

Online Law Android App

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ABSTRACT

People facing many problems to register their case in the court this system helps them to register their case in court also ,people can select their lawyer based on their expertise. People face many difficulties in court this system helps them to complete initial inquiry of their case. The person who want to enhances his/her knowledge regarding law, articles etc. can use this online law android app.

Keywords: lawyers, law, register cases, contact lawyers

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I. INTRODUCTION

There is a rise in the amount of crime in our country and most of the people are unaware of the criminal laws under IPC (Indian Penal Code). Therefore it becomes necessary to make the citizens aware of all kinds of laws put forth by our constitution against crime so that people come forward to register case against it. This project is executed especially for this purpose. The project online law system is a software system that contains all the laws of IPC so that people can come and search for the law for respective crime. The laws are categorized into different sections according to some keywords. There is also search option available where user can find or search according to his requirement by entering his query. There is also a facility available for users to get contact of lawyers. An enquiry form is also provided where user can ask their query and can also register case and the form is sent to the court authority. This project also contains information of all the respective courts in area for respective crimes.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY:

1.Muir, L. & Douglas, A. Advent of e-business concepts in legal services and its impact on the quality of service, Managing Serv. Quality, 2001, 11(3), 175-81. doi: 10.1108/09604520110391360.

The study ascertains the perception of academic and practicing lawyers about awareness of legal information resources and problems faced by them in accessing legal information resources. Their perceptions about the development of open access legal information system were identified in developing an open-access online legal information system. A structured open-ended questionnaire was used to collect data from respondents. Researcher collected 216 filled questionnaires from academic lawyers and 181 questionnaire from practicing lawyers working in eight institutions in Delhi (India). Data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and results are presented in tables and figures. The study found significant difference in the responses of academic and practicing lawyers. 28 (13.0 %) academic lawyers and 28 (15.5 %) practicing lawyers rated online legal information resources poor. More academic lawyers were very satisfied compared to practicing lawyers in using commercial resources. It was ascertained that more number of practicing lawyers expressed 'somewhat satisfied' in using open access resources. Academic lawyers, 51 (28.7 %), expressed 'completely dissatisfied' and 33 (21.9 %) practicing lawyers stated 'completely dissatisfied' in using the open access resources. Practicing lawyers have highlighted those poor details on online legal information is a major hindrance in using legal information resources while academic lawyers mentioned several login requisites as one of the major problems. The outcome of the study can be used to develop suitable online legal information resources.

2. Solomon, Y. & Bronstein, J. Serendipity in legal information seeking behaviour: Chance encounters of family-law advocates with court rulings. Aslib J. Inf. Manage., 2016, 68(1), 112-134

This study aims to determine the behaviour of serendipity information seeking among Airlangga University lecturers in the collection of ejournal of Airlangga University library. The method used in this research is quantitative descriptive. In this case the researcher will describe serendipity in information seeking behaviour, as well as see the extent to which the form of library e-journal collection is used. The object of this research is among lecturers in the Airlangga University environment. Serendipity in information search behaviour of e-

journal collection is supported by the experience of lecturers in conducting information searches, as well as support from the ejournal system itself. The results of this study indicate that serendipity information on information search behaviour belongs to the high category. Research on information seeking behaviour has been carried out a lot, but serendipity research on information seeking behaviour is still very rarely done, especially in Indonesia, there is still no research related to it.

3. rosa, J.; Teixeira, C. & Pinto, J.S. risk factors in e-justice information systems. *Gov. Inf. Q.*, 2013, 30(3), 241-256. Doi: 10.1016/j.giq.2013.02.002

With the increase of the communication systems' bandwidth and with the dissemination of the information systems, the fields of information and communication technology application expanded in almost all directions. E-government in general and e-justice in particular are no exception and these areas suffered strong changes in the last decades. There is no democracy without a system of swift and transparent justice. Therefore, the introduction of information systems in the courts allows a decrease both in time and number of pending processes, boosting the efficiency of the services provided to citizens and to the society in general. This paper analyses and discusses different worldwide e-justice experiences. Special emphasis is addressed on the risk factors on the design, development and implementation of such systems. Finally, we present our own experience in the development of an e-justice information system in Cape Verde, an African development country. The scope of our system ranges from the design team until the training of the justice agents.

4. Kadli,J.H.&Hanchinal, v.B. Information seeking behaviour of law students in the changing digital environment. *DESIDOC J. Libra. Inf. Technol.*, 2015, 35(1), 61-68. Doi: 10.14429/djlit.35.1.8099.

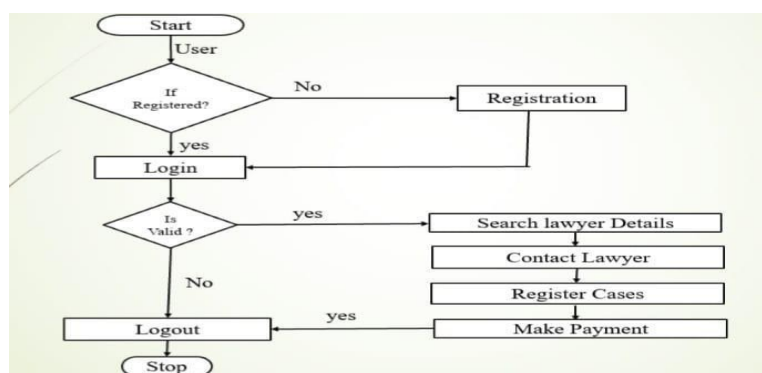
The information environment has greatly impacted on teaching, learning and research methods of higher education worldwide and India is no exception. The new technologies have facilitated smooth and systematic transformation of data into digital format. This has changed the process of access, retrieve and use of information by students and researchers. The purpose of this study is to examine the information seeking behaviour of students of two law colleges of Mumbai. To understand the information seeking behaviour of law students the concerned literature has been reviewed and questionnaire was randomly distributed to get the responses. The study mainly concentrates on frequency of visit to the library, purpose of information seeking, computer acquaintance, amount of time spent on information gathering activities, problem faced in information seeking, etc. The results of the study reveal that books are still most heavily used resources by the students. Majority of the students are familiar with using offline and online legal databases. However, the students of both the colleges face the problem of information overload on internet and lack of skills to search information. Hence, the study recommends that formal users training programme shall be conducted to optimise the use of information sources and services.

5. head, A.J. & Eisenberg, M.B. Finding context: what today's college students say about conducting research in the digital age. Project Information Literacy Report, The Information School, University of Washington, 2009, available at: http://projectinfofolit.org/pdfs/PIL_ProgressReport_2_2009 (Accessed on November 8, 2017).

A report about college students and their information-seeking strategies and research difficulties, including findings from 8,353 survey respondents from college students on 25 campuses distributed across the U.S. in spring of 2010, as part of Project Information Literacy. Respondents reported taking little at face value and were frequent evaluators of Web and library sources used for course work, and to a lesser extent, of Web content for personal use. Most respondents turned to friends and family when asking for help with evaluating information for personal use and instructors when evaluating information for course research. Respondents reported using a repertoire of research techniques—mostly for writing papers—for completing one research assignment to the next, though few respondents reported using Web 2.0 applications for collaborating on assignments. Even though most respondents considered themselves adept at finding and evaluating information, especially when it was retrieved from the Web, students reported difficulties getting started with research assignments and determining the nature and scope of what was required of them. Overall, the findings suggest students use an information-seeking and research strategy driven by efficiency and predictability for managing and controlling all of the information available to them on college campuses, though conducting comprehensive research and learning something new is important to most, along with passing the course and the grade received. Recommendations are included for how campus-wide stakeholders— faculty, librarians, and higher education administrators—can work together to help inform pedagogies for a new century.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Users will be able to search their suitable lawyers & hire them for an individual case. The primary goal of this system is to help finding suitable lawyers for a particular district. So here a question can arise how we can ensure that the lawyer will suitable? In answer to that I can say, in this system I am using filtering option to find lawyer. This lawyer finding system won't be a typical one. The system will give the user an option to filter their finding. Initially I am using three different filtering option in this system. Those are, 1. Seniority / Experience 2. Expertise 3. Location. By using these three options filtering I can assume that the user will definitely able to find the suitable lawyer for them. Moreover, he can also visit the lawyer's profile to know about the lawyer in details. The user will be also able to send the lawyers a booking request for appointment by selecting date. If the lawyer accepts his request the user will be notified. In other hand, the lawyer will also be able to see the user's details. When they get any booking request. Because only the registered users will be able send booking request. So basically, three user panel in my system. Those are three modules that are admin, lawyer, user. Any guest user will be able to see the lawyers and check their profile. But for booking lawyers they must have to register. Finally, it save the time of the users.



MODULES :

1. User Module

- A Registration: During this module, user has to be register before enter in to the online law android application
- b. Login: During this module, user has to provide the login credential created at the time of user registration.
- D. Law Search: During this module user can search the law by entering the section and select the type of Law rule such as for murder, properties, robbery etc.
- e. Layer Search: During this module user can search their lawyer based on the expertise.
- f. view Criminals: during this module user can view the criminal's details.
- G. Logout : finally, using this module user can logout from the online law android application.

2. Admin Modules:

- a. Admin Login: During this module admin must provide his login credential to enter in to the online law android application
- b. Court Entry: During this module admin can add the details of the court.
- c. Lawyer Entry: During this module admin can add the details of the expert layers based on their expertise and experience.
- c. Logout: Using this module admin can come out of the online law android application.

3. Lawyer Modules:

- a. Registration: During this module, user has to be register before enter in to the online law android application
- b. Login: During this module, user has to provide the login credential created at the time of user registration.
- c. Experience: During this module lawyer has to add the experience details.
- d.ID: During this module lawyer has to provide the unique id.
- e. Add Cases: add the new cases in the database which lawyer except.
- f. Reject Cases: lawyer has the choice to reject the cases.
- g. fees for the case: depending upon the case lawyer charge the fees.

IV. CONCLUSION:

The project online law system is a software system that contains all the laws of IPC so that people can search for the law for respective crime. The laws are categorized into different sections according to some keywords. There is also search option available where user can find or search according to his requirement by entering his query. There is also a facility available for users to get contact of lawyers. Therefore, it becomes necessary to make the citizens aware of all kinds of laws put forth by our constitution against crime so that people come forward to register case against it.

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