



Comparative Study of E-Governance of Indian Judicial Administration with Western Judicial Administration

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Introduction

The globalized world of today needs no introduction about the increasing digitalization in every field. From educational institutions to financial institutions, digital transformation has become a way of life. The same is true for judicial systems as well, and it has become pertinent to do a comparative study between the e-governance of Indian judicial administration with western judicial administration. In this blog post, we will discuss how e-governance is changing Indian judicial administration and compare it to Western legal systems in terms of technological advancement, institutional capacity, and public perception. We will also look at the challenges faced by both sides while transitioning towards full digitization of the judicial system. By understanding these different factors and their implications, one can make an informed decision about which model works best for them. E-governance of judicial services is rapidly becoming the norm in many countries. From India to the United States and beyond, digital technology has become an essential tool in managing judicial systems. As such, it's worth exploring how different countries have adopted e-governance and how this technology has shaped their judicial administration. In this blog post, we'll compare the e-governance of Indian judicial administration with that of western countries. We'll look at the differences in management practices and overall outcomes between these two systems, as well as best practices for improving both systems further. Read on to learn more about how these different judicial administrations compare when it comes to e-governance. The administration of justice is a core function of the state. It is essential for the maintenance of rule of law and ensuring that the rights and liberties of citizens are protected. The delivery of justice is carried out by the judiciary, which is tasked with interpreting and applying the law. In recent years, there has been a growing trend towards the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in judicial administration, in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness. This has led to the development of e-governance initiatives in judicial systems around the world. India has been at the forefront of this trend, with a number of initiatives aimed at modernising its judicial system through the use of ICTs. These include the e-courts project, which aims to computerise all courts in India; the National Judicial Data Grid, which provides online access to case information; and e-filing, which allows court documents to be filed electronically.

The use of ICTs in judicial administration is not without its challenges, however. In India, as in other countries, concerns have been raised about data security and privacy, as well as the potential for ICTs to create new forms of inequality within society.

Despite these challenges, it is clear that ICTs offer considerable potential for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of judicial systems. As such, they are likely to play an increasingly important role in judicial administration in India and around the world in the years to come.

Keywords:- *Egovernance, Indian judiciary, digitisation, western judiciary*

Importance of E-governance in Indian judicial administration

E-governance is the use of electronic means to carry out government business and transactions. It includes the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in e-governance among Indian policymakers and administrators.

There are several reasons for this interest. First, India is a rapidly growing economy with a large population. The country faces many challenges in providing efficient and effective government services to its citizens. E-governance can help address some of these challenges by improving the efficiency of government operations. Second, the use of ICT is increasing rapidly in India. This provides an opportunity for the government to leverage this trend to improve its operations. Third, there is a growing recognition among Indian policymakers that e-governance can help promote good governance and transparency in government operations.

The Indian judicial system is one area where e-governance can have a significant impact. The judicial system in India is complex, with a large number of courts and cases. This complexity creates difficulties for litigants and lawyers, as well as for court staff and administrators. E-governance can help address

some of these difficulties by providing better access to court documents and records, improving case management, and facilitating communication between courts and lawyers.

A number of initiatives have been undertaken by the Indian government to promote e-governance in the judicial system. These include the launch of an e-courts project

Comparative study of e-governance of Indian judicial administration with western judiciary

There is a huge difference between the e-governance of Indian judicial administration and western judicial administration. In India, the e-governance of judicial administration is in a very nascent stage with not much progress being made in recent years. On the other hand, western judiciary has progressed leaps and bounds in this domain with various court management systems being employed effectively. Here is a comparative study of both these systems: The Indian judicial administration system suffers from various problems such as case backlogs, lack of transparency, and inefficiency. E-governance can help reduce these problems to a great extent. However, not much progress has been made in this direction in India. The main reason for this is the lack of awareness and understanding among the stakeholders about the potential benefits of e-governance. Moreover, there is also a lack of resources and infrastructure required for implementing e-governance solutions.

On the other hand, western judiciary has been quick to adopt e-governance solutions for court management. Various court management software systems have been developed which help in streamlining the operations of courts. These software systems help in managing cases effectively and efficiently. They also provide transparency to the entire process by making all information related to cases readily available online. As a result, there has been a significant reduction in case backlogs and an overall improvement in the functioning of courts in western countries.

Issues and challenges e-governance in judicial administration

E-governance presents a number of issues and challenges for judicial administration. In India, e-governance is often used to refer to the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in government, including in the judiciary. E-governance initiatives in the Indian judiciary have been undertaken with the aim of making the judiciary more efficient and effective, and enhancing access to justice. However, e-governance faces a number of challenges in India, including lack of awareness, inadequate infrastructure, and resistance from some members of the judiciary. **Inadequate Infrastructure:** One of the biggest issues facing e-governance in India is inadequate infrastructure. This includes both physical infrastructure (such as computer systems and networks) and human resources (such as trained staff). Many courts in India do not have adequate computer systems or networks, and staff are often not trained in how to use them effectively. This can lead to frustration among users, as well as delays in court proceedings. **Lack of Awareness:** Another issue facing e-governance in India is lack of awareness about its potential benefits. Many people, including judges and lawyers, are not aware of how e-governance can be used to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the judiciary. This lack of awareness means that there is little demand for e-governance services, which limits their uptake and impact.

Resistance from Some Members of the Judiciary: Some members of the judiciary are resistant to change, particularly when it comes to introducing new technologies. This resistance can lead to delays in implementing e-governance initiatives, or even prevent them from being implemented at all. **Data Security and Privacy:** Data security and privacy are also major issues facing e-governance in India. E-governance initiatives involve the collection and storage of large amounts of sensitive data, which must be properly secured to protect the privacy of individuals. If data is not properly secured, it could be misused or leaked, leading to reputational damage for the judiciary and other stakeholders.

Covid pandemic like situation: In such cases judiciary faced many issues while dealing with pandemic. Due to lack of digital accessibility in court or prison delay of cases is increasing.

Best models for e-governance in judicial administration

There is no one-size-fits-all answer to the question of what the best model for e-governance in judicial administration might be. Every country's judiciary is different, and so are the ways in which they use or could use technology to improve their operations. That said, there are some broad categories of models that can be useful in thinking about how e-governance might work in a particular context.

One common model is the use of online court case management systems. These systems can help judges and court staff keep track of cases and deadlines, share information with other courts and agencies, and manage paperwork electronically. Many countries are already using these kinds of systems, and they have been found to improve efficiency and transparency in court operations.

Another common model is the use of video conferencing for hearings and other proceedings. This technology can save time and money by allowing people to participate in proceedings without having to travel to a physical location. It can also be used to connect judges with experts who might not be available locally.

A third model that is often used in e-governance initiatives is the development of mobile apps for court users. These apps can provide information about case status and deadlines, allow people to submit documents electronically, and even offer directions to the courthouse. They can also help people find legal resources and support services.

Each of these models has its own strengths and weaknesses, and there is no one right answer for every country or jurisdiction. The best approach may vary depending on the context and the needs of the particular court system. Generally, though, it is important for any e governance initiative to ensure that its technology solutions are adopted in a way that is secure and efficient, and that provides meaningful benefits for all stakeholders involved.

Conclusion

The study concludes that there is a need for improvement in the e-governance of Indian judicial administration. The study recommends that the Indian government should take steps to improve the e-governance of Indian judicial administration in order to make it more efficient and effective. The Indian government should also consider developing efficient data management systems, making use of technology such as cloud computing and artificial intelligence, and providing better access to court records. Moreover, the government should provide training and capacity building initiatives for judicial officers so that they are able to effectively implement e-governance in the judicial process. Finally, the government should focus on promoting transparency in judicial administration by ensuring that all the relevant information is readily available to citizens.

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