Report on Prof P.M. Chikkaboraiah Memorial National Seminar on Artificial Intelligence and Justice System: Emerging Trends

Our College Organized Prof P.M. Chikkaboraiah Memorial National Seminar on Artificial Intelligence and Justice System: Emerging Trends on 13-07-2024. This Programme is Inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shukur Kamal, Hon'ble Judge High Court of Karnataka. In his inaugural speech said at presently Indian Judicial system is facing a major problem and that is the huge backlog of the pending cases at all levels of Courts in judicial hierarchy, from Taluka Courts to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. As of late it has been debated that if the early action is not taken, the Judicial system would collapse and would be practical meaningless, and not only that, but the worse thing would be is that the common men will lose the faith in the judicial system. Timely justice is necessary. In one of its judgements, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that Justice delayed is justice denied.

Apart from common man approaching the Courts, the investors, particularly foreign investors have a great concern regarding the effectiveness of judicial system. Whenever any investor thinks of investing in India, his first concern is, that in case of dispute, no timely justice or dispute resolution would be there. This may change the mind of investor and he might back out from investing. The era of automated machines and reliance on more of machines even for the smallest of the tasks is a natural. **"Artificial Intelligence"** is one remarkable solution in the field of legal industry. In the common parlance, artificial intelligence can be described in

contrast to natural intelligence by humans as machinery or robotic system of providing quick and prompt solutions.

In this Programme Keynote address delivered by Dr. Sudesh, Professor & Principal, University Law College, Bangalore University, said Today, AI is unsettling nearly every profession and industry. However, the usage of AI in the legal sector in India now is being limited to automated contract review, legal research, transcription services, etc. The article explores the advantages of integrating AI technology into the legal field, while also examining its impacts, the regulations overseeing its application, and the possible obstacles that may surface. The development of AI technology provides an opportunity for lawyers to improve their efficiency, reduce costs and focus on more strategic work. AI can handle mechanical and routine tasks like document and contract review, legal research and data analysis. This can ultimately lead to increased productivity and profitability for law firms. However, AI is not yet capable of handling more complex tasks such as deal structuring, negotiation, advocacy and representation in court. As a result, the use of AI may decrease billable hours for law firms.

While larger firms may have the means to implement AI systems, smaller firms may struggle to keep up with the cost of technology and remain cost-effective. He said Since 2021, the Supreme Court has been using an AI-controlled tool designed to process information and make it available to judges for decisions. It does not participate in the decision-making process. Another tool that is used by the Supreme Court of India is SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) which translates legal papers from English into vernacular languages and vice versa. AI has many potential benefits for society, such as improving healthcare, education, transportation and entertainment. However, AI poses challenges and risks, such as ethical dilemmas, privacy violations, bias, discrimination and security threats.

Presidential Address delivered by Sri. Gundappa Gowda, President, Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Mysuru said Artificial intelligence is a field of science concerned with building computers and machines that can reason, learn, and act in such a way that would normally require human intelligence or that involves data whose scale exceeds what humans can analyse and various AI tools, applications, and software enhance efficiency and accuracy across different legal functions, ranging from document review to due diligence, contract management, and predictive analysis.

At last vote of thanks rendered by Dr. BoreGowda S.B., Assistant Professor, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru.

I Technical Session 11:15 am to 1:15 P M

In first technical session chaired by Dr. Sudesh. V. Prof and Principal, University Law College, Bangalore University, Bengaluru.

In this session the resource person Dr. M.R.K. Prasad, Prof. of Law, V.M. Salgaocar Law College, Goa delivered a lecture on "From Algorithm to Evidence; Reliability and admissibility of Artificial Intelligence-Data under Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam. He said Artificial intelligence (AI) is the emulation of human intellect in devices that have been designed to behave and think like humans. The phrase may also be used to refer to any computer that demonstrates characteristics of the human intellect, such as learning and problem-solving.

He said ability to reason and take actions that have the highest likelihood of reaching a certain objective is the ideal quality of artificial intelligence. Machine learning (ML), a subtype of artificial intelligence, is the idea that computer systems can automatically learn from and adapt to new data without human assistance. Deep learning algorithms allow for this autonomous learning by ingesting vast quantities of unstructured data, including text, photos, and video. Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, defines the term 'admission.' Admissibility involves determining whether the judge can legally consider evidence or information presented in court when deciding a case's outcome. It hinges on factors like relevance, reliability, and adherence to legal procedures stipulated in the Act and other relevant laws. The Act specifies rules for admissibility, including those related to relevancy, hearsay, expert opinions, character evidence, public documents, privileged communication, admissions, confessions, and the

potential exclusion of illegally obtained evidence. Judges are responsible for assessing the admissibility of evidence in line with the Act, ensuring a just and equitable legal process.
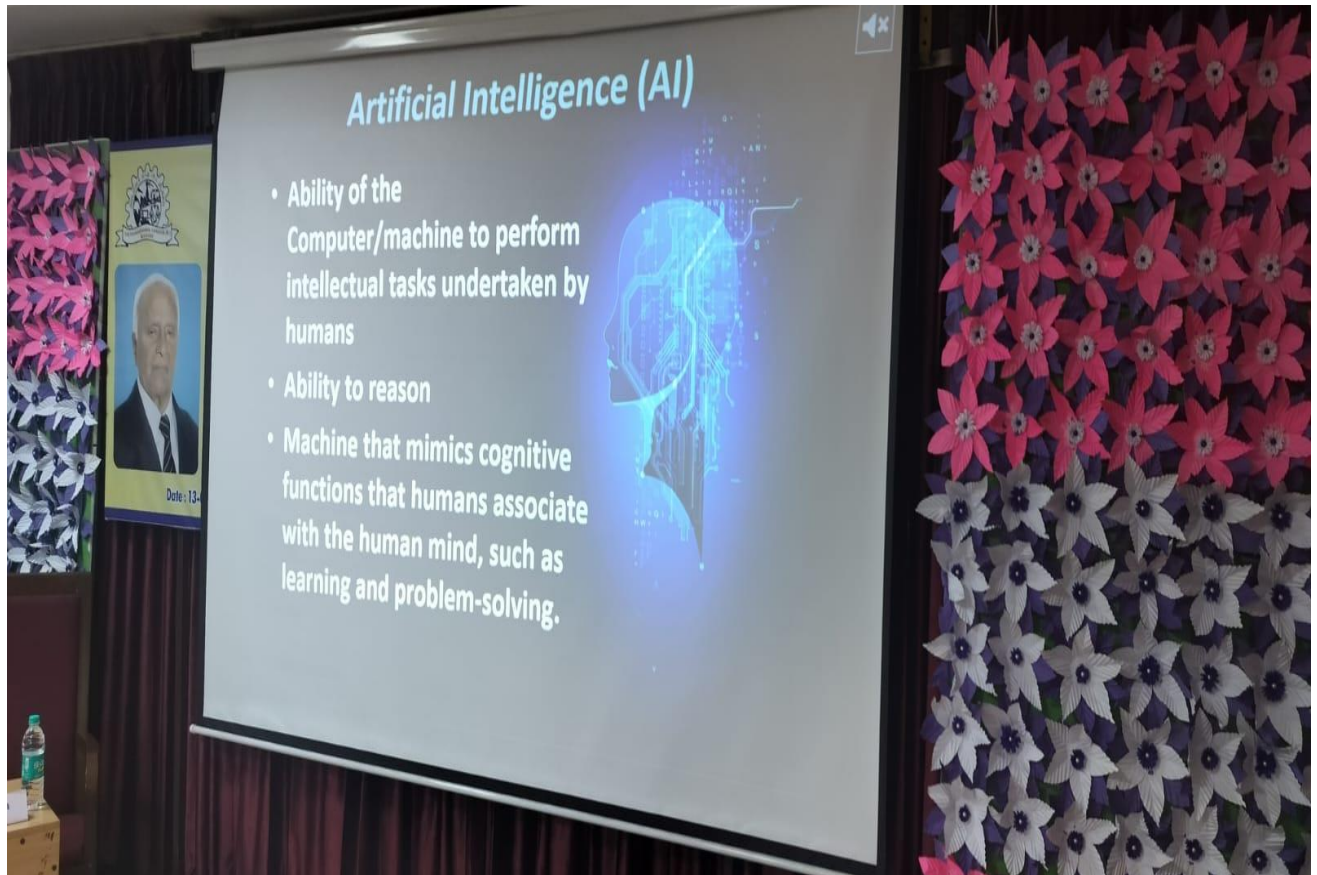
Admissibility encompasses all relevant facts that a court deems permissible. In accordance with Section 136 of the Evidence Act, the ultimate authority for determining the admissibility of evidence in a case rests with the judge.

In the same technical session, another resource person **Sri. Phaneendra, Advocate and Forensic Expert, Bengaluru, delivered a lecture on "Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Forensic Investigator".** He said Forensic science, the meticulous art of unravelling mysteries and solving crimes, stands as a formidable pillar in the pursuit of justice. In a world increasingly marked by technological advancements, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into forensic practices heralds a transformative era.

This convergence promises to revolutionize the traditional methodologies, enhancing the precision, efficiency, and scope of forensic investigations. As we embark on a journey through the intricate tapestry of AI and forensic science, it becomes imperative to explore the profound implications, challenges, and ethical considerations that accompany this synergy.

The marriage of cutting-edge AI technologies with the age-old pursuit of truth holds the potential to redefine how we unravel the complexities of criminal cases and, in doing so, shapes the very fabric of our legal landscape. This exploration seeks to shed light on the multifaceted impact of AI in forensic science, examining its role in crime scene analysis, biometrics, DNA analysis, cyber forensics, predictive policing, and the ethical dimensions that accompany this technological frontier. In essence, we delve into a realm where artificial intelligence becomes the silent yet potent ally of justice, transcending the boundaries of conventional investigative practices. AI in Crime Scene Analysis In the intricate dance of forensic science, crime scene analysis serves as the initial choreography, setting the stage for the investigation to unfold. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has gracefully waltzed into this critical phase, orchestrating a symphony of algorithms that redefine how we scrutinize and interpret crime scenes. Automated Evidence Collection and Processing:

Traditionally, the painstaking task of evidence collection and processing has relied on the keen eyes and meticulous hands of forensic experts. Enter AI, equipped with computer vision algorithms capable of swiftly scanning crime scenes, identifying potential evidence, and even predicting patterns that might escape human observation. For instance, automated drones with

AI-powered image recognition can navigate crime scenes, capturing data efficiently and minimizing the risk of oversight. One of the primary virtues AI brings to crime scene analysis is its ability to process vast amounts of data swiftly. Machine learning algorithms can analyse patterns, recognize anomalies, and draw connections that might elude human cognition. Take gunshot acoustic analysis, for example. AI algorithms can discern subtle variations in sound patterns, helping investigators triangulate the origin of gunshots more accurately than traditional methods.

In IInd Technical Session the resource person Dr. Ananth Prabhu G., Professor and Principal Investigator, Sahyadri Cyber Security Expert, Mangalore, delivered a lecture on Artificial Intelligence tools to boost productivity in Justice system. He said The development of AI technology provides an opportunity for lawyers to improve their efficiency, reduce costs and focus on more strategic work. AI can handle mechanical and routine tasks like document and contract review, legal research and data analysis. This can ultimately lead to increased productivity and profitability for law firms. However, AI is not yet capable of handling more complex tasks such as deal structuring, negotiation, advocacy and representation in court. As a result, the use of AI may decrease billable hours for law firms. While larger firms

may have the means to implement AI systems, smaller firms may struggle to keep up with the cost of technology and remain cost-effective. Since 2021, the Supreme Court has been using an AI-controlled tool designed to process information and make it available to judges for decisions. It does not participate in the decision-making process. Another tool that is used by the Supreme Court of India is SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) which translates legal papers from English into vernacular languages and vice versa. AI has many potential benefits for society, such as improving healthcare, education, transportation and entertainment. However, AI poses challenges and risks, such as ethical dilemmas, privacy violations, bias, discrimination and security threats.

He said Currently, there are no specific laws in India with regard to regulating AI. Ministry of Electronics and information Technology (MEITY), is the executive agency for AI-related strategies and had constituted committees to bring in a policy framework for AI.

The Niti Ayog has developed a set of seven responsible Ai principles, which include safety & dependability, equality, inclusivity and non-discrimination, privacy and security, transparency, accountability and the protection and reinforcement of positive human values. The Supreme Court and high courts have a constitutional mandate to enforce fundamental rights including the right to privacy. In India, the primary legislation for data protection is the Information Technology Act and its associated rules. Additionally, the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill has been introduced by MEITY, although it is still awaiting formal enactment. If this bill becomes law, individuals will have the ability to inquire about the data collected from them by both private and government entities, as well as the methods utilized to process and store it.

In III technical session more than 13 presenters presented a paper on different aspects regarding Artificial Intelligence. This technical session chaired by Dr. Ambedkar, Principal, Government Law College, Kolar. At last distributed the certificate to all the presenters.