GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3282
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 08th AUGUST, 2025

AI IN LEGAL SYSTEM

†3282. Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri:

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

  (a) whether any specific policies or guidelines are being prepared for the use of ethical AI in the legal system;
  (b) if so, the details thereof;
  (c) the manner in which AI is being used to reduce the pendency of cases and improve efficiency of courts in India; and
  (d) the biggest challenges being faced in implementing AI in India's legal system and the strategy being adopted by the Government to address them?

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): As per the information provided by the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, use of Artificial intelligence (AI) is strictly within the confines of the areas outlined in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of e-Courts Project Phase III. A Sub-Committee consisting of six judges of the various High Courts, assisted by the technical working group 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 in order 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 to strengthen data security and protect the privacy of citizens.

As per the information provided by the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) based tools are being deployed in case management. These tools are being used in transcribing oral arguments in Constitutional

Bench matters. The AI assisted transcribed arguments can be accessed on the website of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of India is also using AI and ML based tools in close coordination with National Informatics Centre (NIC), in translation of judgments from English language to 18 Indian languages viz., Assamese, Bengali, Garo, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Khasi, Konkani, Malayali, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Santali, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The judgments can be accessed through the eSCR portal of the Supreme Court of India.

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 proto-type has been granted to 200 Advocates-on-Record. Further, the Supreme Court of India is testing the prototypes of AI and ML tools, for curing defects, 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).

An AI based tool, Supreme Court Portal Assistance in Court Efficiency (SUPACE), aimed at developing a module to understand the factual matrix of cases with an intelligent search of the precedents apart from identifying the cases, is in experimental stage of development. The SUPACE may be deployed after procurement and deployment of graphic processing unit(s) and other latest technology-based units such as Tensor Processing Unit. However, no AI and ML based tool is being used by the Supreme Court of India in decision making process.

As per information provided by eCommittee, Supreme Court of India, the challenges in integrating AI into Judicial processes, including case management, legal research and translation services include potential biases in AI algorithms, language barriers, translation accuracy, concerns on data privacy and security. Efforts are being made for continuous upgrades in technology, skill upgradation and process re-engineering. Under eCourts Phase III, a sum of Rs. 208.52 crore has been earmarked for capacity building of stakeholders in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) including AI. Additionally, an amount of Rs. 53.57 crore has been earmarked for funding such future technologies and their adoption in streamlining the judicial processes.

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