

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 4335
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 20th DECEMBER, 2024

Artificial Intelligence in Judiciary

4335. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SMT. KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken appropriate measures to evaluate the effectiveness of AI tools in legal research and translation, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of training provided to judicial staff regarding the use of AI technologies;
- (c) the manner in which the Government plans to address concerns regarding data privacy in relation to AI usage;
- (d) whether any tool or application is recording the day to day proceedings of courts; and
- (e) if so, the scope and effectiveness of the tool or application?

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 (e): According to the information provided by the Supreme Court of India, under e-Courts Project Phase III, an attempt is being made to integrate modern technologies for smoother user experience and to build a "smart" system in which registries will have minimal data entry and scrutiny of files. To create a

smart system, the latest technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its subsets Machine Learning (ML), Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Natural Language Processing (NLP), etc., are being used in the e-Courts software applications. AI is being used in areas such as translation, prediction and forecast, improving administrative efficiency, Natural Language Processing (NLP), automated filing, intelligent scheduling, enhancing the case information system and communicating with the litigants through chatbots.

The AI Translation Committees of the High Courts are monitoring the entire work relating to translation of the Supreme Court and High Court Judgments into vernacular languages. As on date, 17 High Courts have already started placing, e-High Court Reports (e-HCR)/e-Indian Law Reports (e-ILR) on their websites. e-HCR/e-ILR are digital legal platforms that provide online access to judgments in the vernacular languages. As on date, 36,324 Supreme Court Judgments have been translated in Hindi language and 42,765 Judgments of Supreme Court have been translated in other 17 regional languages. The same are available on the e-SCR portal (<https://judgments.ecourts.gov.in/pdfsearch/index.php>).

The details of the training programs conducted by the eCommittee, SCI covering various stakeholders, like, courts staff, advocates, Judges, etc., are available in the public domain at eCommittee, SCI web portal link: <https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/document-category/training-and-awareness-programmes/>.

A Sub-Committee consisting of six judges of the various High Courts, assisted by technical working group members consisting of domain experts, has been constituted by the Chairperson of the eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India to suggest/recommend secure connectivity and authentication mechanisms for data protection, to preserve the right to privacy. The Sub-Committee is mandated to critically assess and examine the digital infrastructure, network and

service delivery solutions created under the eCourts project for giving solutions for strengthening data security and for protecting the privacy of citizens.

The daily proceedings of each case is entered in Case Information System (CIS) and the litigant is made aware of the same from the eCourts service platforms like website and Mobile Applications. Apart from this, there are Model Rules in place for Live-Streaming and Recording of Court Proceedings. These are available at the following portal:

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s388ef51f0bf911e452e8dbb1d807a81ab/uploads/2021/06/2022091599.pdf>.
