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Role of AI in justice delivery mechanism

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Abstract
Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the ability of machines to perform cognitive tasks like thinking, perceiving, learning, problem solving and decision making, As AI tasks have radically expanded, so have its utility in a expanding to number of fields AI will present a more aerodynamic, cost-effective and time-bound means to the basic right of access to justice [3]. As an enabler to achieve all 17 SDG goals, NITI AAYOG – national strategy for artificial intelligence in it AI for all like SUPACE is a short form for Supreme Court portal for assistance in courts efficiency. It is a blend of human and artificial intelligence, AI will be limited to the collection and analysis of data. Will not be used in decision-making. AI will help to eliminate justice delay is amounts to justice denial. According to the data available with the National Judicial Data Grid, around 4 crore litigations are pending in India and also more than 1.5 lakh cases have been pending for more than 25 years. SCI-Interact: In 2020, it was developed by Supreme Court, SCI-Interact, to make all its benches paperless it will helps judges access files. SUPACE will deliver results modified to the requirement of the case and the way and how the judiciary need to thinks. AI will be time-saving. Timely justice.

Keywords: AI, niti aayog, SDG goals, SUPACE, SCI-interact

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the ability of machines to perform cognitive tasks like thinking, perceiving, learning, problem solving and decision making. Initially conceive as a technology that could imitate human intelligence, AI has evolved in ways that far exceed its unique conception [1]. With unbelievable advances made in data collection, dispensation and computation power, AI systems can now be deployed to take over a multiplicity of tasks, enable connectivity and improve productivity. As AI's tasks have dramatically lengthened, so have its utility in a growing number of areas. Web search – Search engines learn from the immense input of data, provided by their users to provide relevant investigate results [2]. Use AI to provide services that are as appropriate and personalized as likely [5]. AI answering questions, providing solutions and helping daily routines have become ubiquitous. Language translation software, also based on written or spoken text, relies on AI to provide and get better translations. This also applies to function such as automated subtitling. In the case Right to privacy is a fundamental right (S. Puttaswamy case). AI systems can help recognize and fight cyber-attacks and other cyber threats based on the continuous contribution of data, recognizing patterns and backtrack the attacks. Certain AI applications can detect fake news and disinformation by mining social media information, looking for words that are sensational or distressing and identifying which online sources are deemed authoritative. With this utility AI as an enabler to achieve all 17 SDG Goals.

Achieving the above mentioned objectives, AI requires massive computational capacity, which means more power-hungry data centers and a big carbon footprint. According to studies, around 40 % of the total energy that data centers consume goes to cooling IT equipment. Now, to reduce energy consumption, companies are moving their data centers into cooler climates such as Siberia. Countries are tilting stricter laws on data protection E.g. EUGDPR(EU General Data Protection Regulation) that require citizen data to be stored on servers located domestically, picking colder climates beyond their borders is becoming a difficult option. AI uses digital footprints and feeds them in their algorithm to exploit commercially without our consent.

First, they are not alone in developing and deploying AI; governments also do so. Second, only a "whole of society" approach to AI governance will enable us to develop broad-based ethical principles, cultures and codes of conduct, to ensure the needed harm-mitigating measures, reviews and audits during design, development and deployment phases, and to inculcate the transparency, accountability, inclusion and societal trust for AI to flourish and bring about the extraordinary breakthroughs it promises. Known the global reach of AI, such a "whole of society" move toward must rest on a "whole of world"

The UN Secretary-General's thought on Digital Cooperation is a good step as it lays out the need for multi-stakeholder hard work on global cooperation so AI is used in a way that is "trustworthy, human being rights-based, safe and sustainable, and promise peace". UNESCO has also moving towards global, comprehensive standard-setting draft Recommendations on the Ethics of AI to Member States for consideration and adoption. So Many countries, including India, are mindful of the opportunities and the risks, and are motivated to strike the right balance between Artificial intelligence promotion and AI governance — all for the greater public good [6].

NITI Aayog's Report recognizes that our digital future cannot be optimized for good without multi-stakeholder governance structures that ensure the dividends are fair, inclusive, and just. To truly reap the benefits of deploying AI at scale, the NITI AAYOG report identifies the following barriers that need to be addressed in order to achieve the goals of #AIforAll:

Lack of broad based expertise in research and application of AI, Absence of enabling data ecosystems – access to

intelligent data High resource cost and low awareness for adoption of AI Privacy and security, including a lack of formal regulations around anonymisation of data, and Absence of collaborative approach to adoption and application of AI. Lack of enabling data ecosystems, Low intensity of AI research Core research in fundamental technologies Transforming core research into market applications and also Inadequate availability of AI expertise, manpower and skilling opportunities more over High resource cost and low awareness for adopting AI in business processes also Unclear privacy, security and ethical regulations, Unattractive Intellectual Property regime to incentivize research and adoption of AI. Currently, India does not have an overarching guidance structure for the use of AI systems. Establishing such a framework would be crucial for provide guidance to various stakeholders in responsible management of artificial intellect in India.

The e-Courts Project was conceptualized on the basis of the "National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary – 2005" In 3 phases, the project aimed to connect all the courts digitally; enabling e-filing of cases and tracking them online and eventually digitizing all the court processes like virtual hearing, live streaming of court proceedings etc.

NJDG, (National Judicial data grid) a flagship project implemented under the aegis of the e-Courts project, has been recognized as a significant innovation under the Ease of Doing Business initiative of the Government of India The portal is a national repository of data relating to cases pending and disposed of in all district and taluka courts of the country NJDG gives the consolidated figures of cases instituted, disposed and the pendency of cases in all courts across the country. These figures are updated on day by day respective courts.

LIMBS (legal information management & briefing system) [7]

Since, government is considered to be the biggest litigant in India, it is equally important to digitize, automate, and monitor cases from the ministry/department's side for cases where the government is a litigant. It was the purpose that the LIMBS was adopted. LIMBS is a internet based gateway developed by Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice for monitor and management of various legal cases of Govt [8]. It is an innovative and easy-to-access online tool which is available 24×7 to all stakeholders—government officials, department users, nodal officers, higher officials of ministries, advocates, arbitrators

SUPACE is an Artificial Intelligence (AI) based portal

SUPACE, Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency, is an Artificial intelligence (AI) tool that collects relevant facts and laws and makes them available to a judge. *It is not designed to take decisions, but only to process facts and to make them available to judges looking for an input for a decision* [9] however, opposite to the popular perception and adoption of technology by the judiciary during COVID-19, has not countdown pendency of cases. indication from National judicial data grid tells that despite considerable adoption to digitalis judicial communications and administration, Pendency of cases reached an all-time high during 2021-22 year of virtual functioning of the courts.

Bumpy digital access sufficient data speed and data volume are minimum needs which are not consistently available across the country. This creates disparity between different courts in accessing e-Courts systems and services.

Technology adoption

Lawyers in semi city and rural districts find online hearings tricky, not only due to connectivity issues but also because of unfamiliarity with this way of working technology, no matter how advanced, cannot be a substitute for judges.

Technology is not significance neutral

It often reinforce the existing bias and stereotype in the social order. Since AI works on data, there is a chance that some communities of the society are labeled as potential criminals and Habitual, lack of adequate date safety infrastructure jeopardize the potential benefits of digitization of Judiciary

India Justice Report 2020 pegs vacancies in the High Court at 39% (2018-19) and in lower courts at 23% for the same time. Given such a massive number of vacancies, technology alone cannot address the matter of pendency of cases Hence, Technology can be a game changer, but it is not a solution for the ills plaguing courts. Technology should be complemented by other administrative related judicial reforms for faster, efficient and inclusive justice delivery

Conclusion

NITI Aayog in its Report on RESPONSIBLE AI FOR ALL, highlights about National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI) as it has successfully brought AI in the centre-stage of the improvement agenda of the Government by underlining its potential to get better outcomes in sector such as agriculture, healthcare, or education. Further the NSAI underlines the need for a healthy ecosystem that facilitates cutting edge explore to not only resolve for the societal problems and provide as the test bed of AI innovation but at the same time facilitate India to take a strategic global leadership by scaling these solutions globally by ensuring Principle of Safety and Reliability, Equality also Inclusivity and Non-discrimination preferable Privacy and security, Transparency and Accountability rise protection and reinforcement of positive human values

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