

Computerization of Record of Judicial
Proceedings.

[A Case Study of High Court of Justice]

Minna.

By

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DEDICATION

To my younger sister who has chosen the “path” legal profession.

FATIMA .N. MUHAMMAD.

CERTIFICATION

This project work has been read and certified by the undersigned person as having meet the requirement for the award of post graduate diploma in computer science of the Department of mathematics/computer science, federal university of technology. Minna.

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ABSTRACT

The place of courts (judiciary) in the life of any nations political setup and particularly democratic one, is so strategic that no effort is spared in ensuring its smooth performance. This objectives (smooth performance) is often achieved through the delivery of a very sound and objective judgement and or resolution of disput. The validity of any judgement on the other hand depends on the quality of its record keeping system. Thus, a court must keep a record of all inquiries and cases that it hears. This is necessary because unless there is in existence a proper record of it proceedings, a court will never arrive at a just and objective decision.

Having examine the importance of records management to the operations of judiciary, the research therefore, focuses on having a new system of record management that is very effective and could help in recording, storing and retrieving information at minimal effort.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study:

Every government is premised on three basic major institutions, that is the law making body (referred to as the legislature). The law executing body (Executive) and the adjudicating body (Judiciary). For the equilibrium and stability of government, the three institutions perform their function or distinct process within the limit of the law. The 1979 and 1999 constitution of federal republic of Nigeria enshrined this idea referred to as “ separation of power” ; which represent a clear separation and mutual independence of the executive, the legislature, and the Judiciary.

Under the doctrine, the executive or the Head of government cannot control the legislative¹, because he will not be a part of it to influence its proceedings. The legislature on the other hand does not need to fear dissolution as a result of a major defeat of a governmental measure², therefore members of the house are expected to serve as true watch dogs of the people, and refuse to allow the executive contravenes the provision of the constitution, the court are there to annul it³, provided the matter is properly brought before them.

This represents an omnibus function for the judiciary as an arbiter between government and governmental agencies and or individuals and as between one person and another or person and groups seeking adjudication. Hence the right to access to law court are unfettered once initiated properly. For instance the 1999 constitution contain adequate provision to ensure not only free access to the courts for violation of one's

right, but it also armed the courts. Sufficiently to deal with such matter. Section 36 relating to the right to fair hearing provides that:

“ In the determination of his civil rights and obligations, including any question or determination by or against any government or authority, a person shall be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or other tribunal established by law and constituted in such manner as to secure its independence and impartiality 4 ”

Consequently, the importance of the judiciary in our body politics and in every civilised society establishes its indispensability. Thus, a cursory look at this Arm of government would not be less important. A proper understanding shall establish the efficacy upon which this work seek to develop.

1.2 *THE JUDICIARY*

What we have today as court system is quite distinct from what was obtainable in the past. I.e. before colonialism and during the period. The history of the modern judiciary could be traced to 1872 when we had the first supreme court ordinance. This came by sequel to increasing transaction between colonialist and natives. But this is not to say that there hadn't been court systems before colonialism. What was attainable then was the customary court system in the south and the SHARIA. (Islamic legal code) in the north. The important distinction between the two is the keeping of records that forms part of case laws in the formalised judicial system.

The formalised judicial system operated from the colonial period through to present day Nigeria. As we shall see in subsequent discussion, record keeping of judicial proceedings has been the tool of reference in matters before courts.

Today in the present Nigeria, the judiciary is mirrored through the constitutional powers establishing courts. For instance the 1999 constitution rest judicial powers of the federation in the court. Section 6 (1)

“ The judicial powers of the federation shall be vested
in the courts to which this section relates, being the
court established for the federation”

Judicial powers is the power “of a court to decide and pronounce a judgement and carry it into effect between person and parties who bring a case before it for decision ” it is “ the right to determine actual controversies arising between litigants, duly instituted in courts of proper jurisdiction ”

Although, the terms “judicial power” and “jurisdiction are frequently used interchangeably and jurisdiction is defined as the power to hear and determine the subject matter in controversy between parties to a suit or as “the power to entertain the suit, consider the merits and render a binding decision there on” this now lead us to the doctrine of judicial proceeding.

Judicial precedence is a system upon which decision of superior courts of record are binding upon lower courts, hence, the recognition for the hierarchy of courts” in the hierarchy supreme court of Nigeria is the highest court and its decisions are final subject only to the prerogative of the Head of government. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding on court of Appeal and any other lower courts.

All decision from the inferior court of records i.e customary courts and Area court to and magistrate court lies to the state high court which is a superior court of record. Appeals against decisions of the high court lies to the court of Appeal. This distinct

position of the high court has put the court in an exclusive arena between courts of records and courts of inferior record. This explains the bulk of dispute entertained in the High court.

1.2 POWERS OF THE JUDICIARY

By S. 6(6) 1999 constitution of Nigeria, judicial powers are vested in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section:

- (a) Shall extend, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this constitution, to all inherent powers and sanctions of a court of law i.e power to interpret and sanction.
- (b) Shall extend to all matters between persons, or between government or authority and to any person in Nigeria, and to all actions and proceeding relating there to, for the of determinatio any question as to the civil rights and obligation of that person:
- (c) Shall not, except as otherwise provided by this constitution, extend to any issue or question as to whether any act or omission by any law or any judicial decision is in conformity with the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy set out in chapter two of this constitution.

Consequently, the protection of the whole organic law referred to as the groundnorm is vested in the courts and any act done which is ultra vires the constitution shall to that extend be declared by the court as null and void.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Having considered the functions of judiciary as enumerated in its powers, this makes the organ an indispensable tier in a democratic set up. The success of the judiciary among other things would depend on its ability to keep proper records devoid of manually devised methods for Good record keeping is a sine qua non to judicial administration.

It is only advantageous to enhance the performance of the judiciary through the introduction of an electronic means of keeping record otherwise known as computerization.

1.5 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The effective performance of any court is measured by its sound and just decision. This in turn largely depends on the efficacy of record keeping. Bearing in mind such paramount importance of method of record keeping, the old traditional method of record keeping constitutes a major problem.

It is in view of the above problem, that the researcher feels there is the urgent need to replace the old method with a new (computerized) one.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Judicial proceedings usually start from the litigation process and pass through the trial stages to end in judgement stage. These various stages will be considered in computerization procedures. The research though, is restricted to procedures only in the high court, attempt would be made to extensively discuss the constitution, composition,

jurisdiction, methods of commencing actions in the high court and other incidental matters related to proceedings in the high court.

This is with a view to appreciating the enormous responsibility vested in the court in the dispensation of justice that makes the need for computerization a relevant necessity.

1.7 DEFINATIONS OF TERMS

- 1. Judiciary - The system of law court in a country.*
- 2. Litigation - Process of making a claim in a law court. (filling a case)*
- 3. Judgement - Final decision of a court.*
- 4. Ultra - Outside limit set by law.*
- 5. Grounduorm- Constitution*
- 6. Jurisdiction- Right to exercise legal authority legal authority*
- 7. Proceeding- Records of activities of a court.*
- 8. CFRN - Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria.*

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 *HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE NIGER STATE*

The Niger State High court of justice with Headquarters in Minna, the state capital is establish under section 270 of the 1999 constitution of Nigeria. It is an omnibus section that provides for the establishment of High court in each state of the Federation. Therefore any reference to the high court under the constitution include High court of Niger State.

The High court shall have judicial division all over the state. In its present establishment, the Niger State High court has the following judicial division.

- a) MINNA JUDICIAL DIVISION
- b) BIDA JUDICIAL DIVISION
- c) KONTAGORA JUDICIAL DIVISION
- d) SULEJA JUDICIAL DIVISION
- e) BORGU JUDICIAL DIVISION

The state High court consist of a chief judge and such number of judges of the High court as may be premised by law of the House of Assembly of the state. The chief judge is appointed by the Governor of the State on the recommendation of National judicial council subject to the confirmation of the state house of Assembly. In the instant case, Niger state House of Assembly. A judge is appointable by the Governor in the recommendation at of the National judicial council but not subject to any conformation of the house of Assembly³.

The qualification for holding the office of a state High court judge is the attainment of at least 10 years post call to bar experience⁴. The coordination and

administration of the judiciary is performed by the chief judge as the head of the judiciary. In the judicial division where there exist more than one High court, the most senior judge will be the administrative judge who will have the responsibility of distributing cases and general co-ordination of judicial activities in the division and will be answerable to the chief judge.

2.2 *JURISDICTION*

This refers to administration of justice; the right to exercise legal authority or the extend of such legal authority. Thus, the constitution provides:

“The High court of a state shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil proceedings in which the existed or extend of legal right, power, duty, liability, privileges, interest obligation or claims is in issue or to hear and determine any criminal proceedings involving or relating to any penalty, forfeiture, punishment or other liability in respect of an offence committed by any person” (S.272(1))

The court under both 1979 and 1999 constitution have the widest jurisdiction. By S.236 of 1979 constitution, it has unlimited jurisdiction and virtually all kinds of actions could commenced in the High court.

- 2) The intervention of the High court may also be sought where the lower court or tribunal acted in violation and or disregard of rules of Natural justice e.g where the court shared bias or where the court did not adapt the role of law i.e Audi – altoram – partem (let the other party be heard).
- 3) Where the lower court is acting in excess of its jurisdiction – AYINDE V. low District grade 3 customary court (1965) WNLR 408.

An aggrieved party may seek the intervention of the High court by applying for any of the following prerogative orders.

- (A) *ORDER OF CERTIORARY* – This is a form of application whereby the High court may be urged upon to call for the records of a lower court, tribunal or a quasis- judicial body for the purpose of review.
- (B) *ORDER OF PROHIBITION* – An application may be made to the High court urging it to stop a lower court or tribunal or administrative body performing a public duty, judicial or gauss- judicial function from performing the function which it is performing wrongly.
- (C) *ORDER OF MANDAMUS* – This is an application for an order of mandamus may be brought to the High court to compel some one in authority to perform his duty which is his legal obligation to perform.
- (D) *INJUNCTION* – This is an application whereby an order of court is sought against a person or body of persons to compel them to do or refrain from doing an act.
- (E) *DECLARATORY ORDER* – An order of a court may be sort to declare as valid or otherwise the proceedings, decision or orders of a courts (lower), body or tribunal or governmental agencies in respect of actions taken by them.
- (F) *HABEAS CORPUS* – This is an application which may be made to the High court to order the production of the body of a person detained by any authority for him to be dealt with according to law by the courts, or for the authority detaining

him to show sufficient reason as to why the detainee should not be released from custody.

In the exercise of its jurisdiction, the high court shall have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil, criminal matters and supervisory jurisdiction.

2.3 COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION IN THE HIGH COURT

There are four types of originating processes in the High court. Commencement of action is regulated by the rules of court and for the purposes of Niger state High court, the rules applicable is the uniform civil procedure rule. Reference in thus there to.

- (1) **THE ORIGINATING MOTION** – (ORDER 3 RULE 2 (3)). It is done by coming to court by way of application. This mode of commencement is only used when the law provides for it. Example for an order of mandamus.
- (2) **PETITION** – A petition is another means of commencing proceedings in the High court. It is begun by way of a written application setting out a party's case in details. Order 3 Rule 2 (3) UCPR. Example of petition includes petition for winding up of a company under S. 410 (1) companies and allied matters Act 1990.
- (3) **ORIGINATING SUMMONS** – ORDER 3 RULE 2 (2) this is used to commence actions that are not contentious in court.
- (4) **THE WRIT OF SUMMONS:** - This is used for every action in the High court.

0.3 R2 (1) provides: - subject to any act, decree, law, edict or this rules by virtue of which proceedings may expressly begun otherwise, the following shall be begun by writ:-

- (a) A claim made by the plaintiff for any relief or remedy, for a tort or civil wrong.
- (b) A claim based on allegation of fraud
- (c) A claim for damages, for breach of duty under a contract or otherwise including damages claimed in respect of debt, personal injury or with respect to property.

2.4 *RELEVANCE OF RECORDS*

To set down in writing for reference; preserve for use, by writing or in other ways, e.g. on a disc, magnetic tape, video tape, film etc. is defined to form part of record. This by necessary implication under the ambit of law constitute a document. A document is any substance eg paper, wood, bone or metal on which there are figures, letters or marks which are printed, type written, hand written, engraved or embossed in order to make a record or convey a definite meaning or statement.

Accordingly section² (1) evidence Act provides that documents includes books, maps, plans, drawing and photographs. A document includes computer diskette and print out. Consequently it would be safe to conclude here that anything the court would refer to must be a document of which proper record of such document are kept.

Therefore, in court from the papers that constitute originating processes motion papers and affidavits in support of such motion, evidence of services of process, rulings and judgment of the court constitute document of which records are properly maintained. Thus, this overwhelming position has made documentary evidence an important piece in the law of evidence. The usual argument borders on who is the maker of the document, is it private or public document, who has proper custody and in what form can it be tendered. Once a document is admitted in evidence, section 132 of Evidence Act applies:-

“When any judgment of any court or any other judicial or official

proceedings, or any contract, or any grant or other disposition of property has been reduced to the form of a document or series of document, no evidence may be given of such judgement or proceedings or of the term of such contract, grant or disposition of property except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents, in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provision here in before contained; nor may the contents of any such document be contradicted, altered added to or varied by oral evidence”.

The implication of the above provision is that it will render inadmissible a document otherwise admissible if there is anything that will shake the credibility of such document whether from record or otherwise. To avoid this is to have a safe and accurate mode of record keeping to be able to render the document itself in evidence. For example several judgement of which there was no proper recording were held to be void.

In AJAYI V. STATE (1978) ILRN 260, the judge in the course of reading the judgement said he was reading the judgement from a note scribbled by his son. The records sent to the court of Appeal did not indicate this.

By attempting to date the latter judgement the one sent to the court of Appeal which he did not read to the accused in court so as to tally with what he actually read in court, he was held to be in violation of section 245 CPA.

Also judgement dictated in open court is void for lack of record. In OKORUWA and other V. THE STATAE (1975) 5 S.C 23, instead of recording his judgment in writing and signing it and then pronouncing it at the same time, Justice Ome – Ebuha dictated the

judgement. The Supreme Court held that he was in error. It should be noted that it is a constitutional provision that judgement must be (for the purpose of record) in writing. Thus, section 294 (1) 1999 CFRN stipulates as follows:

“Every court established under this constitution shall deliver its decision in writing not later than ninety (90) days after the conclusion of evidence and final address and furnish all parties to the cause or matter determined with duly authenticated copies of the decision within seven days of the delivery there of “.

To conclude on this aspect of discussion, a diagnosis has been made to see the relevancy of record keeping in court vide its importance and legal implication resulting from failure to record proceedings. Thus, record of every proceeding in court once done properly ensure objectivity and sincerity in the quality of its decisions. Any act done opposed to above premise is subjectiveness fully capable of eroding public confidence in the judicial system that is the last hope of the common man.

The importance of public confidence in the judicial system remain a fact that cannot be contested particularly in this period of our nascent democracy. Now, for the court to perform its functions under the constitution effectively and satisfactorily it must not only be purposive in its construction of the provision of the constitution and other laws, but also in the method its records are kept.

2.5 JUDICIAL REPORTS

Nigerian court apply the principle of common law and equity in reaching their decision. By the doctrine of judicial precedence as applicable in other common law contries, lower courts are bound by the decision of higher courts. This flows in the hieracly of courts. In Nigeria therefore, the decision of the supreme court binds the court of Appeal, the court

of Appeal binds the High courts, the High court binds the magistrate court and other lower court. This doctrine of judicial precedence is effectively achieved through the means of effective judicial reportage.

Establishing a law means ability to find the applicable law by the use of legal literatures. There are three (3) classes of legal literature.

- 1) Primary source
- 2) Secondary source
- 3) Tertiary source

For the purpose of this sub-heading, we are only concerned with the first one i.e. primary source under which judicial reports falls. Thus, judicial report as a primary source include statute books, and law reports. They are referred to as such because they state the law, which governs a particular matter. Most of the primary sources contains the received English laws, Nigerian legislation, Nigeria case law and aspect of Islamic law.

A judge and other legal practitioners wishing to find the law must consult the primary sources of law because of its wide classification of legal issues contained in law reports.

For instance, most client are laymen in law, they cannot help presenting issue in a story telling form after which he is duty bound to classify issues into legal form. Taking into consideration the various branches of the law into which such issues may fall.

The analytical skill acquire by a legal practitioner during legal education and training will be used to classify the matter into legal categories. He must first determine whether a matter falls within international law or domestic or municipal law. Note that matters between individual or group in a particular society fall within or under domestic law, while matters between sovereign state fall under or within international law.

It then follows that most of the matters handled by legal practitioners mainly fall within the scope of municipal law, and in such cases the practitioner must further determine, by classification, the area of domestic law in which the matter falls. The practitioner must determine whether the matter and issues raised by litigants falls within criminal or civil law such as land law, contract, torts and in the case of criminal law whether it falls within the law of theft, rape, homicide e.t.c. to enable him apply the relevant law.

The preponderance of cases and the classifications understandable necessitated judicial reportage which has helped in great extent in ensuring continuity and precedence in trials and advocacy. The constraint however, remains effective reportage due to lack of proper record keeping means of issues determined and those sort to be determined and of which reference need to be done.

2.6 WHY COMPUTER IN JUDICIAL RECORDS KEEPING—THE IT ERA

Computers and information technology represent the way forward for the legal profession both within and outside Nigeria. It is therefore, expedient to ensure that all courts and legal practitioners are given adequate training in infotech so as to align them with the changing face of the cherished legal profession.

In the legal profession worldwide, firms such as Butterworth have embraced and introduced the use of computers to the Bar and Bench ⁷ the advantages of this effort should be adequately utilized here to enable us keep with tune of the moment. Information technology is the acquisition processing, storage and dissemination of vocal, pictorial, textual and numeric information by a micro electronic basic combination of computing and telecommunication. In the past, information handling involved massive

dependence on papers. The emphasis has now slighted to the creation, storage, and transmission of tiny electrical impulses.

A computer system consist of the Hardware and Software. Must people assume that the hardware – the kind of things you can see and gets your hands on – is the computer. The truth is that the programs which run inside the computer are much more important in giving the computer its capability and personality. Once the computer is switched on, it will normally take practitioner to a program manager (windows) which will display in little windows, the different software contained in the computer. It enable the user work concurrently on several software at the same time. For instance a lawyer can down load a case on negligence from England into his computer he can then paste such a case in the brief of argument that he is preparing.

Consequently, computer in judicial record keeping is important in view of its merits over the demerits i.e as between manual and computerized data processing system as follow:

1. **SPEED** – Computers can quickly process data faster than a human. This means a computer has a higher productivity and is cheaper for a large volume of data processing as attainable in court than during work manually.
2. **ACCURACY** – Computer are generally accurate where as human beings are prone to errors. In the instance case, where a secretary in court types a ten page document filled with errors, once the judge corrects the mistakes, the document will have do be re-type fully, where as if a computer is involved, the mistakes are corrected in time and the document is printed out.

3. **VOLUME AND COMPLEXITY** – As courts workload grows, storage becomes more complex too. Still, the need for more cases have to be processed. The volume of data work is often beyond the scope of staff, while a computer absorbs any matter / volume of information.
4. **FLEXIBILITY** – Computers are highly versatile in the number of processing operations and presentational formats that can be used. They can be used for automatic reporting , the production of judgement, planing and decision support along with many other things.
5. **ACCESSIBILITY** – Information is store electrically, saving enormous amounts of physical speed and making data quickly accessible through terminals.

Generally, infortech involves moderate expenditure but once it is in place, the marginal cost of processing are much reduced by lowering staff level and cost for again volume of output. Such a cost structure offers the opportunity of keeping economics of scale; a reduction in the unit cost of high volume of courts works⁹. It is in view of the above reasons, that the researcher feels there is need to replace the old method with a computerized system.

CHAPTER THREE

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

3.0 INTRODUCTION

A system can be regarded as a set of interacting elements responding to input in order to generate output. It can also be define as a collection of components either physical or non – physical in nature which interact with one another towards, a common objective. Thus, the system analysis and design stage involve analysing the present existing system to enable the designing of the proposed new system. The analysis of the existing system is considered paramount because the design of a new system is always to a large extent dependant on what ever information gather during the analysis of the existing system.

This chapter will begin with the description of the existing method of records keeping and also outline the problems associated with it, so that the new system to be designed will enhance general performance and meet the expected benefits. Therefore, system analysis is the process of determining how best to use computer with other resources to perform a task at optimum benefit: - increase efficiency, minimises problem and achievement of set objective.

3.1 THE EXISTING SYSTEM

Judiciary as an organisation, has the primary responsibility of receiving complaints or/and claims from individuals, corporate bodies and even governmental organisation seeking one redress or the other. In accomplishing such a task various records are called, analysed and kept which aid in arriving at a just and logical decision. The litigation department has the responsibility of receiving and keeping records of all litigation

matters, including cases of first instance and cases on appeal and decision reached on such appeal.

A complainant, usually represented by a legal practitioner, filed his / her complaints or / and claims in writing and supported by an affidavit at the registry of litigation department of the state high court. On receipt, the document (statements of claims) will be registered and given a case number and forwarded to the chief judge who gives directive as to which court such case should be mentioned and subsequently tried. On the other hand lies the process of a second instance case: a complainant filed his case in the court and the case is subsequently tried and a judgement obtained, but to the dissatisfaction of one party to the suite. Here the aggrieved party has the right to give a notice of appeal, stating that he is not satisfy with the judgement and wish to appeal against the decision of the court.

In this instance, the registrar litigation will immediately notify the court that tried the case and urge its registrar to prepare and authenticate all records of proceeding in respect of such case. The litigation registrar there after, processes the appeal documents and attach to it the authenticated copy of record of proceeding to be forwarded to the court of appeal for there consideration and prompt action. Thus, all these processes are conducted manually.

3.2 OBSERVATION ON THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The judiciary in carrying out its statutory function as enumerated above, it has been observed that there exist some factors that impede against record management in litigation department.

Such Impediment include: -

1. misplacement of important document along the process.
2. Bulky paper work at the point of filing cases.
3. Excessive time wasting in tracing the position of a certain cases at a point in time.
4. Lack of adequate facilities to enhance proper documentation. [e.g cabinet] which result into an untidy office.

All the above observed problems does hinder the smooth operation of the system. It is therefore, based on such premise that it is concluded that replacing the old system with a computerized one will eliminate or at least reduce the problem.

3.2 THE DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

Having examined the weakness attributed to the existing system, the next stage is to logically design a new system. The new system will receive records and keep (store) data, just like the registrar litigation will do but manually. Based on the circumstance of need, it is also designed to provide such record on demand.

3.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY

This is one of the vital stage in developing a new system. The feasibility study examines the existing system as it operates, consider its problem and proffer alternative ways to doing the work. Thus, feasibility study involves determining whether a solution to the problem is feasible or otherwise. This is to avoid wasting many hours of effort and large financial cost on a project that is too large, too uncontrollable, or simply impossible to carry out.

Feasibility study entails exploration of alternative designs and analysis of the cost and benefits of each alternative. This is done by gathering and interpreting facts in order to develop a proper understanding of the system so as to analyse the problem associated

with it. The outcome of this feasibility study is used to determine what should be done to solve the problem of the existing system. The existing system is manually carried out.

3.5 *COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS*

This involves weighing the cost against the benefit derivable from the introduction of computerized system, it is aimed at ensuring that only worthy project are undertaking.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT –The system requirement has to do with computer configuration needed for the new system.

A computer configuration is collection of hardware which forms a complete computer system.

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|---|
| A. | Development Cost | N | K |
| | Equipment – 2 pc | | |
| | software implementation | | |
| | printers | | |
| | stabilizers / ups | | |
| | installation | | |
| | personel training | | |
| | miscellaneous | | |
| | total | | |
| B. | OPERATION COST | N | K |
| | labour cost | | |
| | Equipment maintenance | | |
| | program maintenance | | |
| | utilities | | |

2 A/C (2HP)

miscellaneous

Total

Grand Total (A&B)

3.6 BENEFITS DERIVABLE FROM NEW SYSTEM

- Reduction in bulk papers at the point of filing cases.
- Better planing of information.
- Faster and more efficient means of tracing the position of a paticular case at a point in time.
- Guarantee security of Record.
- Prevent misfiling of documents
- Allow quick availability of record of proceedings

3.7 SYSTEM CONVERSION

System conversion, also refer to as change over, is the process of converting or changing over file from the old to the new method. This is done to aid in the transformation of the existing system to the newly developed one; after confirming that the new system is working well and efficiently. System conversion is completed when the actual change over from the old to the new takes place. This process can be achieved in a number of ways, which includes - direct change over parallel running and stage running.

Parallel running is chosen for this system. This implies receiving and keeping record on litigation and court proceedings through both manual and the computer based system, until such a time when the user is satisfied with the results of the new system. This method of change over is preferred because it allows the running of both old and the

new system concurrently until such a time that there isn't any reasonable doubt to the workability of the new system. It also gives an opportunity of comparing the results of the new system with the existing one before acceptance, thereby promoting users confidence.

CHAPTER FOUR

3 *SOFTWARE / PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT*

This is a general term used to describe all the various programs that may be used on a computer system together with their associated documentation software are simply program. A computer program is defined as a sequence of coded (in a language the computer can understand) instruction given to the computer to obey in order to accomplish a specific task.

4.2 *INTRODUCTION:*

The software (visual basic) is generally a data base management system (DBMS) which is a highly filing system that manages the database files used for maintaining and extracting information from it. It is an idea soft ware for management information system (MIS). It has the capabilities to :-

- 1 Add, delete and review records in a file.
- 2 Extract and list all records or some that meet specific criterion
- 3 Query the file or make enquiries
- 4 Sort the records
- 5 Generate Formatted Records

4.3 *DESIGN OF DATA BASE STRUCTURE.*

The word Database means a collection of stored data which is organised in such a way that it satisfies all the data requirement of an organisation (court of law). Now at this stage of analysis of data and design of a new system, the database structure was analysed so that the files which hold this data in the new computer system could be designed.

4.4 FUNCTIONAL DEPENDENCY OF DATABASE.

It was discovered that a lot of data are functionally dependent on one another. For example during database analysis it was observed that every defendant or plaintiff at the court has being assigned a code. Hence the “defendant or plaintiff names” can only be accessed if this code is known. The file or database designed applied here is that all the possible “defendant or plaintiff names’ were stored in a file and each one had the code by which it can be accessed. Thus design pattern for data base was adapted for two main reasons.

- (1) To ensure that each piece of data (defendant or plaintiff name) is accessible to any process which needs it.
- (2) To ensure that each piece of data (defendant or plaintiff names) is hold in only one place.

4.5 CHOICE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE.

The choice of which software or programming language or high level language to use for coding was oriented towards database management software. This is because the proposed system involves a lot of record keeping and not much calculation.

4.6 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The program development is the process of transforming the newly designed system into a computer program using a high level language or a software development package.

Stages below:-

- 1 Coding
- 2 Testing and debugging
- 3 Documentation

4.6.1 CODING OF PROGRAM

Before the program could be coded there was a problem of choice of which language to use. But this was resolved easily because of the type of data and system to be developed.

3.2.1 TESTING AND DEBUGGING OF PROGRAM.

After the choice of software development package was made the coding was done using a Visual basic package and on completing of coding the computer was run as testing by using data which had already known results.

After the test run, all the errors encountered in the program were removed through a process called debugging. Testing and debugging were repeated until the program was working satisfactorily.

4.6 DOCUMENTATION THE OF NEW SYSTEM.

After the whole program was run without problem, a complete documentation of the system was carried out.

4.7 FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE CHOOSSEN

- i Use of multiple file form
- ii Data Abstraction
- iii it's a R.A.D tool
- iv it's a Visual component

4.8 HARD WARE REQUIREMENT

A new computer configured with a high resolution monitor, a mouse. A keyboard and a hard disk of at least 4.3GB with a speed of 16Mhz or more to foster efficiency

- Two external disk drives

- A CD ROM drive
- At least 64MB of RAM for expansion
- For best result the lesser Jet printer or An Epson LQ1050 is desirable.
- A /VGA or SVGA colour graphic monitor.

Also an un – interrupted power supply (UPS) would be very good advantage.

3.9 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEM.

The system implementation is the process of making the system fully operational. All data must now be created and stored in the format quired by the new system. Hence all the record already on file and paper are to be transferred to the storage medium of the new system.

3.10 CHANGE OVER PROCEDURE

This refers to system conversion – which is actually transition from the old system to the new one, should be done gradually and stage by stage.

4.11 TRAINING

The viability of this software depends on whether enough users can productively use the software. It becomes necessary to train personnel on computer literacy and on how to use the present system.

3.11 MAINTENANCE.

This is the process used to eliminate errors and makes changes necessary to keep the running of the program on the computer.

3.12 *INPUT SPECIFICATION.*

Input data are provided on one of four forms. The form contains the following text fields:-

- a) Suit number
- b) Plaintiff / complainant
- c) Defendant / Accused
- d) Cause of Action
- e) Data of entry / Date Opened
- f) Data closed
- g) Court assigned to
- h) Remarks
- i) Court proceedings

4.14 *OUTPUT SPECIFICATION:-*

For each form, the input fields also serve as the output fields. The output is provided whenever the form shows up. However, input is received whenever the operator states that there is a new case or decides to modify the court proceedings.

3.13 *STARTING THE SYSTEM.*

THE MENU STRUCTURE

The program displays a menu bar. The menu has four options;-

1. *FILE:*

This provides three options:

- A Save: To save the current job.
- B Print: To print the current court proceedings being read.
- C Exit: To exit the program

2 LITIGATIONS OFFICE: This provides three options:

I. Fresh Case: civil criminal.

This provides access to the database handling fresh civil and criminal cases selecting this option will bring up a password control box

B Appealed cases: civil or criminal.

This provides access to cases under appeal. A selection of this will also be able for a password.

3. Password : this option allow authorized personnel to add, modify or delete password

1 HIGH COURT;

This provides access to any one of the seven (7) high courts it also provides access to the database writer passwords for the high courts.

2 JUDGE:

This permit a judge to read a case and attest to it, thus closing the case file. It also holds the passwords, which the judges use to gain access.

CHAPTER FIVE

LIMITATION ,RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Limitation: A package meant to serve a place or organisation like the high court of justice must run a client server system with the server program located on one system and all other places running the client program.

The scope of this project is that of the automation of a litigation process. The program to be used by the litigation office acts more as a client. It simply hooks up to a database and store information there. The program, therefore does not show client – server characteristics.

Conclusion & Recommendation

From the study, it was discovered that the manual method of keeping records of Judicial proceedings is very cumbersome and in some cases even facilitates manipulations of useful evidence. Thus, a change becomes very necessary. The adequate involvement of a computer has been considered to eliminate these problems. Manual operations are nowadays being substituted with computer based programs worldwide in all aspects of human endeavors. This is because computer have the ability to perform a given set of instructions with all the necessary accuracy and extremely fast without error, thus, making its need in most establishment inevitable.

However, it could be agreed that a computer based procedure need to be designed in such a way to achieve the benefit of computer usage in terms of speed, full automation of procedure, avoid constant problems and ensure security of data. It is based on this

need that a new designed computerized system of judicial record keeping is recommended for Niger State Judiciary.

Specifically, the litigation office that has a computer and this software installed in the system, stand to benefit from this newly designed system for the following reasons:

1. Speed in processing:- at the point of filling cases.
2. Large storage facilities.
3. Guarantee security of records
4. Faster and more efficient means of tracing the position of a particular case at a point in time.
5. Allow quick availability of records of proceeding.

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May 27th – 30th , 2000.

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```

REM FILE NAME PROJECT1.VBP
Type=Exe
Form=Form1.frm
Reference=*\G{00020430-0000-0000-C000-
000000000046}#2.0#0#C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM\STDOLE2.TL
B#OLE Automation
Reference=*\G{00025E01-0000-0000-C000-
000000000046}#4.0#0#C:\PROGRAM FILES\COMMON
FILES\MICROSOFT SHARED\DAO\DAO350.DLL#Microsoft
DAO 3.5 Object Library
Form=frmCivilAppeal.frm
Form=frmCrime1.st.frm
Form=frmCrimeAppeal.frm
Object={3B7C8863-D78F-101B-B9B5-04021C009402}#1.2#0;
RICHTEX32.OCX
Form=frmCivil1.st.frm
Form=Form2.frm
IconForm="Form1"
Startup="Form1"
HelpFile=""
Command32=""
Name="Project1"
HelpContextID="0"
CompatibleMode="0"
MajorVer=1
MinorVer=0
RevisionVer=0
AutoIncrementVer=0
ServerSupportFiles=0
VersionCompanyName="Min"
CompilationType=0
OptimizationType=0
FavorPentiumPro(tm)=0
CodeViewDebugInfo=0
NoAliasing=0
BoundsCheck=0
OverflowCheck=0
FIPointCheck=0
FDIVCheck=0
UnroundedFP=0
StartMode=0
Unattended=0
Retained=0
ThreadPerObject=0
MaxNumberOfThreads=1

[MS Transaction Server]
AutoRefresh=1

```

```

-----
REM FILE NAME FORM2.FRM

```

```

VERSION 5.00
Begin VB.Form Form2
    Caption       = "About"
    ClientHeight = 2790
    ClientLeft   = 60
    ClientTop    = 360
    ClientWidth  = 3915
    ControlBox   = 0 'False
    LinkTopic    = "Form2"
    ScaleHeight  = 2790
    ScaleWidth   = 3915
    StartUpPosition = 2 'CenterScreen
Begin VB.CommandButton Command1
    Caption       = "&Ok"
    Height        = 495
    Left          = 1320
    TabIndex      = 3
    Top           = 2040
    Width         = 1215
End

```

```

Begin VB.Label Label3
    Caption       = "SEPTEMBER 2000"
BeginProperty Font
    Name         = "Modern No. 20"
    Size         = 9.75
    CharSet      = 0
    Weight       = 500
    Underline    = 0 'False
    Italic       = 0 'False
    Strikethrough = 0 'False
EndProperty
    Height        = 375
    Left          = 120
    TabIndex      = 2
    Top           = 1440
    Width         = 3735
End

```

```

Begin VB.Label Label2
    Caption       = "PGD/MSC/99/802"
BeginProperty Font
    Name         = "Modern No. 20"
    Size         = 9.75
    CharSet      = 0
    Weight       = 500
    Underline    = 0 'False
    Italic       = 0 'False
    Strikethrough = 0 'False
EndProperty
    Height        = 375
    Left          = 120
    TabIndex      = 1
    Top           = 840
    Width         = 3615
End

```

```

Begin VB.Label Label1
    Caption       = "THIS PROJECT WAS WRITTEN BY
USMAN MUHAMMAD DATTIJO"
BeginProperty Font
    Name         = "Modern No. 20"
    Size         = 9.75
    CharSet      = 0
    Weight       = 500
    Underline    = 0 'False
    Italic       = 0 'False
    Strikethrough = 0 'False
EndProperty
    Height        = 495
    Left          = 120
    TabIndex      = 0
    Top           = 120
    Width         = 3615
End

```

```

End
Attribute VB_Name = "Form2"
Attribute VB_GlobalNameSpace = False
Attribute VB_Creatable = False
Attribute VB_PredeclaredId = True
Attribute VB_Exposed = False
Private Sub Command1_Click()
    Unload Me
End Sub

```

```

-----
REM FILE NAME FORM1.FRM

```

```

VERSION 5.00
Begin VB.Form Form1
    BorderStyle   = 1 'Fixed Single
    Caption       = "HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE"
    ClientHeight  = 9345
    ClientLeft    = 45
    ClientTop     = 615

```

```

ClientWidth = 11910
ControlBox = 0 'False
Icon = "Form1.frx".0000
LinkTopic = "Form1"
MaxButton = 0 'False
MinButton = 0 'False
Moveable = 0 'False
ScaleHeight = 9345
ScaleWidth = 11910
StartupPosition = 1 'CenterOwner
Begin VB.Menu file
    Caption = "&File"
    Begin VB.Menu exit
        Caption = "E&xit"
        Shortcut = ^X
    End
End
Begin VB.Menu litig
    Caption = "&Litigations"
    Begin VB.Menu npasslitig
        Caption = "&New Password"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu cpasslitig
        Caption = "&Change Password"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu civil1st
        Caption = "&Civil Case Of 1st Instance"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu apCivil
        Caption = "Civil &Appeal Case"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu Crime1st
        Caption = "C&riminal Case Of 1st Instance"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu apCrime
        Caption = "Criminal A&ppeal Case"
    End
End
Begin VB.Menu highcourt
    Caption = "&High Court"
    Begin VB.Menu one
        Caption = "&1"
        Begin VB.Menu onecone
            Caption = "&Civil Case Of First Instance"
        End
        Begin VB.Menu oneca
            Caption = "C&ivil Appeal Case"
        End
        Begin VB.Menu onecrime
            Caption = "C&riminal Case Of First Instance"
        End
        Begin VB.Menu onecra
            Caption = "Criminal Case Of &Appeal"
        End
    End
End
Begin VB.Menu two
    Caption = "&2"
    Begin VB.Menu twoc
        Caption = "&Civil Case Of First Instance"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu twoca
        Caption = "C&ivil Appeal Case"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu twoocr
        Caption = "C&riminal Case Of First Instance"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu twocra
        Caption = "Criminal &Appeal Case"
    End
End
Begin VB.Menu three
    Caption = "&3"

```

```

End
Begin VB.Menu four
    Caption = "&4"
End
Begin VB.Menu five
    Caption = "&5"
End
Begin VB.Menu six
    Caption = "&6"
End
Begin VB.Menu seven
    Caption = "&7"
End
End
Begin VB.Menu judge
    Caption = "&Judge"
    Begin VB.Menu j1
        Caption = "&1"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu j2
        Caption = "&2"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu j3
        Caption = "&3"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu j4
        Caption = "&4"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu j5
        Caption = "&5"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu j6
        Caption = "&6"
    End
    Begin VB.Menu j7
        Caption = "&7"
    End
End
Begin VB.Menu help
    Caption = "&Help"
    Begin VB.Menu about
        Caption = "&About"
    End
End
Attribute VB_Name = "Form1"
Attribute VB_GlobalNameSpace = False
Attribute VB_Creatable = False
Attribute VB_PredeclaredId = True
Attribute VB_Exposed = False
Private Sub about_Click()
    Form2.Show
End Sub

Private Sub apCivil_Click()
    frmcivilAppeal.Show
End Sub

Private Sub apCrime_Click()
    frmcrimeAppeal.Show
End Sub

Private Sub civil1st_Click()
    frmCivil1st.Show
End Sub

Private Sub Crime1st_Click()
    frmcrime1st.Show
End Sub

Private Sub exit_Click()
    Unload Me

```

```

End Sub

Private Sub oneca_Click()
    With frmCivilAppeal
        .Height = 7200
        .Show
    End With
End Sub

Private Sub onecone_Click()
    With frmCivil1st
        .Height = 7200
        .Show
    End With
End Sub

Private Sub onecra_Click()
    With frmCrimeAppeal
        .Height = 7200
        .Show
    End With
End Sub

Private Sub onecrime_Click()
    With frmCrime1st
        .Height = 7200
        .Show
    End With
End Sub

'-----
REM FILE NAME FRMCIV~1.FRM

VERSION 5.00
Object = "{3B7C8863-D78F-101B-B9B5-04021C009402}#1.1#0"; "RICHTX32.OCX"
Begin VB.Form frmCivilAppeal
    Caption = "CIVIL APPEAL CASE"
    ClientHeight = 3600
    ClientLeft = 1110
    ClientTop = 345
    ClientWidth = 5520
    ControlBox = 0 'False
    LinkTopic = "Form2"
    ScaleHeight = 3600
    ScaleWidth = 5520
    StartUpPosition = 2 'CenterScreen
    Begin VB.TextBox Text1
        DataField = "Suit"
        DataSource = "Data1"
        Height = 495
        Left = 4080
        TabIndex = 25
        Text = "Text1"
        Top = 1920
        Visible = 0 'False
        Width = 1215
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton Command2
        Caption = "&Save"
        Height = 255
        Left = 4080
        TabIndex = 24
        Top = 3600
        Width = 1215
    End
    Begin RichTextLib.RichTextBox RichTextBox1
        Height = 2415
        Left = 0
        TabIndex = 23
        Top = 3960
        Width = 5535
        _ExtentX = 9763
        _ExtentY = 4260
        _Version = 327680
        TextRTF = "$"frmCivilAppeal.frx".0000
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton Command1
        Caption = "R&ead Court Proceedings"
        Height = 255
        Left = 1800
        TabIndex = 22
        Top = 3600
        Width = 1935
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdClose
        Caption = "&Close"
        Height = 300
        Left = 4440
        TabIndex = 20
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdUpdate
        Caption = "&Update"
        Height = 300
        Left = 3360
        TabIndex = 19
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdRefresh
        Caption = "&Refresh"
        Height = 300
        Left = 2280
        TabIndex = 18
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdDelete
        Caption = "&Delete"
        Height = 300
        Left = 1200
        TabIndex = 17
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdAdd
        Caption = "&Add"
        Height = 300
        Left = 120
        TabIndex = 16
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.Data Data1
        Align = 2 'Align Bottom
        Connect = "Access"
        DatabaseName = "A:\BALA\BALA.MDB"
        DefaultCursorType = 0 'DefaultCursor
        DefaultType = 2 'UseODBC
        Exclusive = 0 'False
        Height = 345
        Left = 0
        Options = 0
        ReadOnly = 0 'False
        RecordsetType = 1 'Dynaset
        RecordSource = "tblAppealCivil"
        Top = 3255
        Width = 5520
    End
    Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
        DataField = "remarks"
        DataSource = "Data1"

```

```

Height      = 285
Index       = 7
Left        = 2040
MaxLength   = 200
TabIndex    = 15
Top         = 2640
Width       = 3375
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
    DataField = "court"
    DataSource = "Data1"
    Height    = 285
    Index     = 6
    Left      = 2040
    TabIndex  = 13
    Top       = 2325
    Width     = 1935
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
    DataField = "closed"
    DataSource = "Data1"
    Height    = 285
    Index     = 5
    Left      = 2040
    TabIndex  = 11
    Top       = 1995
    Width     = 1935
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
    DataField = "opened"
    DataSource = "Data1"
    Height    = 285
    Index     = 4
    Left      = 2040
    TabIndex  = 9
    Top       = 1680
    Width     = 1935
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
    DataField = "cause"
    DataSource = "Data1"
    Height    = 285
    Index     = 3
    Left      = 2040
    MaxLength = 100
    TabIndex  = 7
    Top       = 1365
    Width     = 3375
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
    DataField = "respondent"
    DataSource = "Data1"
    Height    = 645
    Index     = 2
    Left      = 2040
    MaxLength = 200
    MultiLine = -1 'True
    TabIndex  = 5
    Top       = 675
    Width     = 3375
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
    DataField = "appellant"
    DataSource = "Data1"
    Height    = 285
    Index     = 1
    Left      = 2040
    MaxLength = 50
    TabIndex  = 3
    Top       = 360
    Width     = 3375
End

```

```

Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
    DataField = "Suit"
    DataSource = "Data1"
    Height    = 285
    Index     = 0
    Left      = 2040
    MaxLength = 15
    TabIndex  = 1
    Top       = 40
    Width     = 3375
End
Begin VB.Label Label1
    Caption   = "Court Proceedings"
    Height    = 255
    Left      = 120
    TabIndex  = 21
    Top       = 3600
    Width     = 1455
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
    Caption   = "Remarks:"
    Height    = 255
    Index     = 7
    Left      = 120
    TabIndex  = 14
    Top       = 2655
    Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
    Caption   = "Court Assigned To:"
    Height    = 255
    Index     = 6
    Left      = 120
    TabIndex  = 12
    Top       = 2340
    Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
    Caption   = "Date Closed:"
    Height    = 255
    Index     = 5
    Left      = 120
    TabIndex  = 10
    Top       = 2025
    Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
    Caption   = "Date Opened:"
    Height    = 255
    Index     = 4
    Left      = 120
    TabIndex  = 8
    Top       = 1680
    Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
    Caption   = "Cause Of Action:"
    Height    = 255
    Index     = 3
    Left      = 120
    TabIndex  = 6
    Top       = 1380
    Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
    Caption   = "Respondent(s):"
    Height    = 255
    Index     = 2
    Left      = 120
    TabIndex  = 4
    Top       = 700
    Width     = 1815
End

```

```

End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
    Caption = "Appellant:"
    Height = 255
    Index = 1
    Left = 120
    TabIndex = 2
    Top = 360
    Width = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
    Caption = "Suit Number:"
    Height = 255
    Index = 0
    Left = 120
    TabIndex = 0
    Top = 60
    Width = 1815
End
Attribute VB_Name = "frmCivilAppeal"
Attribute VB_GlobalNameSpace = False
Attribute VB_Creatable = False
Attribute VB_PredeclaredId = True
Attribute VB_Exposed = False
Private Sub cmdAdd_Click()
    Data1.Recordset.AddNew
End Sub

Private Sub cmdDelete_Click()
    'this may produce an error if you delete the last
    'record or the only record in the recordset
    Data1.Recordset.Delete
    Data1.Recordset.MoveNext
End Sub

Private Sub cmdRefresh_Click()
    'this is really only needed for multi user apps
    Data1.Refresh
End Sub

Private Sub cmdUpdate_Click()
    Data1.UpdateRecord
    Data1.Recordset.Bookmark = Data1.Recordset.LastModified
End Sub

Private Sub cmdClose_Click()
    Unload Me
End Sub

Private Sub Command1_Click()
    Open Text1.Text For Input As #1
    Close
    RichTextBox1.LoadFile Text1.Text
End Sub

Private Sub Command2_Click()
    RichTextBox1.SaveFile Text1.Text
End Sub

Private Sub Data1_Error(DataErr As Integer, Response As Integer)
    'This is where you would put error handling code
    'If you want to ignore errors, comment out the next line
    'If you want to trap them, add code here to handle them
    MsgBox "Data error event hit err:" & Error$(DataErr)
    Response = 0 'throw away the error
End Sub

Private Sub Data1_Reposition()
    Screen.MousePointer = vbDefault
    On Error Resume Next

```

```

'This will display the current record position
'for dynasets and snapshots
Data1.Caption = "Record: " &
(Data1.Recordset.AbsolutePosition + 1)
'for the table object you must set the index property when
'the recordset gets created and use the following line
'Data1.Caption = "Record: " & (Data1.Recordset.RecordCount *
(Data1.Recordset.PercentPosition * 0.01)) + 1
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Data1_Validate(Action As Integer, Save As Integer)
    'This is where you put validation code
    'This event gets called when the following actions occur
    Select Case Action
        Case vbDataActionMoveFirst
        Case vbDataActionMovePrevious
        Case vbDataActionMoveNext
        Case vbDataActionMoveLast
        Case vbDataActionAddNew
        Case vbDataActionUpdate
        Case vbDataActionDelete
        Case vbDataActionFind
        Case vbDataActionBookmark
        Case vbDataActionClose
    End Select

```

End Sub

REM FILE NAME FRMCIV~2.FRM

```

VERSION 5.00
Object = "{3B7C8863-D78F-101B-B9B5-04021C009402}#1.1#0": "RICHTX32.OCX"
Begin VB.Form frmCivil1st
    Caption = "CIVIL CASE OF FIRST INSTANCE"
    ClientHeight = 3390
    ClientLeft = 1110
    ClientTop = 345
    ClientWidth = 5520
    LinkTopic = "Form2"
    ScaleHeight = 3390
    ScaleWidth = 5520
    Begin VB.TextBox Text1
        DataField = "caseNo"
        DataSource = "Data1"
        Height = 495
        Left = 4080
        TabIndex = 23
        Text = "Text1"
        Top = 2040
        Visible = 0 'False
        Width = 1215
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton Command2
        Caption = "&Save"
        Height = 255
        Left = 4320
        TabIndex = 22
        Top = 3360
        Width = 1215
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton Command1
        Caption = "&Read court proceedings"
        Height = 255
        Left = 2160
        TabIndex = 21
        Top = 3360
        Width = 1935
    End
    Begin RichTextLib.RichTextBox RichTextBox1
        Height = 2655

```

```

Left      = 0
TabIndex = 19
Top       = 3720
Width     = 5535
_ExtentX = 9763
_ExtentY = 4683
_Version  = 327680
Enabled   = -1 'True
TextRTF   = "$frmCivil1st.frx":0000

```

End

Begin VB.CommandButton cmdClose

```

Caption   = "&Close"
Height    = 300
Left      = 4440
TabIndex  = 18
Top       = 2655
Width     = 975

```

End

Begin VB.CommandButton cmdUpdate

```

Caption   = "&Update"
Height    = 300
Left      = 3360
TabIndex  = 17
Top       = 2655
Width     = 975

```

End

Begin VB.CommandButton cmdRefresh

```

Caption   = "&Refresh"
Height    = 300
Left      = 2280
TabIndex  = 16
Top       = 2655
Width     = 975

```

End

Begin VB.CommandButton cmdDelete

```

Caption   = "&Delete"
Height    = 300
Left      = 1200
TabIndex  = 15
Top       = 2655
Width     = 975

```

End

Begin VB.CommandButton cmdAdd

```

Caption   = "&Add"
Height    = 300
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 14
Top       = 2655
Width     = 975

```

End

Begin VB.Data Data1

```

Align     = 2 'Align Bottom
Connect   = "Access"
DatabaseName = "A:\BALA\BALA.MDB"
DefaultCursorType= 0 'DefaultCursor
DefaultType = 2 'UseODBC
Exclusive = 0 'False
Height    = 345
Left      = 0
Options   = 0
ReadOnly  = 0 'False
RecordsetType = 1 'Dynaset
RecordSource = "tbl1stCivil"
Top       = 3045
Width     = 5520

```

End

Begin VB.TextBox txtFields

```

DataField = "closed"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 6
Left      = 2040

```

```

TabIndex  = 13
Top       = 2325
Width     = 1935

```

End

Begin VB.TextBox txtFields

```

DataField = "opened"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 5
Left      = 2040
TabIndex  = 11
Top       = 1995
Width     = 1935

```

End

Begin VB.TextBox txtFields

```

DataField = "cause"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 4
Left      = 2040
MaxLength = 200
TabIndex  = 9
Top       = 1680
Width     = 3375

```

End

Begin VB.TextBox txtFields

```

DataField = "courtAssigned"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 3
Left      = 2040
TabIndex  = 7
Top       = 1365
Width     = 1935

```

End

Begin VB.TextBox txtFields

```

DataField = "defendant"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 645
Index     = 2
Left      = 2040
MaxLength = 200
TabIndex  = 5
Top       = 675
Width     = 3375

```

End

Begin VB.TextBox txtFields

```

DataField = "plaintiff"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 1
Left      = 2040
MaxLength = 50
TabIndex  = 3
Top       = 360
Width     = 3375

```

End

Begin VB.TextBox txtFields

```

DataField = "caseNo"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 0
Left      = 2040
MaxLength = 15
TabIndex  = 1
Top       = 40
Width     = 3375

```

End

Begin VB.Label Label1

```

Caption   = "COURT PROCEEDINGS"
Height    = 255
Left      = 120

```

```

Case vbDataActionClose
End Select

End Sub

'-----
REM FILE NAME FRMCRI~2.FRM

VERSION 5.00
Object = "{3B7C8863-D78F-101B-B9B5-04021C009402}#1.1#0"; "RICHTX32.OCX"
Begin VB.Form frmcrime1st
    Caption = "CRIMINAL CASE OF FIRST INSTANCE"
    ClientHeight = 3600
    ClientLeft = 1110
    ClientTop = 345
    ClientWidth = 5520
    ControlBox = 0 'False
    LinkTopic = "Form2"
    ScaleHeight = 3600
    ScaleWidth = 5520
    StartUpPosition = 2 'CenterScreen
    Begin VB.TextBox Text1
        DataField = "Suit"
        DataSource = "Data1"
        Height = 495
        Left = 4200
        TabIndex = 25
        Text = "Text1"
        Top = 1920
        Visible = 0 'False
        Width = 1215
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton Command2
        Caption = "&Save"
        Height = 255
        Left = 3960
        TabIndex = 24
        Top = 3600
        Width = 1215
    End
    Begin RichTextLib.RichTextBox RichTextBox1
        Height = 2415
        Left = 0
        TabIndex = 23
        Top = 3960
        Width = 5535
        _ExtentX = 9763
        _ExtentY = 4260
        _Version = 327680
        TextRTF = "$"frmcrime1st.frx":0000
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton Command1
        Caption = "R&ead Court Proceedings"
        Height = 255
        Left = 1680
        TabIndex = 22
        Top = 3600
        Width = 1935
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdClose
        Caption = "&Close"
        Height = 300
        Left = 4440
        TabIndex = 20
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdUpdate
        Caption = "&Update"
        Height = 300
        Left = 3360

```

```

        TabIndex = 19
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdRefresh
        Caption = "&Refresh"
        Height = 300
        Left = 2280
        TabIndex = 18
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdDelete
        Caption = "&Delete"
        Height = 300
        Left = 1200
        TabIndex = 17
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdAdd
        Caption = "&Add"
        Height = 300
        Left = 120
        TabIndex = 16
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.Data Data1
        Align = 2 'Align Bottom
        Connect = "Access"
        DatabaseName = "A:\BALA\BALA.MDB"
        DefaultCursorType = 0 'DefaultCursor
        DefaultType = 2 'UseODBC
        Exclusive = 0 'False
        Height = 345
        Left = 0
        Options = 0
        ReadOnly = 0 'False
        RecordsetType = 1 'Dynaset
        RecordSource = "tbl1stCrime"
        Top = 3255
        Width = 5520
    End
    Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
        DataField = "remarks"
        DataSource = "Data1"
        Height = 285
        Index = 7
        Left = 2040
        MaxLength = 200
        TabIndex = 15
        Top = 2640
        Width = 3375
    End
    Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
        DataField = "court"
        DataSource = "Data1"
        Height = 285
        Index = 6
        Left = 2040
        TabIndex = 13
        Top = 2325
        Width = 1935
    End
    Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
        DataField = "closed"
        DataSource = "Data1"
        Height = 285
        Index = 5
        Left = 2040
        TabIndex = 11

```

```

Top      = 1995
Width    = 1935
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
DataField = "opened"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 4
Left      = 2040
TabIndex  = 9
Top       = 1680
Width     = 1935
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
DataField = "Cause"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 3
Left      = 2040
MaxLength = 200
TabIndex  = 7
Top       = 1365
Width     = 3375
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
DataField = "Accused"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 645
Index     = 2
Left      = 2040
MaxLength = 200
MultiLine = -1 True
TabIndex  = 5
Top       = 680
Width     = 3375
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
DataField = "complainant"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 1
Left      = 2040
MaxLength = 50
TabIndex  = 3
Top       = 360
Width     = 3375
End
Begin VB.TextBox txtFields
DataField = "Suit"
DataSource = "Data1"
Height    = 285
Index     = 0
Left      = 2040
MaxLength = 15
TabIndex  = 1
Top       = 40
Width     = 3375
End
Begin VB.Label Label1
Caption   = "Court Proceedings"
Height    = 255
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 21
Top       = 3600
Width     = 1335
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
Caption   = "Remarks:"
Height    = 255
Index     = 7
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 14

```

```

Top      = 2775
Width    = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
Caption   = "Court Assigned To:"
Height    = 255
Index     = 6
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 12
Top       = 2460
Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
Caption   = "Date Closed:"
Height    = 255
Index     = 5
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 10
Top       = 2145
Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
Caption   = "Date Opened:"
Height    = 255
Index     = 4
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 8
Top       = 1695
Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
Caption   = "Cause Of Action:"
Height    = 255
Index     = 3
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 6
Top       = 1380
Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
Caption   = "Accused:"
Height    = 255
Index     = 2
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 4
Top       = 705
Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
Caption   = "Complainant:"
Height    = 255
Index     = 1
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 2
Top       = 380
Width     = 1815
End
Begin VB.Label lblLabels
Caption   = "Suit Number:"
Height    = 255
Index     = 0
Left      = 120
TabIndex  = 0
Top       = 60
Width     = 1815
End
End
Attribute VB_Name = "frmcrime1st"
Attribute VB_GlobalNameSpace = False
Attribute VB_Creatable = False
Attribute VB_PredeclaredId = True
Attribute VB_Exposed = False

```



```

Private Sub cmdAdd_Click()
    Data1.Recordset.AddNew
End Sub

Private Sub cmdDelete_Click()
    'this may produce an error if you delete the last
    'record or the only record in the recordset
    Data1.Recordset.Delete
    Data1.Recordset.MoveNext
End Sub

Private Sub cmdRefresh_Click()
    'this is really only needed for multi user apps
    Data1.Refresh
End Sub

Private Sub cmdUpdate_Click()
    Data1.UpdateRecord
    Data1.Recordset.Bookmark = Data1.Recordset.LastModified
End Sub

Private Sub cmdClose_Click()
    Unload Me
End Sub

Private Sub Command1_Click()
    Open Text1.Text For Input As #1
    Close
    RichTextBox1.LoadFile Text1.Text
End Sub

Private Sub Command2_Click()
    RichTextBox1.SaveFile Text1.Text
End Sub

Private Sub Data1_Error(DataErr As Integer, Response As Integer)
    'This is where you would put error handling code
    'If you want to ignore errors, comment out the next line
    'If you want to trap them, add code here to handle them
    MsgBox "Data error event hit err:" & Error$(DataErr)
    Response = 0 'throw away the error
End Sub

Private Sub Data1_Reposition()
    Screen.MousePointer = vbDefault
    On Error Resume Next
    'This will display the current record position
    'for dynasets and snapshots
    Data1.Caption = "Record: " &
(Data1.Recordset.AbsolutePosition + 1)
    'for the table object you must set the index property when
    'the recordset gets created and use the following line
    'Data1.Caption = "Record: " & (Data1.Recordset.RecordCount *
(Data1.Recordset.PercentPosition * 0.01)) + 1
End Sub

Private Sub Data1_Validate(Action As Integer, Save As Integer)
    'This is where you put validation code
    'This event gets called when the following actions occur
    Select Case Action
        Case vbDataActionMoveFirst
        Case vbDataActionMovePrevious
        Case vbDataActionMoveNext
        Case vbDataActionMoveLast
        Case vbDataActionAddNew
        Case vbDataActionUpdate
        Case vbDataActionDelete
        Case vbDataActionFind
        Case vbDataActionBookmark
        Case vbDataActionClose
    End Select

```

End Sub

REM FILE NAME FRMCRI-1.FRM

```

VERSION 5.00
Object = "{3B7C8863-D78F-101B-B9B5-04021C009402}#1.1#0"; "RICHTEX32.OCX"
Begin VB.Form frmcrime1st
    Caption = "CRIMINAL CASE OF FIRST INSTANCE"
    ClientHeight = 3600
    ClientLeft = 1110
    ClientTop = 345
    ClientWidth = 5520
    ControlBox = 0 'False
    LinkTopic = "Form2"
    ScaleHeight = 3600
    ScaleWidth = 5520
    StartupPosition = 2 'CenterScreen
    Begin VB.TextBox Text1
        DataField = "Suit"
        DataSource = "Data1"
        Height = 495
        Left = 4200
        TabIndex = 25
        Text = "Text1"
        Top = 1920
        Visible = 0 'False
        Width = 1215
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton Command2
        Caption = "&Save"
        Height = 255
        Left = 3960
        TabIndex = 24
        Top = 3600
        Width = 1215
    End
    Begin RichTextLib.RichTextBox RichTextBox1
        Height = 2415
        Left = 0
        TabIndex = 23
        Top = 3960
        Width = 5535
        _ExtentX = 9763
        _ExtentY = 4260
        _Version = 327680
        TextRTF = "$"frmcrime1st.frx".0000
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton Command1
        Caption = "R&ead Court Proceedings"
        Height = 255
        Left = 1680
        TabIndex = 22
        Top = 3600
        Width = 1935
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdClose
        Caption = "&Close"
        Height = 300
        Left = 4440
        TabIndex = 20
        Top = 2985
        Width = 975
    End
    Begin VB.CommandButton cmdUpdate
        Caption = "&Update"
        Height = 300
        Left = 3360
        TabIndex = 19
        Top = 2985
    End

```

| CIVIL CASE OF FIRST INSTANCE | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Suit Number: | NSHC/CIL/99/003 |
| Plaintiff: | DR. REJU |
| Defendant(s): | DR. EZEAKO |
| Court Assigned: | 1 |
| Cause Of Action: | THE PLAINTIFF ALEDGES THAT THE DEFE |
| Date Opened: | 6/25/99 |
| Date Closed: | |
| <div>AddDeleteRefreshUpdateClose</div> | |
| Record: 1 | |

CRIMINAL CASE OF FIRST INSTANCE

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Suit Number: | NSHC/CRI/99/006 |
| Complainant: | THE STATE |
| Accused: | MAL. HALIRU DANTORO |
| Cause Of Action: | CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY |
| Date Opened: | 3/5/99 |
| Date Closed: | |
| Court Assigned To: | |
| Remarks: | |

Court Proceedings:

THE ACCUSED PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

THE CASE IS ADJOINED TO THE 15/5/99 FOR HEARING.

Record: 1

CIVIL APPEAL CASE

Suit Number: NSHC/CIL/99/005
Appellant: JULIUS SAMBO
Respondent(s): MR. BADMUS
Cause Of Action: THE APPELANT APPEALED AGAINST THE
Date Opened: 12/31/99
Date Closed:
Court Assigned To: 5
Remarks:

Record: 1