

Computerization of Revenue Court Management System under DILRMP in BIMARU States in India: A Comparative Analysis

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ABSTRACT: In order to improve transparency in the land records maintenance system, reduce the extent of land/property disputes, and modernize the management of land records, the Government of India established the DILRMP program in 2016. The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), a Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central Government support, replaced the previous National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), which was approved in 2008 as a centrally sponsored scheme. This change took effect on April 1, 2016. With an expenditure of Rs. 875.00 crores, the Ministry of Finance has extended the program from 2021–2022 to 2025–2026. Two new elements have been added: the computerization of all Revenue Courts nationwide and their integration with land records, as well as consent-based linking of Aadhaar numbers with Records of Rights (RoR). This paper aims to evaluate the progress and success of computerization of the Revenue Court Management System (e-RCMS) in BIMARU (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh), 04 Indian states.

Keywords: DILRMP, BIMARU, Land Records, Revenue Court, e-RCMS,

INTRODUCTION

In order to establish a more equal society by giving land to landless farmers and giving underprivileged populations access to agricultural resources, land reforms have been essential to India's post-independence development. The Zamindari system (1793), Ryotwari system (1820), and Mahalwari system (1822) were the most significant land revenue systems in India during British administration. The Agrarian Reforms Committee, headed by J.C. Kumarappa, was established by the Indian National Congress after independence and made legislative recommendations in the 1950s to abolish intermediary

tenures. Eliminating feudalism, giving land to the landless, advancing social and economic equality, raising agricultural output, reducing poverty, tenancy reforms, and consolidating land holdings are the primary goals of land reforms in India. However, issues surfaced because of the Act's shortcomings, improper land records, shoddy administrative systems, and covert tenancy. In order to lessen land ownership inequality, land ceiling laws were put into effect in two stages. India's rural environment has been profoundly impacted by land reforms, which have broken the sway of absentee landlords and traditional zamindars. Security of tenure and distribution of land, reinforced tenancy status through measures about termination of tenancy, Green Revolution eviction of tenants, tenant surrender, and tenant purchase of tenanted land have all contributed to increased productivity. Since property confers social status and economic advantages, land ownership has also increased. In summary, land reforms have been essential in advancing social and economic fairness as well as changing India's rural landscape. To solve enduring issues and guarantee the fair distribution of land resources, however, more work is required. In order to modernize land records administration, reduce land conflicts, and improve transparency, the government created the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) in 2016. The program's goal is to create an integrated land information management system that maximizes the use of land resources, enhances real-time land information, benefits both prospectors and landowners, aids in planning and policy, lessens land disputes, verified fraudulent transactions, does away with the need for in-person visits to Revenue/Registration offices, and permits information sharing between different agencies and organizations. Computerization of land records,

digitization of cadastral maps, integration of textual right records and spatial cadastral maps, state-level data centres, computerization of sub-registrar offices (SROs), connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils, computerization of registration and land records, survey/resurvey, modern tehsil-level record rooms, project management unit, training and capacity building, computerization of revenue court management system and voluntary integration of By December 31, 2023, 6,25,137 villages (95.09%) of 6,57,397 villages had finished computerizing their Record of Rights (RoRs). In fifteen states and territories, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the computerization of RoRs has been finished (99% and above). The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Tripura are among the 15 States and Union Territories where the computerization of RoRs has been finished (99% and above). More than 68% of cadastral maps in 28 states and territories have been digitized, while more than 93% of registrations have been computerized in 29 states and territories. In order to apply the Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) and generate geo-referenced data of land parcels, cadastral maps have been geo-referenced.

In a state, revenue courts are specialized courts that deal with land revenue disputes. In the hierarchy of these courts, the Board of Revenue is at the top, followed by the Courts of Commissioners, Collectors, Tehsildars, and Assistant Tehsildars. Landowners and the state's revenue system are impacted by the revenue courts' fair and efficient treatment of land tax matters. A mechanism known as court management handles leadership, case distribution, assessment, budgeting, real estate, upkeep, security, technology, human resources, and judicial communication.

Using an organizational perspective, court management encompasses a range of stakeholders, including citizens, judges, attorneys, law enforcement, and court employees. Judges' and court employees' responsibilities are not always clear, and public expectations are always changing. Case scheduling is one example of a murky area where judges may speculate about their preferences but ultimately leave it to court employees. Since the managerial process is influenced by ideas of the judicial system, court administration is not solely managerial. It must strike a balance between the legal process and managerial

objectives for effectiveness. Court administration is a non-litigious job that affects the process and calls for skills that aren't entirely legal. Effective management requires that tasks be classified as administrative or legal and that accountable stakeholders be identified.

Demographer Ashish Bose created the abbreviation BIMARU (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh) in the 1980s to refer to these regions' dire economic circumstances. The phrase, which comes from the Hindustani word "bīmār," implies "sick" and describes the substandard living conditions in the states. When the acronym was created, the modern states of Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were included in the BIMARU states, which have low HDI and food security. Bose used the phrase to suggest that the nation's objective of a "stabilising population" would be hampered by the rapid population rise in these states. In order to manage the population, he recommended that the government concentrate on these states. Even though the phrase is regarded as informal and outdated, it can still be used to characterise the economic and social difficulties that these states confront, including inadequate training and education, a lack of access to healthcare, and subpar results on indicators like women's literacy.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chemin, M. (2012), examines the effects of rapid courts on the economic performance and contracting practices of enterprises. The Code of Civil Procedure Amendment Act was passed in India in 2002 in order to expedite the resolution of civil lawsuits. Some of the changes included in this reform had already been implemented long ago by a few State High Courts. This geographical variance in the application of the reform is used to determine how court speed affects business conduct. According to my analysis of data on small businesses, the reform promoted investment, made it easier to obtain financing, and reduced contract violations.

Pattnaik, P. N., Pandey, S. C., & Shukla, M. K. (2018), emphasizes the necessity of technological tools in conjunction with initiatives for court management and cash flow management. Technology is a game-changer for court management, according to numerous worldwide publications and conversations, but the moment is right to examine what advancements in court management technology can bring to India. Applying cutting-edge technological tools effectively

can have a significant impact on how judicial management is implemented.

Bhardwaj, V., & Pande, T. (2022) In the article "Land rights and digital revolution in India: Potential and pitfalls," the relationship between land rights and technology in India is examined with particular reference to four government programs: AgriStack, JAGA Mission (Odisha), Survey of Villages Abadi & Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA), and Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). The authors contend that these programs could enhance the supply of socioeconomic and land rights, but they also draw attention to the difficulties posed by technological interventions in land administration. Digitizing land records could improve transparency and decrease bureaucracy and land disputes. The lack of digitization of land records in states like Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh, according to critics, emphasizes the need for extra care in these areas..

Nerurkar, A., & Das, I. (2017) emphasizes how crucial an agile project management framework is for major digital transformation initiatives in the public and government sectors. It draws attention to the shortcomings of conventional frameworks, including work plans, risk management, and stakeholder management, and emphasizes the necessity of ongoing modification to account for changes brought on by extensive implementation, protracted periods, and user resistance.

Kaur, R., & Thadaboina, V. (2020) assert that governments in the digital era use ICT tools to manage the public sector and deliver services in an effort to give citizens excellent governance. The Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) was launched in 2014, while the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) was launched in 2008 as part of India's e-governance plan. The chapter ends with policy improvements for efficient execution that guarantee real-time land record updates and the integration of all pertinent institutions, such as the judiciary, financial institutions, land registration, and records administration.

Kapoor, A., Esposito, M., & Anand, M. (2024) According to the article "Land Record Management in India," a thorough governance framework that takes operational, ethical, and legal factors into account is

necessary for the implementation of Digital Land Records (DLTs) in India. Transparency, legitimacy, and accountability are essential tenets to guarantee sustainable and safe use. For governance processes to be effective, cooperation between the government, business community, and civil society is essential. Accuracy in real time is a major problem, and incremental approaches are more practical than top-down ones. Land transactions could be revolutionized by DLT, but issues like identity verification and data protection need to be resolved.

Yadav, A. S., & Kushwaha, D. S. (2021) addresses the problem of fraudulent activity and land document forgeries by putting forth a blockchain-based framework for digitising real estate transactions. The architecture integrates regional registry offices using the InterPlanetary File System (IPFS). In comparison to the current Proof-of-Work mechanism and load-based approach, a consensus algorithm reduces overhead transmissions and message exchange communication overhead by 50% and 54.86%, while also saving time by 53.7% and 10%.

Damle, D., & Burman, A. (2020), suggest a change to a regulatory state after analysing structural inconsistencies and state capacity limitations in Rajasthan's land administration. The study makes the case that this change is necessary due to the lack of human capital in land administration. It suggests a structural change in Rajasthan's land administration architecture and investigates the efficacy of isolating regulated commercial providers from state-provided core services. The separation of core services from private providers is another topic covered in the report.

Gupta, S., Gangal, R. K., & Rajan, S. (2016), highlight the extensive steps the Uttar Pradesh government has taken and its plan to upgrade Bhulekh 1.0 to Bhulekh 2.0 by integrating revenue administration stakeholders via cloud-based means, including integration with the Aadhar system, e-District, Banks, Registry Office, Revenue Courts, and CSC. This has improved revenue administration performance with MeghRaj Cloud and set a new standard for digital service delivery. The responsive services provided by Cloud Powered Bhulekh 2.0 enable a long-term transition to a technologically empowered society from any location at any time.

RATIONALITY OF THE STUDY

In India, improving access to justice requires effective court and case management strategies. The inherent worth of the legal system is found in its contribution to a functional social and economic structure. Court administration should concentrate on cutting down on delays and guaranteeing efficient adjudication because time is frequently crucial in case resolution. However, prompt settlements and equitable procedures are hampered by the growing backlog of cases. The National Judicial Data Grid estimates that as of 02-12-2024, there will be 23, 21,964 civil and criminal cases pending in Rajasthan State, 36, 10,436 in Bihar State, 20,28,421 in MP and 1,16,77,906 in UP. This poses a serious obstacle to the processes that dispense justice. Thus, in India, managing the judicial system and the case flow is essential to obtaining justice.

RESEARCH GAP

Based on the literature mentioned above, it can be said that no research has been done in BIMARU on the e-RCMS under DILRMP. Thus, the subject of the DILRMP research has been chosen, specifically the computerization of the revenue court management system.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study's goals are to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of e-RCMS in BIMARU under the DILRMP –

1. To assess e-RCMS's effectiveness in BIMARU under the DILRMP.
2. To assess the e-RCMS district-by-district progress in BIMARU under the DILRMP.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study's methodology is empirical. Both primary and secondary sources provided the necessary data. With the aid of an online database system and secondary data from publications and websites, primary data has been gathered. Every administrative district in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & UP, as well as every other state, is considered a single respondent. As a result, we selected 50 respondents from Rajasthan, 38 from Bihar, 55 from MP and 75 from UP.

METHODOLOGY DESIGN

The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, and Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme-MIS 4.0 employed an online database survey of every district in each of the two states in question to collect the primary data needed to assess performance. The 50 districts in the state of Rajasthan, 38 districts in the state of Bihar, 55 from MP and 75 from UP have been selected. The performance review uses five measures that address every aspect of RCMS implementation and how it affects district revenue administration. Purposive and multi-stage stratified sampling is used in this investigation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section focuses on evaluating the success of e-RCMS in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & UP, 04 Indian states. Primary data gathered via an online poll of every administrative district in each of the 04 states under consideration served as the foundation for the performance rating. From the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & UP, 38, 55, 50 & 75 districts, respectively, have been chosen. 05 distinct indicators are used in the performance evaluation to cover every facet of the e-RCMS implementation and its effects on the revenue unit of its districts. The district revenue unit's responses, which are based on e-RCMS beneficiaries, are used to determine the outcomes of these metrics.

INDICATOR: 1. AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE COURTS COMPUTERIZED OR ONLINE TO BENEFICIARIES

This indicator shows the percentage of revenue courts that have been computerized or made online over time through the DILRMP's e-RCMS. This metric shows whether or not the goal of making all revenue courts accessible to beneficiaries online is being met.

Table 1. Percentage of Total Numbers of Revenue Courts available online or computerized

State (Districts)	No of Revenue Courts	Computerized/online	Percentage %
Rajasthan (Out of 50 Districts)	263	219	83.27
Bihar (Out of 38 Districts)	821	821	100

MP (Out of 55 Districts)	1695	1695	100
UP (Out of 75 Districts)	2142	2142	100
Total	4921	4877	99.10

Source: - <https://dilrmp.gov.in/physicalProgressReports/rcms/state-level>

According to the data in the above table, all of UP, MP and Bihar's revenue courts are operational online or computerized for beneficiaries, whereas 83.27% of Rajasthan's revenue courts are computerized or online.

INDICATOR: 2. AVAILABILITY OF E-REVENUE COURT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (E-RCMS) APPLICATION. This indication shows whether or not the district offers e-RCMS applications. The goal of DILRMP is not just to computerize revenue courts. By offering online court case management tools, this computerization of revenue courts ought to benefit beneficiaries. The answers from 50 districts of Rajasthan, 38 districts of Bihar, 55 districts of MP and 75 districts of UP about the e-RCMS application that was made available to them are shown in Table 2 below. The responses in this table are categorized into two groups: one shows whether beneficiaries have access to e-RCMS applications, and the other shows that e-RCMS is not available in revenue courts.

Table2. Responses from all districts regarding e-RCMS Application available to beneficiaries

Indicator 1	States				Total
	Rajasthan (Out of 50 Districts)	Bihar (Out of 38 Districts)	MP (Out of 55 Districts)	UP (Out of 75 Districts)	
Whether e-RCMS available in Districts					
Yes	0	38	55	0	93
No	50	0	0	75	125
Total	50	38	55	75	218

Source: - <https://dilrmp.gov.in/physicalProgressReports/rcms/state-level>

According to the data in the above table, beneficiaries in all 38 districts of Bihar and 55 districts of UP had access to e-RCMS apps; however, in 50 districts of Rajasthan and 75 districts of MP, beneficiaries lacked e-RCMS applications at the revenue court. All of the revenue courts in the state of Bihar (100%) are developing e-RCMS apps. However, there are currently no revenue courts (0%) working on applications for e-RCMS. This demonstrates Rajasthan's e-RCMS's lack of progress under the DILRMP.

INDICATOR: 3. COMPLETELY PAPERLESS PROCEEDINGS OF REVENUE COURTS: Under e-RCMS, this indicator shows how the revenue court operates. In addition to ensuring openness in the land records system, the DILRMP's goal will be accomplished if the beneficiaries receive their court proceedings paperless through e-RCMS. Table 3 below displays the answers of beneficiaries to the e-RCMS court proceedings in each district of Rajasthan and Bihar.

Table3. Responses from all districts regarding mode of revenue court proceedings

Indicator 3	Whether revenue court proceedings completely paperless		Total
	Yes	No	
Name of State			
Rajasthan (Out of 50 Districts)	0	50	50
Bihar (Out of 38 Districts)	0	38	38
MP (Out of 55 Districts)	55	0	55
UP (Out of 75 Districts)	0	75	75
Total	55	163	218

Source: - <https://dilrmp.gov.in/physicalProgressReports/rcms/state-level>

As a result, revenue court procedures are not entirely paperless in all districts in 03 states except MP, and their court hearings were handled in pen paper format, which indicates that the revenue courts' procedures for beneficiaries are not being carried out in accordance with the DILRMP's e-RCMS guidelines. In MP, all district revenue courts proceedings are done paperless.

INDICATOR 4- CHECKING OF LAND RECORDS ONLINE BY CIVIL COURTS (E-COURTS SYSTEM): This indicator shows how civil courts use the e-courts system to check land records online. The DILRMP's goal is accomplished and the land records system is made transparent if the beneficiaries obtain their land records online via e-RCMS. Beneficiaries' answers about how to check land records under e-RCMS in all districts of Rajasthan and Bihar are displayed in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Responses from all districts regarding checking of land records online by civil courts (e-courts System)

Indicator 4	Name of State				Total
	Rajasthan (Out of 50 Districts)	Bihar (Out of 38 Districts)	MP (Out of 55 Districts)	UP (Out of 75 Districts)	
Whether Land records can be checked online by civil courts (e-courts System)					
Yes	0	38	0	0	38
No	50	0	55	75	180
Total	50	38	55	75	218

Source: <https://dilrmp.gov.in/physicalProgressReports/rcms/state-level>

According to the data in the above table, civil courts can check land records online in all 38 districts of Bihar (e-courts system); nevertheless, in all 180 districts of Rajasthan, MP & UP, civil courts are unable to do so (e-Courts system). This demonstrates

Rajasthan's e-RCMS's 0% progress on this indicator under the DILRMP.

INDICATOR 5 STATUS OF FILING OF CASE MENTIONED IN LAND RECORDS DIRECTLY FROM E COURTS SYSTEM: This indicator shows, straight from the e-courts system, the status of cases filed that are indicated in land records. If the beneficiaries receive their filing status for cases listed in land records straight from the e-courts system, the DILRMP's goal is accomplished and the land records system is made transparent. Beneficiaries' answers about the status of cases filed directly from the e-court system in all districts of BIMARU that are mentioned in land records are displayed in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Responses from all districts regarding Status of filing of case mentioned in Land Records directly from e courts System

Indicator 5	Name of State				Total
	Rajasthan (Out of 50 Districts)	Bihar (Out of 38 Districts)	MP (Out of 55 Districts)	UP (Out of 75 Districts)	
Whether filing of case mentioned in LR directly from e courts System (Yes/No)					
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
No	50	38	55	75	218
Total	50	38	55	75	218

Source: <https://dilrmp.gov.in/physicalProgressReports/rcms/state-level>

As a result, in every district of all 04 states, the status of cases filed directly from the e-court system and mentioned in land records is zero. It indicates that progress of e-RCMS in BIMARU is not making any headway under this indicator.

CONCLUSION

Result generated by applying a strict analytical framework. Only 83.27% of Rajasthan's revenue courts are online or computerized, compared to 100% of district revenue courts of MP, UP & Bihar, which are accessible to beneficiaries online or using computers. All of MP and Bihar's revenue courts (100%) are working on e-RCMS apps, in contrast to UP and Rajasthan. However, in UP and Rajasthan, there isn't a single revenue court (0%) working on e-RCMS applications. Revenue court hearings are not entirely paperless in all districts in 03 states except MP, thus, they use pen and paper to handle their court procedures. In MP, all district revenue courts proceedings are done paperless. Civil courts can check land records online in all 38 districts of Bihar (e-courts system); but, in all 50 districts of Rajasthan, 55 districts of MP and 75 districts, civil courts are unable to do so (e-Courts system). This demonstrates UP, MP and Rajasthan's e-RCMS, 0% progress on this indicator under the DILRMP. In all districts of 04 states, there is no status on the filing of cases listed in Land Records straight from the e-courts system. It indicates that e-RCMS in BIMARU states is not making any headway under this indicator. It appears that states have only finished computerizing their revenue courts, which is the foundation indicator of e-RCCMS under DILRMP. However, stakeholders (revenue courts officers and personnel, as well as public and revenue department officials) have adopted and worked on this system with little to no benefit. Therefore, it is necessary to make progress on more online RCMS indicators.

1. Since state governments are in charge of land revenue, state authorities should pay close attention to the sluggish development of e-RCCMS under DILRMP in BIMARU states, particularly in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, given that both states have India's greatest populations and land areas.
2. Regular training on the use of e-RCCMS should be provided to government officials and lower-level revenue court employees.
3. A special budget may be allocated by the state government to improve the revenue administration and revenue court network.
4. To enhance the use of e-RCMS, a public awareness camp should be held to encourage stakeholders to use it.

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