practical purposes. The council consists of 36 members, most of them are maintained by the governor, who is also an integral part of the state legislature.
- (VIII) It vests the executive powers of the state in the governor appointed by the President for a term of 5 years. It provides for a council of ministers headed by the chief minister to aid and advise the governor in the exercise of his functions. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the assembly. Under the original Constitution of J&K (1957), the head of the state and head of the government were designated as sadar-i-Riyasat (President) and Wazir-i-Azam (Prime Minister) respectively. Also the head of the state was to be elected by the state assembly.

- (ix) It establishes a high court consisting of a chief justice and two or more other judges. They are appointed by the president in consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of state. The high court of J&K is a court of records and enjoys original, appellate and writ jurisdictions. However it can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights and not for any other purpose.
- (x) It provides for governor's rule, hence, the governor with the concurrence of the President of India, can assume to himself all the powers of the state government, except those of the high court. He can dissolve the assembly and dismiss the council of ministers. The governor's rule can be imposed when the state administration cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of J&K constitution. It was imposed for the 1st time in 1977. Notably in 1964, article 356 of Indian constitution (dealing with the imposition of President's rule in a state) was extended to the state of J&K.
- (xi) It declares Urdu as the official language of the state. It also permits the use of English for official purposes unless the state legislature provides otherwise.
- (xii) It lays down the procedure for its amendment. It can be amended by a bill passed in each house of the state legislature by a majority of two-thirds of total membership of that house. Such a bill must be introduced in the assembly only. However, no bill of constitutional amendment can be moved in either house if it seeks to change the relationship of the state with the union of India.

Pros & Cons :-

Pros -

- (i) It preserves and protects the ecology, environment and bio-diversity in J&K to some extent.
- (ii) government Jobs are still available to residents of J&K.
- (iii) Local Brands are still running due to less competition.
- (iv) maintains the status of J&K with union of India
- (v) less population as there are not very much industries i.e. not giving any permissions for opening new business & Industry
- (vi) maintain the inland quality
- (vii) Has to maintain Indian claims over Kashmir in world eye

Cons -

- (i) Lack of medical facilities, no single private hospital in Jammu which includes adjoining districts
- (ii) Terrorism in state because of 370 and Pakistan's claim
- (iii) Lack of basic modern facilities like high speed internet, 24 hrs electricity and water supply
- (iv) education has suffered a lot
- (v) only muslim can become chief minister of J&K
- (vi) corruption is much more in J&K than from other states, because of special status and laws .

Article 35 (A) of Constitution of India

Article 35A of the Indian Constitution is an article that empowers the Jammu and Kashmir state's legislature to define "permanent resident" of the state and provide special rights and privileges to those permanent residents which are excluded from non-permanent residents. It was added to the constitution through a Presidential Order i.e. The Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order, 1954, exercising the powers conferred by the clause (1) of the Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, and with the concurrence of the government of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Background :- Prior to 1947, Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state. The people were 'state subjects'. In the case of J&K, the political movements in the state in early 20th century led to emergence of 'hereditary state subject' as a political identity for the state's people. In particular the Pandit community had launched a 'Kashmir for the Kashmiris' movement demanding that only Kashmiris should be employed in state government jobs. Thus, the 1927, Hereditary State Subject Order granted to the state subjects the right to government office and the right to land use and ownership, which were not available to non-state subjects.

Following the accession of J&K to the Indian Union on 26 Oct. 1947, the maharaja ceded control over defence, external affairs and communication to the government of India. The Article 370 of the constitution of India and the concomitant Constitutional order of 1950 formalized this relationship.

Discussions for furthering the relationship between the state & the union continued, culminating in the 1952 Delhi Agreement whereby the governments of the state and the union agreed that Indian citizenship would be extended to all the residents of the state but the state would be empowered to legislate over the rights and privileges of the state subjects, who would now be called permanent residents.

Following the adoption of the provisions of the Delhi Agreement by the Constituent Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir, the President of India issued The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, through which Indian citizenship was extended to the residents of the state, and simultaneously Article 35A was inserted into the Indian Constitution enabling the state legislature to define the privileges of the permanent residents.

Text of Article 35A :-

"Saving of laws with respect to permanent residents and their rights" - Notwithstanding anything contained in the constitution, no existing law in force in J&K, and no law hereafter enacted by the Legislature of the state.

- (a) defining the classes of persons who are, or shall be, permanent residents of the state of Jammu and Kashmir; or
- (b) conferring on such permanent residents any special rights and privileges or imposing upon other persons any restrictions as respects
 - (i) employment under the State government
 - (ii) acquisition of immoveable property in the state
 - (iii) settlement in the state; or
 - (iv) right to scholarships and such other forms of aid as the government may provide,

shall be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any rights conferred on the other citizens of India by any provision of this part.

Enactment -: The constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order, 1954 was issued by President Rajendra Prasad under Article 370, with the advice of the union government headed by Jawahar Lal Nehru. It was enacted as a subsequent to the 1952 Delhi Agreement, reached between Nehru and the then Prime minister of Jammu and Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah, which dealt with the extension of Indian citizenship to the state of Jammu and Kashmir "state subjects".

The state is empowered, both in the Instrument of Accession and the Article 370 to decree exceptions to any extensions of the Indian Constitution to the state, other than in the matter of ceded subjects. So Article 35A is seen as an exception allowed by the Article 370, clause (1) (d).

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference was the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir at the time of the 1954 Presidential order.

As the Article 35A was added to the constitution by the executive head without any discussion in the Parliament, questions have been raised about the manner of its enactment.

Permanent Residents -: Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly incorporated in J&K Constitution discriminatory provisions under section 51 (Qualifications for membership of the Legislature). A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislature unless he is a Permanent Resident of the State. Section 127 (Transitional Provisions - until other provision is made in this behalf under this Constitution, all the laws in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and applicable to any public service or any post which continues to exist after the commencement of this Constitution, as service or post under the State, shall continue

in force so-far-as consistent with the provisions of the constitution) and Section 140 (The elections to the legislative Assembly shall be on the basis of Adult suffrage : that is to say, every person who is a permanent resident of the State and who is not less than eighteen years of age on such date) etc.

- No person who is not a Permanent Resident of Jammu & Kashmir can own property in Jammu and Kashmir
- No person who is not a Permanent Resident of Jammu & Kashmir can obtain job within Jammu and Kashmir government
- No person who is not a Permanent Resident of Jammu & Kashmir can join any professional college run by government of Jammu and Kashmir or get any form of government aid out of government funds.

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Scope Of Information Technology

Professionals in Judicial Services In India

Introduction :- Technological Developments in the field of Information and introduction of computers have made a turning point in the history of human civilization. It has brought about a sea change in all fields of human activity. It has resulted in enhanced efficiency, productivity and quality of output in every walk of life.

Extensive use of information technology by diverse organizations the world over has resulted in enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and optimal use of resources. Computers as well as electronic communication devices such as facsimile machines, electronic mail, video conferencing, provide the ability to process large volumes of data with speed and accuracy, exchange of useful information between different locations and support a higher quality of decision making. These capabilities have contributed to more efficient and responsive systems not only in business organizations but also in legal, governmental and other public systems.

While the Information Revolution arrived in India some years ago, automation has not transformed all facets of life in equal measure. It has not permeated to the subordinate judiciary, in particular resulting in old work methods based on manual systems being continued even now.

The enormous problems being faced by the judiciary due to arrests, backlog, and delays can be partly resolved by the introduction of automation in subordinate courts.

The problems faced by courts, judiciary and public seeking justice, in terms of backlog, delays and expense are well known. While there are many dimensions to these problems, improvements in operational efficiency, coordination, accessibility and speed which IT could bring about can contribute significantly towards improvement and alleviation of difficulties.

However, the present pace of development, particularly at the subordinate court level is too slow and is unlikely to have the desired impact in the near future. Massive problems need appropriately large commitments and major initiatives if a significant dent is to be made.

For achieving this a large number of information technology professionals, both fresh graduates as well as experts of various communication technology fields are required. Hence, in coming future there is a bright scope for Information Technology professionals in Indian Judiciary and supportive Judicial services nationwide.

Problems in Judiciary and Areas for I C T

Most of the bottlenecks identified by Judicial Commissions, and committee refusing to delay, waste and backlog be partly overcome if a sound judicial management information system be introduced in India. Case management, file management and docket management will be vastly improved by resorting to the use of computers. In particular the following are areas where the use of computers will result in enhanced productivity and reduction of delays.

- 1) legal information databases
- 2) On line query system for precedents, citations, codes, statutes etc
- 3) generation of cause list and online statistical reports
- 4) Online arrest matching
- 5) Online updating of data, monitoring and flagging of events
- 6) Pooling of orders and Judgements
- 7) Daily list generation with historical data of each case
- 8) word processing with standard templates including generation of notices / processes
- 9) Access to International Databases
- 10) feedback reports for use of various levels

The above are some of the areas where Information technology can be introduced after due preparation. In particular, tracking of cases would result in better monitoring and control by the Presiding Officers, rather than by Lawyers.

Transforming Indian Judiciary via Technology

Indian Judiciary faces urgent need of re-engineering its processes, optimize the use of human resources and bring about change by harnessing the potentiality of the available Information and Communication Technology to its fullest extent. In India its manpower is known for its technology expertise, and hence the IT professionals would be in demand in near future.

In Indian Judiciary, effort for computerization of some of its processes has been going on since 1990. Need was felt in 2005 to make programme of ICT enablement of Indian Judiciary mission-critical. There was an overwhelming realization in the judicial sector in favour of devising a National Policy and Action Plan with appropriate spread and phasing to implement ICT in courts across the country and their web based Interlinking.

So an E-committee was set up to assist the Chief Justice of India in formulating a National Policy on computerization of Indian Judiciary and advise technological, communication and management related changes. So the E-committee has framed the present National Policy and Action plan also known as e-Court Mission Mode Project (MMP), for ICT implementation during span of 5 years in 3 phases.

It is proposed to implement, develop, deliver and install automated decision making and decision support systems in district and subordinate courts all over the country ensuring digital connectivity between courts at all levels.

The main objectives of MMP are -

- 1.) To help judicial administration of courts in streamlining their day to day activities
- 2.) To assist judicial administration in reducing pendency of cases
- 3.) To provide transparency of information to litigants
- 4.) To provide access to legal and judicial database to judges

The services offered by e-courts are :-

- 1) Automation of Case Management Processes - case filing, Scrutiny, registration, case allocation, court proceedings, detailed entry of every case, case disposal & restoration etc.
- 2) Provision of Online Services - certified copies of orders & judgements, case status, court fee etc.
- 3) Establish Information gateways between courts and government agencies - information exchange with police, prisons, land records department, registration offices etc.
- 4) Creation of National Judicial Data Grid Agencies - monitoring of pendency in the courts

All the above services will require IT professionals from various fields like system Administrators, data entry operators, network administrators, cyber experts etc with varying level of expertise to employ them at different levels of hierarchy, complexity of tasks at different judicial levels.

Tasks and ICT Areas in M&P Requiring IT Professionals

1. Creation of ICT Infrastructure - Need to have right ICT infrastructure in place like PC clients, servers, printers, scanners, hubs, switches, routers along with cabling both data and electrical.
for deciding the make, specification, architecture and configuration of the above infrastructure requires expert's knowledge. experts in service planning which include -
 - (i) Network Planning and feasibility study - Network administrators and troubleshooters who required to analyse several complexes for laying network.
 - (ii) Site Preparation - setting up of rooms / areas for housing the devices and servers and their monitoring requires electrical and electronics engineers
 - (iii) Communication Infrastructure Setup - data rates, range, connectivity, deploying hubs, routers etc
 - (iv) System Software Development & Deployment - The hardware installed needs operating systems and other softwares to function properly and perform all the required tasks which requires System Administrators, Software developers and operators (for data entry and other operations)

2. Project Coordination & Supervision - Project co-ordination and supervision ~~are~~ with respect to knowledge of IT as well as management and capacity to analyse and coordinate at different levels of central, district and state level.
3. Coordinated Arrangement of National / International Agencies - Such national level project requires linking with national agencies like National Telecommunications Authority (NTA), other Nodal Agencies for Implementation of ECT (BDA, PSCC, Service Providers), for Supply and Installation of ECT hardware (IPM, WPSO, PSSO, TSO) etc. of other type of experts & institutions. All of this leads to increased support of IT Portfolios in these concerned agencies.
4. ICT Training - Training of the judicial officers and court staff as a vital component of the implementation process. Such mass scale training with understanding in terms of training modules ~~are~~ enable the judiciary expert IT professionals and IT professionals both at national level as well as via government organizations like CDAC, BCAITC, DOEACC etc.
5. Development of Portals and e-mail services - Setting up of judicial web portals of ordnancefiling.com etc for different district / state / central courts requires interaction with domain providers, database administrators (in managing data available and that can be viewed), data entry operators etc. Development of application servers, email servers & web servers all require specific skills related to ~~development of~~

6. Development of customized application softwares -

Applications developed so far are neither uniform nor user friendly. So, efficient and systematic development of application database manager (for systematic data retrieval & storage), design developer, UI developer, software developer with varying language expertise like Java, Python, Android, SQL server, Visual Basic etc.

Proper software development life cycle is to be followed.

7. Creation of cadre for troubleshooters and upgraders -

During execution of ICT project and even after, skilled manpower having expertise on various ICT tasks are needed for maintenance, troubleshooting and upgradation of ICT infrastructure.

System Assistants, senior System Administrators, BCA-MCA graduates are required for the purpose.
Network operators are also a must.

8. Introduction of New Technologies - with advancements in technology new services like finger Print matching, Audio visual recording, law libraries, Tele-justice, video conferencing, RFID Tags, Dockets, Digital Signatures, Biometric Identification, IVRS, SMS facility etc there is more and more room for IT professionals to employ their knowledge to judicial services.

Progress of MMP and future scope for IT Professionals

Phase 1 of MMP - 2011-15 - 639.41 crore Rs

Computerisation of 14249 district & subordinate courts
Video Conferencing facility in 488 court complexes
and 342 corresponding jails

Phase 2 of MMP - 2015-19 - 1078 crore Rs

Computerization of 16089 district & subordinate courts
Online platform to judicial proceedings of 16089 courts

Phase 3 of MMP - 2019 -

Since Phase 3 is about to start, there will be overwhelming involvement and employment of IT professionals in the upcoming years.

Although there remain plenty of hurdles that have to be overcome so that judiciary can function to its true potential. Once judicial system becomes completely successful in implementing the use of modern technology justice can be properly served to all in a quick and efficient manner.

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