

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION No. \*147  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 16<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2022**

**Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools in Judicial System**

**\*147. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE:**

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of operational e-courts in the State of Jharkhand, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has developed Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools like Supreme Court VidhikAnuvaad Software (SUVAS) and Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency (SUPACE) and proposes to deploy it in the judicial system and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has collaborated/proposes to collaborate with certain private entities for developing more AI tools for the Indian judicial system, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is planning to use AI and block chain technology in implementation of e-Courts-Phase-III and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Artificial Intelligence Committee set up by the Supreme Court is exploring domains other than translation of judicial documents, legal research assistance and process automation for identifying application of AI technology and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)**

**(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*147 FOR 16<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2022 REGARDING USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TOOLS IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

(a): Total 515 number of Courts are operational in Jharkhand under eCourts Project. District-wise list of the Courts is enclosed at Annexure – I:

(b) to (d): As part of the National eGovernance Plan, the eCourts project is under implementation since 2007 for ICT development of the Indian Judiciary based on the “National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary”. The project is being implemented under the joint partnership of Department of Justice, Government of India and eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, in a decentralized manner through the respective High Courts. The eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, headed by a Supreme Court Judge, is responsible for the policy planning, strategic direction and guidance for implementation of eCourts project in different courts in the country. Department of Justice releases funds to High Courts on the recommendation of eCommittee of Supreme Court of India. To explore the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in judicial domain, the Supreme Court of India has constituted Artificial Intelligence Committee which has mainly identified application of AI technology in translation of judicial documents, assistance in legal research and process automation.

Under the supervision of the AI Committee, an Artificial Intelligence Tool, SUVAS (Supreme Court VidhikAnuvaad Software) for translating Judicial domain English documents in vernacular languages and vice versa has been developed. AI based Legal Research Assistance Tool, SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency) has been developed by Artificial Intelligence Committee for such purpose.

A Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been approved by the eCommittee of Supreme Court of India for eCourts Project Phase III that includes components incorporating AI and Blockchain technology that would be

developed and procured from the best available technology in the market following the due process of procurement as stipulated by the government.

(e): Apart from use of AI language technology in translation of judicial documents and use of AI in Legal Research Assistance on judicial side, the AI Committee of Supreme Court, has identified the following two more areas for implementation of the AI technology.

- i. Use of AI in Process Automation on the administrative side- NJDG data reveals that Indian Judiciary has pendency of more than 4.86 crore cases at High Courts and District Courts. Keeping a track of these cases, and in order to have special focus on old cases, cases pertaining to senior citizen, women and marginalized section is a huge challenge. Use of AI can help achieve efficient case tracking and Case Flow Management and facilitate policy decisions.
- ii. Exploring potential use of AI in other judicial avenues- The AI Committee of Supreme Court found that in addition to the above avenues/areas, there is need to explore the benefits which machine learning and artificial intelligence can bring in justice dispensation considering the geography, topography and complexities arising out of customary laws, local special laws, and the sheer volume of cases.

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**Annexure-I**

Statement referred to in reply of Lok Sabha Question No.\*147 for 16/12/2022 regarding Court in Jharkhand. The district wise Courts operational under e-Courts project in the state of Jharkhand are as under:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of the District/ Sub-Divisional Court of Jharkhand</b>	<b>Number of Court Rooms Computerized under eCourts Project</b>
1	Bokaro	29
2	Sub-Divisional Court of Bermo at Tenughat (Bokaro)	15
3	Chaibasa	12
4	Chatra	22
5	Deoghar	20
6	Sub-Divisional Court of Madhupur (Deoghar)	4
7	Dhanbad	51
8	Dumka	11
9	Garhwa	16
10	Giridih	22
11	Godda	14
12	Gumla	11
13	Hazaribag	30
14	Jamshedpur	40
15	Sub-Divisional Court Ghatshila (Jamshedpur)	20
16	Jamtara	13
17	Khunti	12
18	Koderma	13
19	Latehar	18
20	Lohardaga	11
21	Pakur	12
22	Palamau at daltonganj	25
23	Ramgarh	22
24	Ranchi	39
25	Sahibganj	14
26	Seraikella-Kharsawan	11
27	Simdega	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>