

InformatiCS



JUDIS

Judgements

Judgement Information System

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"Computers are everywhere"

He is witty and good humoured, simple and forceful.

Hear him talk and you soon realize the greatness of the man.

He drives his point home with the power of crystal clear perception and the ease of a natural wit.

He talks in the common man's tongue but his profound knowledge comes through.

He is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Justice AM Ahmadi.

We present Justice Ahmadi's presidential address under the auspices of

The 1995 Media Foundation Lecture on

India's Information Super Highway: Opportunities and Obstructions.

Information Technology people appear to have a penchant for borrowing terms from other disciplines and then giving a hype to it. Twenty years ago, we heard about hardware and software. The hardware we were familiar with was those goods in the hardware shops and the software was the TV software. Then computer people took over those terms so overpoweringly that if we talk of *petal* hardware or Doordarshan software, one wonders what computer has to do with them. Then came the bug. If you ask a programmer what he is doing, he will say 'I am debugging'. Then came a horde of viruses with highly respectable names like Michaelangelo. At one time we all thought it was one of those physical viruses which affected the electronic circuits like some fungus. Then we learnt that a computer virus is only a software creature. But it can eat bits and bytes, reproduce itself and propagate like an epidemic from one computer to another. I understand it requires high IQ to design one. I am told that there are ten thousand species of computer viruses let loose. It appears to be a law and order problem. And now we have the highway and super highway. I can very well guess what the next two terms the computer people are going to coin -- Highway robbery and Highway Traffic Police. However, they will only be software.

COMPUTER IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Information Technology has pervaded every walk of life. Computers are everywhere. We are now beginning to feel the beneficial impact of Information Technology-based modernization. I would like to share with you our experience in the legal profession of using computers for streamlining Court operations. The National Informatics Centre and NICNET have supported us in this direction quite substantially. The computerization of the Cause List in the Supreme Court has led to perceptible change in the work culture of the Supreme Court as well as the High Courts. A number of measures including computerization adopted by us has brought down the pendency of cases in the Supreme Court substantially. Computerized bunching of cases can bring this number further down.

ON COURTNIC

COURTNIC is a database servicing the litigant public all over the Country, over NICNET. It is also making use of the NICNET Information Highway in some cities. The litigants need not come to Delhi to know the status of their case as they used to do in the past. Now from any of the 500 centres of NIC all over the Country, they can access the information for a very small fee of Rs 40 per query charged by NIC. Dr Seshagiri informs me that more than 200 queries are pouring in over NICNET every day, from all over

the Country.

COMING OF JUDIS

Recently I inaugurated NIC's JUDIS service. JUDIS is the short form for Judgment Information System. All recorded judgements of the Supreme Court from 1950 onwards are in the computer and are available over NICNET from every district headquarter. Even the enthusiasm displayed by not only the Lawyers and Judges, but also by the litigants in accessing this database, points out that the number of queries on NICNET from all over the Country every day may become more than even a thousand in the next few months.

GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE

NIC has a proposal for accessing Legal Information Systems all over the world using the World Wide Web Service that they have recently set up. This service, called C-WEB, is the beginning of the Worldwide Information Super Highway Service in India. With the National Highway and International Super Highway that has been set up by the National Informatics Centre, we have become one of the very few countries in the world who have operational services. I am aware that there are a few problems restricting wider access of NICNET, but I am confident that very soon most of these constraints will be removed and all promotional applications will get access to the NICNET Highway and Super Highway. ☺



NEW NIC DISTRICT CENTRE

From our Punjab Correspondent

Punjab: The NIC Mansa District Centre, Punjab was formally inaugurated by the Commissioner, Ferozpur Division, Mr SC Agarwal, IAS, on March 1, 1995.

The NIC Mansa District Centre has been operational since November 3, 1994 and has already made its presence felt in the District. ☞

GAUHATI HC CONNECTED

From our Assam Correspondent

Guwahati: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Justice AM Ahmadi inaugurated the new NIC-Gauhati High Court Computer Centre at the Gauhati High Court on February 5, 1995. The day also marked the inclusion of the Gauhati High Court in the network of high courts connected by NICNET under the COURTNIC project of NIC. ☞

NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE WITH EDI OPENED

From our Local Correspondent

New Delhi: The National Informatics Centre's efforts to computerize customs operations bore fruit when the Union Finance Minister Dr Manmohan Singh inaugurated a new custom house building equipped with state-of-the-art Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) service on February 4, 1995.

NIC was awarded the project of computerizing the Delhi Customs House, on a turnkey basis, in 1992. NIC has not only designed, developed and implemented the application software, but also procured and installed suitable hardware. NICNET as-

sumes the role of the backbone of the entire gamut of customs related communication. The project has successfully computerized the two main components of customs operations: Processing of Bills of Entry (Imports) and Shipping Bills (Exports).

The EDI system installed in the Customs House will assess and process import-export papers and documents cutting down on tedious paperwork. With EDI, the Indian trading community can exchange documents electronically with their counterparts in the rest of the world. Exporters, importers and custom house

agents will be able to transmit shipping bills, bills of entry and other related documents over dial-up links to the NICNET EDI server which in turn will forward the documents to the customs computer system for clearance.

In his inaugural address the Finance Minister said that it is imperative that businessmen be provided with the latest technology to compete in the international field. He expressed the hope that the introduction of EDI would lead to the dawn of an era of electronic commerce paving the way for simplifying procedures for customs clearance. ☞

MIZORAM GETS COMPUTERIZED ILP SYSTEM

From our Mizoram Correspondent

Aizawl: The Mizoram Home Minister Mr J Lalsangzuala recently inaugurated a Management Information System (MIS), for issuing Inner Line Permits. The MIS was developed and implemented by the Mizoram State Unit of the National Informatics Centre for the Government of India.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that use of com-

puters made work interesting and also increased efficiency and speed.

Entry to some sensitive states such as Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh is restricted by the Government of India. Any individual wishing to visit these states has to obtain a special document known as the Inner Line Permit. Due to a large number of visitors, the system

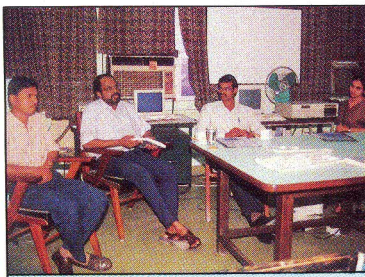
of manual issue of the permits was unable to cope with the demand. The Inner Line Permit System will facilitate easy and faster issue of inner line permits to personnel coming to Mizoram.

Mr Chetan Sanghi, Deputy Commissioner of Aizawl, along with other officials of the State Government, graced the inauguration. ☞

WORKSHOP FOR CRISP IMPLEMENTATION

From our Pondicherry Correspondent

Pondicherry: A one-day orientation programme on Computerized Rural Information System Project (CRISP) was organized for DRDA officials of Pon-



A discussion on CRISP

dicherry at the Pondicherry State Unit of the National Informatics Centre recently.

Inaugurating the workshop, the Project Director, DRDA, Mr BV Selvaraj, IAS, urged officers to use the facilities available under CRISP to effectively monitor various projects such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Training for Rural Youth and Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Integrated Rural Development Programme

(IRDP), etc. which are being implemented in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. He also requested the participants to give suggestions and feedbacks to NIC so that CRISP could be suitably adapted. He also directed the officials to provide the required data for successful implementation of CRISP in the Union Territory.

Earlier, officials from the CRISP Group, NIC Headquarters, gave a detailed briefing on the various features of CRISP followed by a demonstration

and hands-on session.

Around 30 officials from various offices of DRDA attended the programme. The following resolutions were adopted :

- ☐ DRDA will adopt the modules of CRISP one after another.
- ☐ DRDA will take necessary action to collect the required data.
- ☐ DRDA will provide a telephone connection and a modem to link its computer system with that of NIC's for transfer of messages through NICNET. ☞

JUDIS : For a just Cause

The survival of any culture in the world is dependent on its legal system to a very great extent. The law reflects the very essence of a civilization. Dispensing justice is a tough job, more so in a Country like India. Even in the seventies it had become very evident that the Indian Legal System was fast becoming overburdened. By the turn of the eighties the situation approached near chaos. Thousands of pending cases crippled the System. Justice delayed, it is said, is justice denied. The search for answers led to computerization as the most viable proposition. The National Informatics Centre stepped in to play a leading role.

On March 8, 1995 Justice AM Ahmadi, Chief Justice of India, inaugurated the Judgement Information System (JUDIS), a nationwide caselaw information system for the Supreme Court of India, developed by the National Informatics Centre. JUDIS stands out as a milestone in NIC's endeavour to provide highly organized computer support to the Judiciary of the Country.

In 1992, NIC launched its project for the development of a Court Information System (COURTIS). Today all High Courts are interconnected through NICNET and most of them are taking out automatized daily Cause Lists on computers. Information on cases pending in the Supreme Court is available from any High Court in the Country. Some of the High Courts have also been provided with terminals for recording daily orders, day-to-day judgements, etc.

JUDIS at Work

The first of its kind in India, JUDIS can be best described as a comprehensive on-line library of caselaw that contains all reportable judgements of the Supreme Court of

India from 1950 onwards. The repertoire of JUDIS consists of 25,000 judgements and is accessible from any of the 750 nodes of NICNET.

Traditionally, legal research has been carried out through use of case citators and index of the sort used in text books. Its disadvantage lies in its inherent dependency on the views of the person who develops it. A case may have many legal issues and is best left to the user to derive his own inference. To sort this out, JUDIS provides a free text-based retrieval system. By providing only the actual text part it is ensured that the user will not miss his own view point.

Simple and Easy

JUDIS is primarily meant for lawyers, judges, law officers, legal officers and liti-

gants. Users will find JUDIS a great help in preparing for their cases. Complete caselaw information is at the disposal of the User. With state-of-the-art technology, many innovative search methods make his session with JUDIS an enjoyable experience. JUDIS provides the facility to find relevant precedents to a case on virtually any subject dealt by the Supreme Court of India. It is also a powerful citator: case citations can be easily found through JUDIS. The User has the complete choice to retrieve any case based on a group of words which is a part of the text of the judgement. JUDIS does not expect the User to follow any pre-designated Subject Headings. He is free to choose his own set of typical words which he feels should be a part of the Headnotes, Acts, etc. There is simply no restriction on the set of typical words.

A long Way to go

The successful development and implementation of an information system such as JUDIS has been possible only because of the active support and co-operation of the Supreme Court. Inaugurating JUDIS, Justice Ahmadi made it amply clear that the introduction of informatics support would go a long way in strengthening the Judicial System of the Country. "I have always been a firm believer that the existing system, if put to proper use, can help us deliver the goods," he said and added that the innovations brought about by NIC would help meet the increased demands of litigants. "With JUDIS, the demand for retrieval of information on cases will increase very fast. I call upon all judges, lawyers and litigants to actively use it. It is for them to make it successful now", he appealed.

Speaking on the overall impact of computerization on the Judicial System, Justice



Chief Justice of India, Justice AM Ahmadi, delivering his inaugural address.

AM Ahmadi categorically stated that in a very short time computerization would usher in a sea change in disposal of cases. He also pointed out that all that has been achieved so far is just an indication of the potential of computerization and informatics in this field. He is confident that there will soon be a system which will enable the Courts to do away with the long list of pending cases before them. "The system should be so designed that cases on similar subjects pending before the various Courts should be decided with the help of one judgement delivered by the Apex Court", he added.☞

For further information, please contact:
Courts Informatics Division
 National Informatics Centre,
 A-Block, CGO Complex,
 Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003.
 Tlx : 031 - 61274 NICS IN ;
 Grams : NICNET HQ; Ph: 4364292;
 Fax : 91 - 11 - 4362489, 4362628
 E mail : courtis @X400.nicgw.nic.in

The JUDIS Options

JUDIS provides you with the following options for your caselaw research:

- ☐ **Case Number:** Any case that is decided by the Supreme Court can be retrieved by the Case Number of Supreme Court. For example, Civil Appeal 2982/93, etc.
- ☐ **Title:** A case can be accessed by either petitioner name or respondent name. For this you need not even know the complete name of a party. The powerful assistance menus of JUDIS help in specifying a case on which you have only vague information.
- ☐ **Period:** JUDIS provides you a list of all cases for a specified period along with full details.
- ☐ **Judge:** Retrieval with respect to Judge+combination of other keys such as Judge+Title, Judge+Act, Judge+Period, Judge+Keyword, is possible.

Judge+Title	: Gives you details of a case having a particular Title and decided by a particular Judge
Judge+Act	: Gives you all cases decided by a judge on the specific Act
Judge+Period	: Provides you cases decided by a judge during a particular period
Judge+Keyword	: Displays all cases delivered by a judge on a particular keyword
- ☐ **Act:** By mentioning any act either in full or part, all related cases can be retrieved. It also helps you in getting the latest judgement on a particular law point. This is the most useful and frequently used query by all categories of users.
- ☐ **Headnote/Judgement:** Complete headnote/judgements can be retrieved in several ways. The most powerful retrieval method is by its LEXICON. A combination of typical words which are part of headnote/judgement can be used to retrieve precedents of a case. This is the most commonly used facility.

PHOTOTALK

The NIC Lohit District Centre, Arunachal, is the first NIC Centre to operate on solar energy. The System provides reliable and clean power, irrespective of weather conditions, by combining both solar and grid power and has been working extremely well since its commissioning in February, 1995.

This project was jointly initiated by the North Eastern Council (NEC) and NIC. Lohit District in Arunachal Pradesh was selected as a pilot district because of its hostile terrain and unreliable power supply. Eleven more districts have been identified for installation of the system in the near future.☞

Solar Photovoltaic Panel of the Solar/Grid Power Pack System installed in Lohit District (Tezu) of Arunachal Pradesh. (Inset: Power Converter/Invertor of the System).



Computerized System for Transport Formalities

A note from Mr Chatter Singh, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Chandigarh Administration

The Chandigarh Unit of the National Informatics Centre has successfully developed and implemented a software package for computerized **Motor Vehicle Registration, Driving Licenses Issue and Road Tax payments**. The system has been operational for the last three years in the new DC Building, Sector-17, Chandigarh.

Integrated computerized single window services have been very effectively catering to all requirements right from checking registration papers to printing of registration slips, from a single window. As all related registers have also been computerized and linked with automatic On-line Retrieval System, other departments such as the Economics and Statistics Department and Traffic Police are also benefited. Computerization has helped in allotment of registration numbers, resale of hypothecated vehicles, avoiding duplication of numbers and identification of vehicles with incomplete particulars, to a great extent. This system has helped the traffic police in issuing *challans* and tracing vehicles involved in hit-and-run cases.

Learner's Licenses are being issued through the computer and includes details such as particulars of the holder and date of eligibility for permanent license. The task of issuing permanent licenses through the computer will also be taken up very shortly with the help of the NIC Chandigarh Union Territory Unit.

The process of payment of road taxes has been a constant irritant for both the Registration Authorities and the beneficiaries. The Registration Office has been empowered to accept road tax in cash up to Rs 200/-. In order to eliminate any possibility of wrongdoing, the computer prints out sticker stamps in lieu of the tax paid. These stamps, with the vehicle number and the amount of tax paid, are affixed to the respective registration cards.

This system is the first of its kind, and the District Administration is reaping the full benefit of computerization in this case. We are thankful to the NIC Chandigarh UT Unit for helping us evolve this system and implementing it successfully. ♪

Software for Cattle Breeding

From our Pondicherry Correspondent



software for a **Cattle Breeding Information System (CABRIS)** was formally handed over to the Pondicherry State Husbandry Minister Mr N Rangasamy

in the inaugural function of a regional seminar on **Bovine Herd Fertility** on February 22, 1995. The Minister, in turn, handed over the package to Dr K Raghunathan, Director, Department of Animal Husbandry.

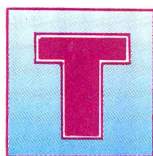
CABRIS was initially developed by the Kerala State Unit of the National Informatics Centre and later fine-tuned for implementation in Pondicherry by the Pondicherry Union Territory Unit of NIC.

The cattle breeding programme in Pondicherry was initiated back in 1980 when the frozen semen technology was introduced. Today, Pondicherry produces milk to the tune of 35,000 litres per day and has an animal population of 60,000.

CABRIS was demonstrated to the delegates in a technical session on February 23, 1995. ♪

Audit Operations made easy for DGACR Office

From our Local Correspondent



The National Informatics Centre has developed a major audit application for the office of the Director General of Audit, Central Revenues, (DGACR), Indian Audit and Accounts Department. The system has been developed in Clipper in DOS environment.

The office of DGACR reviews development schemes initiated by the Government of India and thus has to maintain information on these schemes. Various Departments and autonomous bodies of the Government of India responsible for implementing the schemes provide relevant information to the DGACR office. Before the implementation of the system, data on various schemes provided by auditee organizations were maintained physically in files and then processed when any particular scheme was taken up for audit. Since the

data was spread over a number of files and registers, collation took a lot of time. The software developed by NIC has been found very useful for maintaining data from all schemes at one place. Moreover, manipulation of data for various queries and reports

auditee institutions are arranged and maintained in five different databases:

- General Information Database
- Budget/Expenditure Information Database
- Foreign Assistance Information Database
- Other Implementing Agencies Database
- Audit Information Database

These five databases are integrated into the system using a combination of two fields --- Organization Code and Scheme Code.

The software is also available in FoxBase under the UNIX operating system and can be implemented in the offices of the financial advisors of various ministries and departments. ♪

Apart from providing information very fast, the system can also generate various decision-support reports for audit reviews of the schemes. These reports include:

- ❑ Complete information of a particular scheme
- ❑ Schemes of a particular organization
- ❑ Schemes of a particular ministry or department
- ❑ Schemes taken up for audit in a particular year

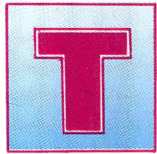
has been rendered easy, quick and accurate. The system provides various reports which can be used for effective audit planning and to monitor the status of any outstanding audit para with respect to the schemes.

All details of the schemes received from

For further information, please contact:
NIC Computer Cell,
Office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India,
10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi - 110 002.

Project envisages 'less paper' Secretariat

From our Haryana Correspondent



The Haryana State Secretariat is witnessing a cultural and organizational change brought about by the introduction of information technology by the Haryana State Unit of the National Informatics Centre. Computerization has made fast and sound decision making possible leading to overall development of the State.

Terminals have been provided to state secretaries enabling them to monitor and query the status of different projects at the press of a key. The software behind this project, nicknamed Informatics for Administrative Secretaries (IAS) covers many applications and databases. The software has been developed with the ultimate objective of creating a 'less paper' office through the automation of a wide range of activities.

A unique feature of the System is that it has been so designed as to make it entirely independent of its operating system as far as the Users are concerned. The User does not have to use any operating system commands, and many officials have been using the System quite unaware of exactly which operating system is working for him.

The software encompasses a wide range of day-to-day activities and includes components such as tour information, time planner, note pad, phone book, visiting card deck, meeting decisions, activities and achievements, file movement, VIP references, public grievances, scheme monitoring, monitoring progress reports, etc. Large databases have been built up to facilitate extraction of vital information on basic statistics of the State, State Budget, Haryana IAS Officers, telephone directory of

Haryana, Census 1991, village abstract, department pay scales, GIST services, socio-economic parameters, etc. These have further paved the way for computerization of other secretariat activities such as personnel management, follow-up of court cases, payroll processing, library management, etc.

The System is user friendly with well-defined menus and 'help' facilities. Structural and modular construction of the System lends it the flexibility of easy usage and access. Minimum computer knowledge is required to run the System.

Training courses on operating the System are already underway. In the first batch, more than 200 private secretaries, personal assistants and stenographers were trained in word processing, spreadsheet operations, and other software applications. ♪

Computer support for 6th All India Education Survey

From our Local Correspondent



National Informatics Centre has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing a Management Information System (MIS) for the Sixth All India Educational Survey being conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

The Sixth All India Educational Survey is being conducted to collect information on different aspects of education which include:

- Educational facilities in habitations, villages and towns.
- Basic information on primary/upper primary/secondary/higher secondary schools: location, management, availability of minimum infrastructure, medium of teaching, class-wise enrolment, availability of facilities for games, library, laboratories and courses.
- Selective detailed information from schools pertaining to languages.
- Enrolment information on higher secondary classes from degree colleges.
- Individual teacher information: service

particulars, teaching experience, qualification, training, etc.

- District wise information on education finance.

A booklet named *Guidelines for Survey Officers* has been brought out by NCERT giving detailed instructions on how to conduct the Survey. The Survey is being conducted in collaboration with the state governments. Collection and manual scrutiny of data is nearing completion in almost all states and union territories.

All the data collected during the Survey is being computerized to create a massive database on education. Computerization work was initiated by organizing a workshop of the State Survey Officers and the NIC State Informatics Officers in March 1994. Various aspects such as data entry, validation, integration with the 1991 Population Census database and creation of a education database of villages, towns and schools were discussed and streamlined. To help in the process, NIC brought out a reference guide on creation of a database on schools. Data

entry and computer validation of data have gained momentum and are expected to be completed very soon.

Extensive analysis of data has been planned to bring out all features of the Survey and present a total picture of school education. The Survey aims at bringing out around 600 statistical reports both for the national and state levels to meet the needs of the Users. This will be possible only with active and intensive computer support. A software has already been developed for the MIS. The work started with a workshop organized for the State Informatics Officers of NIC in February, 1995 and is going on in full swing. At this rate, basic data and macro information for the state and district administration should be available on magnetic tapes within the next eight months.

Certain provisional information relating to the number of schools and institutions, enrolment and educational facilities in rural areas will be available on NICNET in a couple of months. ♪

Periyar shows the Way

From our Tamil Nadu Correspondent

The District of Periyar in Central Tamil Nadu, with its headquarters in the town of Erode, is caressed by the river Cauvery and its tributaries. Traditionally with an agriculture-based economy, Periyar has nevertheless developed into a commercial centre. It is a major producer of milk, turmeric and textile products. Periyar is known for large-scale production of the traditional Indian drape, *lungi*.

As a district Periyar is comparatively young having been carved out of Coimbatore only in 1979. It was in 1988 that the National Informatics Centre set up the NIC Periyar District Centre to extend its services to the fledgeling District. Since then Periyar and its NIC District Centre have grown together supplementing each other and in complete harmony.

Laying the foundation

The NIC Periyar District Centre started off by developing and implementing some simple and basic but very useful information systems for the District Administration. These include monitoring systems for Public Grievances, 20-point Programme and Five Year Plan schemes; and various management information systems for the collector to monitor revenue, rural development, panchayat administration, etc. Apart from these, core sector information systems for agriculture (DISNIC-Agris, NDWDPRA), industry (Performance Evaluation) and Health (UIP, CSSM, MIS for Malaria Eradication Programme) have also been implemented.

NICNET chipped in to provide fast and reliable communication links. The effort to ac-

quaint the District with informatics was rounded off by organizing a number of training programmes for District Administration personnel. Thus the foundation was laid and the ground prepared. But it would be a tenuous process of building block by block. The next step was in the direction of micro-level information systems.

Down to grassroots

Implementation of DISNIC-PLAN was taken up on a priority basis. Data collection and entry have been completed for all the 539 revenue villages in the seven *taluks* of the District. Data validation and updation up to 1994 have also been achieved. Reports on different facilities, provided to the District Administration and District Rural Development Agency, have helped in finalizing the District Plan.

Quenching their thirst

Implementation of the MIS on Drinking Water Supply is another successful venture of the NIC Periyar District Centre. The MIS provides micro-level details such as depth, water level, pump type, etc. of each of the 7,500 public water sources spread over 400 villages in 20 blocks. Details on complaints and repair including receipt and issue of spare parts are updated every month from registers maintained in the blocks. Thus the District Administration is in a position to monitor the maintenance of pumps at the block level through this MIS. This has resulted not only in efficient monitoring and faster redressal but also in financial savings and better inventory management.

The MIS has already won recognition from a team from the UNICEF which has recom-

mended it for implementation in other districts.

Work for rural development

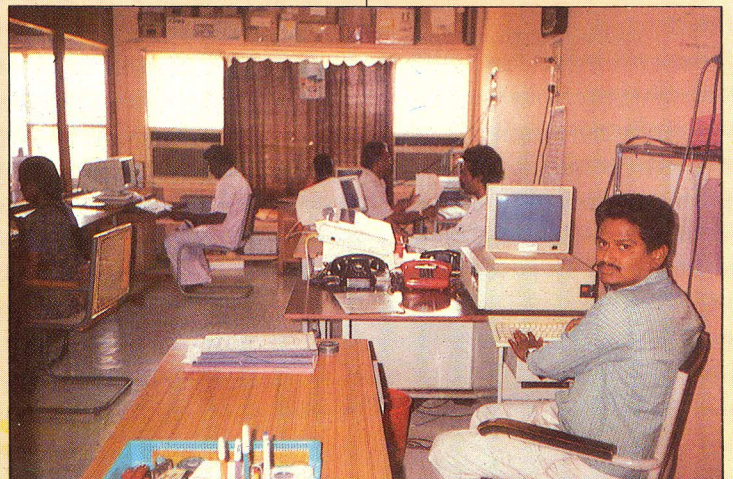
The Central Rural Information System Project (CRISP), a joint venture of the National Informatics Centre and the Rural Development Ministry, has been successfully implemented in Periyar. The DRDA computer system has been hooked up with the NIC computer system to provide more computing power and flexibility. CRISP hold special relevance for Periyar as the District is one of the 19 pilot districts selected for the implementation of the centrally-sponsored project for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). Data on every beneficiary from each DWCRA group is entered in the DWCRA module of CRISP. Monthly progress reports are sent through NICNET to NIC Headquarters for making them available to the Rural Development Ministry.

The NICNET embrace

As in all other districts of the Country, NICNET has attained

indispensability in Periyar also. NICNET services have been further enhanced by providing leased line connections starting with the Central Excise Division. Dial-up connection facility has also been established in the District. Many potential users such as the State Transport Corporation, Electricity Board and Health Department are gearing up to use dial-up NICNET connections to access NICNET services.

The NIC District Informatics Officer attends the monthly plan schemes review meeting of the Collector and all departmental heads. This goes a long way in proving the acceptance of NIC as an indispensable part of the District Administration. They have worked in tandem and reaped the fruits of their labour. Once again an equal share of the credit goes to the District Administration for extending its full co-operation and support. But all that has been achieved is only the tip of the iceberg. The onus lies with the people, the administration and NIC to ensure that no part of the Country lags behind. Districts such as Periyar show the way.



NIC Periyar District Centre buzzing with activity

