(a) & (b): No Sir, at the present there is no specific policy to review the Indian Judicial System for making it more indigenous. However, in order to make the judicial proceedings and judgements more easily comprehensible through local/indigenous language to the common citizen, efforts have been made for translation of proceedings and judgements from English to other local/regional languages. The use of Hindi was authorized in the proceedings of High Court of Rajasthan (Year 1950), Uttar Pradesh (Year 1969), Madhya Pradesh (Year 1971) and Bihar (Year 1972).

As informed by the Registry of the Supreme Court, Hon’ble Supreme Court passes verdicts in many subject categories out of which verdicts passed in 14 subject categories are being translated into any of the related 14 vernacular languages i.e. Assamese, Bengali, Garo, Hindi, Kannada, Khasi, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu through respective High Courts.
Further, SUVAS (Supreme Court VidhikAnuwad Software) which is an Artificial Intelligence based software has the ability to translate judicial domain documents from English to Hindi, Kannda, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Bengali, Urdu and vice-versa.

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Law and Justice, the Bar Council of India has constituted “BhartiyaBhasaSamiti” chaired by former Chief Justice of India, Hon’ble Mr. Justice S.A. Bobde. The Committee is developing a common core vocabulary close to all Indian languages for the purpose of translating legal material into regional languages.

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