CHAPTER V

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS
After going through with the data collected from source such as; learned courts, Hon'ble High Court and from the other institutions in which judges where posted and analyzed the following manner: According to age, legal domain, personal library, specialization etc.

The findings of data analysis can be summarized as follows:

1. That as per the response by age group we have hereby found that the appearance / posting of judges between the age of 41-50 years is comparatively higher side than the other age group and over all percentage appear for the same age is 33.82%. Apart from the data analysis showing on the theses I have also done the same over senior judges above the age of 60 years. (Tab. 4.1, p. 132)

2. That judges have experience over 21 -30 year in legal domain about 38.24% on the other hands judges having experience of 1-10 years and 11-20 years in the legal domain where respectively catching the percentage of 2.21% and 18.38%. (T- 4.2, p. 133)

3. That in respect of maintaining personal library and other legal software the percentage appears out of the entire research work that 95.59% judges having their own library. (T-4.3, p. 135)

4. That helps the judges while making judgment and also updates the knowledge as to what new is going on in the different high courts and apex court.

5. That in the present age like other fields, law has many diverse branches / fields and judges to deal with all cases. (T-4.4, p. 136)

6. That during research work it was specifically interviewed regarding how must judges rely on the use of IT technology and internetworking that it
was found in the entire study that 58.09% of judges use internet weekly 4% use monthly and rest of the judges either did not use or didn’t respond to this question. (T-4.5, p. 138-140)

7. That the judges are not using the legal software such as AIR, SCC or other. Law related journals and a result of which shown is very low and hence not satisfactory. (T-4.6, p. 143)

8. That because of the tight schedule 45% of judges are using the law journals weekly to fourth nightly only 8% using this module weekly, and judges have also not found sufficient time to visit the court library personally.

9. That the judges were using the case reference / citation and other material in the judgments/orders which were provided through the lawyers in their respective cases. Next source of information is newspapers and it is wildly accepted that 84% of judges were using the newspapers daily and rest of the judges did not respond against to this question. The other source of information is electronics media which is very popular now a day and everyone uses of this source frequently almost every day.

10. That in C.G. very few judges where having the knowledge IT, the government provided laptops to the courts, but due to lack of IT education very few judges where using the same, they were doing their job manually hence the answer comes “NO” in ratio of 90% hence the government must look in to the matter seriously.

11. Primary sources of information are the Order Sheet. The percentage of the use of this primary source by the judges goes up to 100% most of the judges use this source daily.
12. The Secondary source of information is the dictionary. The judge generally use dictionary up to 21.32 % but it was found that the judges rarely use the publishers catalogues as source of information.

13. In the treasury source most of the judge generally use text books, but no one use manuscript.

14. As we have offered 12 legal website as my question and their by the result of the same in the bellow mentioned ratio (T-4.9, p. 156).

15. Website used ‘Regularly’ by the judiciary person falls under the following order:

http://www.lawmp_ngp@sancharnet.com by 12(8.82%),

www.cg.co.in by 42(30.88%),

http://www.supremecourtonline.com by 52 (38.25%),

http://www.legalserviceindia.com by 49(36.03%),

http://www.supremecourtcaselaw.com by 63(46.32%),

http://www.sccl.com by 12(8.82%),

http://www.unlawbooks.com by 8 (5.88%),

http://www.lawpublisherindia.com by 15(11.03),

http://www.suvidhalawhouse.com by 39(28.68%),

www.unilawinstitute.com by 21(15.44%),

www.indiacourts.nic.in by 86 (63.24%),

www.cglsa.cg.nic.in by 58 (42.64%).
SUGGESTIONS:

Courts library are backbone of decision to make by judges, therefore its all round development the researcher has made following humble suggestion:

1. That present research work leads to the inference that nourished with quality different law journals, textbook, periodicals magazine and also directories issued by the Hon’ble apex court to their Subordinate Court.

2. That, in order to provide good and useful information, the courts and the library should be equipped with updated legal software, Internet, latest computer and other electronics gazettes.

3. That the e-court software is very old and based on very old operating system which requires updating. The laptops and the other computer hardware also require updating as well.

4. That to update the judicial system some training programmers’ ought to be conducted to train the judges.

5. That every court library shall be maintained by a qualified librarian who shall arrange the matter systematically to find and provide information as and when required.

6. That the information system (in all manners) have to be very strong, encrypted, updated from time to time with quality information.

7. That the every library ought to be user friendly, so that the accessibility of information may be easy.