

THREE STAGES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-GOVERNMENT FROM IN CHINA

The construction of China's government informatization began in the late 1980s and experienced three development stages, from stand-alone to network, from decentralization to integration and from office automation to government informatization [1]. Integration includes three aspects: the first is the integration of industry vertical systems; the second is the horizontal integration of local governments; the third is the integration of vertical systems and regional sector systems. So e-government helps to realize the smooth flow between all levels of government, the seamless connection between the various government departments and the organic integration between the blocks. Relying on the integrated functions of e-government to provide citizens with more effective government services, improve the relationship between the government and enterprises and industries, and better fulfill civic responsibilities through the use of information and improve the effectiveness of Chinese government management. The resulting benefits can reduce corruption, provide transparency, promote more convenient Chinese government services, increase Chinese government revenue or reduce Chinese government operating costs [2].

Currently some cities or government departments have basically built a computer three-level broadband network platform covering cities, districts, towns and communities and have realized interconnection to a certain extent. They construct data centers and improve two major governmental internal networks and governmental external networks. The basic network, the construction of three supporting systems for information security, system management and business application has formed business management, office management, government coordination and public services. The development of e-government in China in the 21st century is very different from that in the late 1980s. Specifically China's e-government has begun to promote public service innovation: taken Chengdu (a medium-sized city in western China) as an example. Chengdu's public service innovation based on the informatization of government core business processes. Many public service constructions serving Chengdu citizens are developed based on the government's core business processes. Using e-government, the Chengdu market voted on the government website for infrastructure design plans. Finally, Chengdu's public service facilities have widely absorbed the opinions of the people, so the Chengdu government's satisfaction rating is very high [3, p. 47–55].

For example, household registration management, traffic management, entry and exit management, public safety management, etc. E-government solves the increasingly busy customs declaration problem, while improving the level of supervision and customs clearance efficiency. The development of Chinese towns and villages is a very important theme. Through e-government the Chinese government uses the convenience to innovate public services. Many local e-government projects started with the purpose of developing and revitalizing Chinese towns and villages. In the end these projects also achieved very good results. The success of the application of e-government in China also illustrates the success of this new management model of e-government.

References

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E-JUSTICE IN CHINA

The opportunities and challenges that information technology brings to justice can be said to be unprecedented. Big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, blockchain, 5G and other information technologies are not only new tools, new thinking and new methods, but also many types of disputes with new characteristics and new trends have been born.

While information technology has profoundly changed people's production and life, it has also brought unprecedented opportunities and challenges to justice. Facing the technological progress, rule of law, needs and the expectations of the people, the People's Court of China closely follows the pulse on time, based on the actual conditions of the country, vigorously explores new judicial models in the Internet era, promotes the comprehensive and in-depth integration of information technology and judicial work, and promotes the judicial system and trial capacity modernization.

The traditional trial process is shifted from offline to online, and data and information are shifted from paper to "cloud" or "chain", corresponding to case filing, mediation, service, court hearing, proof, and profound changes have taken place in litigation links such as cross-examination, and corresponding online litigation rules need to be established [1]. At the same time, the people's courts tried new types of Internet-related cases in accordance with the law and established a series of governance rules through typical case judgments. The organic unity of the models and rules is what we call e-justice.

Through the comparison between the Internet court and the e-court, including the use of the entire system, the author shows the current situation of China's electronic judicial development and puts forward a prospect for the future development.

Electronic courts, Internet courts have been established in various provinces of China. The common ground among them are next: both can only accept cases under the jurisdiction of intermediate people's court; both can complete all the court functions from case filing to execution online. Difference between them consists in that: e-courts can accept all civil cases, while Internet courts can accept only cases involving Internet disputes.

Litigation process covers the following rules: 1. Prosecute: need to understand the use of litigation tools and the corresponding litigation rules; 2. Pay: online payment and electronic delivery; 3. Evidence interaction and receive delivery documents online: evidence platform and judicial blockchain; 4. Online trial: asynchronous trial, asynchronous mediation and smart