

FS-2 - judiciary.

2. In a country with active internet users, online dispute resolution has immense potential to prevent pending cases. Examine.

According to national judicial data grid, 4.7 crore cases are pending across judiciary.

Current status of cases and time to resolve

Daksh foundation → 12+ years are required on whole to resolve one single case. Manifesting such delays is due to Rising litigation, lack of judges (only 2 judges per 1 Lakh) Inadequate infrastructure, courts etc.

Time on whole ⇒ 300+ years required to solve all cases

Cost of delays ⇒ ₹80,000 Cr → 0.77% of Gross domestic product

Initiatives taken

1. Supreme court → e-committee → implement e-court project in 2 phases.

2. India digital stack → to increase public service delivery in governance and private industry.
Government's initiative → 'Digital India' → lead

to increase in Active internet users (65 crors)

with Digital technologies in place and digital adoption by citizens, court can move to digital justice delivery

Online dispute resolution

It is a form of Alternative Dispute Resolution with Information communication & technology

Advantages

1. Fast cheap resolution of cases than traditional
2. Allow court to look ^{at} more nuanced cases
3. reduce cost $\Rightarrow$ 11 bn sheets $\approx$ 109 bn litres of water of paper
4. Democratise justice delivery $\rightarrow$ ~~to~~ increase access to justice - blurring boundaries eg: treating Rich & poor alike.

Apart from this court automation:

eg: Recent e-Supreme court Records initiative by chief justice for digital recording of court judgement help to increase accessibility, credibility. Enhance citizens confidence & trust and increase quality of judgement