GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2191
ANSWERED ON- 07/08/2025

UNIFORM POLICY FOR AI IN JUDICIARY

2191 Shri S Niranjan Reddy:

Will the Minister of *Law and Justice* be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a uniform policy for the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) by the judiciary across the Supreme Court, High Courts and subordinate courts;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed framework and timeline;

(c) whether the policy will address concerns related to ethical safeguards, algorithmic bias and data privacy; and

(d) whether Government has held consultations with judicial authorities, legal experts or technology institutions in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (d): The eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, headed by a Judge of the Supreme Court of India, is responsible for the policy planning, strategic direction and guidance for implementation of eCourts project in different courts of the country. To explore the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in judicial domain, the Supreme Court of India had constituted the Artificial Intelligence Committee. Under the Phase-III of eCourts Project approved for a period of 4 years with effect from 2023-24, a sum of Rs 53.57 crore has been allocated for the component of Future Technological Advancement (AI, Blockchain etc). The AI is to be integrated in crucial areas of judiciary including improvement in administrative efficiency, prediction of case pendency, automation of processes and streamlining of court operations. The usage of AI in judiciary is to be in accordance with the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Phase-III of the eCourts Project. The tools and

platforms developed under the eCourts Project using the AI are meant to be used by the judiciary across the country.

The Supreme Court of India, in close coordination with IIT Madras, has developed and deployed AI and ML based tools integrated with the electronic filing software for identification of defects. The access of the prototype has been granted to 200 Advocates-on-Record. The Supreme Court of India is also testing prototypes of AI and ML tools, for curing defects, data and meta data extraction in collaboration with IIT Madras. This AI and ML based tool is envisaged to be integrated with the electronic filing module and the case management software, namely Integrated Case Management & Information System (ICMIS). AI based Legal Research Assistance Tool, SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency) is being developed by the Artificial Intelligence Committee to understand the factual matrix of cases with an intelligent search of the precedents.

Further, an AI based software tool namely Legal Research Analysis Assistant [LegRAA] has been developed by the Artificial Intelligence Division of National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the team at Centre of Excellence [eCourts], NIC, Pune under the guidance of eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. The tool is designed to aid judges in legal research, document analysis, and judicial decision support. In addition, Digital Courts 2.1 platform has been developed under eCourts Phase III project with a view to making the courts paperless/digital with the facility for judges to view all case-related pleadings, chargesheets, documents, etc. using Web Application. Digital Courts 2.1 is equipped with voice-to-text feature [Automatic Speech Recognition and text conversion software developed by NIC using AI] for dictation and translation of dictated orders and court proceedings in English and other vernacular languages. Both LegRAA and Digital Courts 2.1 take care of the issues of data privacy and ethical safeguards by using Court's own data i.e. judgments and orders passed by the Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts. Further, these tools are to be made available internally to judicial officers, thereby ensuring data privacy.

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