GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2178
ANSWERED ON- 18/12/2025

**JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND AI BASED JUDICIAL REFORM**

**2178 # Smt. Darshana Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government has sought any recommendations from the Law Commission on AI based reforms to enhance transparency, efficiency and accountability in the judiciary;

(b) if so, the main recommendations concerning judicial reform, digital justice and the use of AI;

(c) whether Government proposes to adopt AI tools such as e-Court management, case tracking, data analysis and document automation; and

(d) the steps taken so far to make the judicial process more transparent, timely and accessible?

**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) and (b):    No recommendations have been sought by the eCommittee, who is implementing eCourts, from the Law Commission on AI based reforms in respect of judiciary.

(c):    As per the information provided by the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, latest technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its subsets Machine Learning (ML), Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Natural Language Processing (NLP) are being used in the e-Courts software applications developed under the eCourts Project. AI is being integrated in areas such as translation, prediction and forecast, improving administrative efficiency, automated filing, intelligent scheduling, enhancing the case information system and communicating with the litigants through chatbots.

An AI based software tool namely Legal Research Analysis Assistant (LegRAA) has been developed under the guidance of eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, to aid judges in legal research, document analysis, and judicial decision support. In addition, Digital Courts 2.1 application has been developed to assist judicial officers by providing access to integrated judgment databases, document management with annotations and automated drafting templates. Digital Courts 2.1 is equipped with voice-to-text feature (ASR - SHRUTI) and translation (PANINI) functionalities to assist the judges with order and judgment dictation.

The Supreme Court, in coordination with IIT Madras, has developed and deployed AI and ML based tools integrated with the electronic filing software for identification of defects. The prototypes of AI and ML tools for curing defects, meta data extraction and integration with the electronic filing module and the case management software, namely Integrated Case Management & Information System (ICMIS) are under testing. Further, an AI based tool namely Supreme Court Portal Assistance in Court Efficiency (SUPACE) is in experimental stage of development. This tool is aimed at developing a module to understand the factual matrix of cases with an intelligent search of the precedents apart from identifying the cases.

The current scope of AI based solutions remain limited to controlled pilot deployments with the objective of ensuring responsible, secure, and practical adoption. While e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, is in the process of evaluating these pilot initiatives, the formulation and regulation of operational frameworks in this regard will be governed by the rules of business and policies of the concerned High Courts.

(d):     A few achievements under Phase-III of the e-Courts Project to make the judicial process more transparent, timely and accessible are as under:

   i.   99.5% of court complexes have been connected to Wide Area Network with bandwidth speed ranging from 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps.

   ii.  Case Information System (CIS) 4.0 is implemented in all courts, with a user manual published online for uniform adoption.

   iii. Real-time digital services have expanded significantly, with more than 4 lakh SMS and more than 6 lakh emails being issued daily and 35 lakh daily hits on the e-Courts portal. Courts have sent more than 14 crore SMS to litigants and advocates.

   iv.  29 Virtual Courts have been established till 30.09.2025. These Virtual Courts have received 8.96 crore challans, out of which 7.84 crore challans have been disposed and 86.59 lakh challans were paid amounting to Rs.895.59 crore.

   v.   The e-Courts Services mobile app (3.38 crore downloads) provides the lawyers and

litigants relevant information about case status, cause lists etc.

vi. The JustIS app (21,955 downloads) is a management tool for the judges assisting them to effectively organise and monitor their judicial business.

vii. High Courts and District Courts have already digitised court records involving 224.66 crore pages and 354.87 crore pages respectively.

viii. Video conferencing facilities are available in 3,240 courts and 1,272 jails; and 3.81 crore online case hearings have been conducted till 30.09.2025.

ix. Live streaming of court proceeding is operational in 11 High Courts.

x. 5,187 court establishments are enabled on e-filing portal, with 92.08 lakh cases e-filed till 30.09.2025.

xi. The e-Payments system has processed 49.2 lakh transactions for court-fee worth Rs.1,215.98 crore and 4.86 lakh transactions for fine worth Rs.61.97 crore.

xii. Courts have operationalised 1,987 e-Sewa Kendras for facilitating litigants and advocates regarding online services available under the eCourts project.

xiii. Under National Service and Tracking of Electronics Processes (NSTEP) system, the courts have processed 6.21 crore e-processes, out of which 1.61 crore e-processes have been successfully delivered.

xiv. The Judgment Search Portal hosts 1.69 crore judgments.

xv. The S3WaaS platform hosts 730 District Court websites, ensuring secure and accessible web infrastructure.

xvi. Pilot testing of Digital Courts 2.1 application developed for making courts paperless has been taken up.

xvii. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) portal serves as the primary platform for real-time monitoring of case management and judicial performance across courts.

In addition, Nyaya Shruti app has been launched in 2024 under the Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), to facilitate virtual appearances and testimonies of accused persons, witnesses, police officials, prosecutors, scientific experts, prisoners etc. through video conferencing, saving both time and resources while expediting case resolutions. In addition, digital recording of evidence on e-Sakshya digital platform has been introduced to enhance accuracy and transparency. For faster and more reliable communication of court notices and summons, e-Summons platform has been introduced.

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