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WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

“THE INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES”

AUTHORED BY: ROHAN TYAGI & SURBHI KUMARI

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming India’s legal system by enhancing judicial efficiency, expediting legal research, and streamlining case management. AI-driven tools such as SUPACE, SUVAS, and the e-Courts Project are improving judicial workflow, while private legal-tech platforms leverage AI for contract analysis and case law research. Global trends indicate AI’s growing role in adjudication, legal predictions, and court automation, with countries like the U.S., China, and the U.K. leading the way.

Despite its advantages, AI integration in the legal field presents several challenges, including data privacy risks, algorithmic bias, regulatory uncertainty, and resistance from traditional legal professionals. Ethical concerns regarding transparency and accountability in AI-driven legal decisions further complicate its adoption. Additionally, infrastructural constraints and high implementation costs hinder AI accessibility, particularly in lower courts and rural areas.

India currently lacks specific AI regulations, though initiatives like NITI Aayog’s Responsible AI Principles and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act signal progress toward structured governance. The government has also allocated significant resources for AI-driven judicial advancements under the e-Courts Phase III initiative.

This paper examines AI’s role in India’s legal landscape, analysing its benefits, challenges, and global comparisons. It also explores the long-term implications of AI on judicial decision-making and the constitutional principle of separation of powers. While AI cannot replace human judges, it has the potential to modernize India’s legal system if implemented with ethical oversight, regulatory clarity, and adequate infrastructure.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Law, Indian Legal System, Judicial Efficiency Legal

Research Automation, Case Management, SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency), SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software)

1. Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is playing an increasingly significant role in transforming India's legal system, offering solutions to challenges such as case backlogs, procedural delays, and inefficiencies in legal research. AI tools like SUPACE (for judicial assistance), SUVAS (for legal translation), and the e-Courts Project (for digital case management) are streamlining court processes. Legal research platforms such as Manupatra and CaseMine leverage AI for faster and more accurate case law analysis, while contract analysis tools like SpotDraft and LegitQuest enhance risk assessment and compliance. AI-driven predictive analytics is also being explored to assess potential case outcomes. The integration of AI offers numerous benefits, including faster legal research, enhanced judicial efficiency, improved access to justice, and cost reductions for legal professionals and clients alike. However, challenges remain, particularly regarding data privacy, biases in AI algorithms, regulatory uncertainty, and resistance from traditional legal practitioners. While India currently lacks specific AI regulations in the legal field, ongoing developments, such as the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, indicate a move toward structured AI governance. With appropriate regulatory frameworks, ethical oversight, and training initiatives, AI has the potential to significantly modernize India's legal landscape, making justice more efficient and accessible.

Importance of the Topic

India's legal system is known for its complexity and backlog of cases. As of 2023, over 4.4 crore cases were pending across various courts in India. The introduction of AI in the legal system offers a potential solution by expediting legal research, automating documentation, and aiding in case management. However, AI also presents significant challenges, including concerns about bias, data security, and ethical implications.

Research Question

This paper examines how AI is transforming the Indian legal system, the opportunities it presents, and the challenges that must be addressed for its responsible implementation.

Scope of the Paper: The study focuses on the application of AI in India's legal framework,

analyzing its benefits, risks, and future implications. It also compares India's AI policies with global best practices and suggests recommendations for effective AI integration in the legal sector.

2. Understanding Artificial Intelligence and Its Role in Law

AI refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines, enabling them to perform tasks that typically require human cognition, such as decision-making, pattern recognition, and natural language processing (NLP). AI technologies relevant to law include:

- Machine Learning (ML): Algorithms that improve with data input, used for predictive legal analytics.
- Natural Language Processing (NLP): AI's ability to understand legal texts, aiding in contract review and research.
- Automation: AI-driven software that streamlines routine legal processes like documentation and compliance monitoring.¹

Applications of AI in the Legal Field

Globally, AI has been integrated into legal systems in various ways:

- Legal Research: AI-powered platforms like ROSS Intelligence and Manupatra assist lawyers in finding relevant case laws and statutes.²
- Contract Review and Drafting: AI tools such as Kira Systems analyze legal contracts to detect inconsistencies.
- Predictive Analytics: AI helps lawyers assess the likely outcome of a case based on previous judgments.

Indian Judiciary

The Supreme Court has been utilizing an AI-controlled technology since 2021 to process data and provide judges with it so they can make decisions. It doesn't take part in the process of making decisions. The Supreme Court of India also uses SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software), which converts legal documents between English and vernacular languages.

¹ Stuart Russell & Peter Norvig, *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach* (4th ed. 2020).

² Manupatra, *AI in Legal Research: Transforming Case Law Analysis* (2023).

The prosecution's claims that the petitioner was involved in a vicious, deadly assault led the Punjab & Haryana High Court to deny a bail request in the case of Jaswinder Singh v. State of Punjab. In order to obtain a broader viewpoint on the granting of bail in cases involving cruelty, the presiding judge asked ChatGPT for opinion. It is crucial to remember that the trial court will not take these remarks into account and that this mention of ChatGPT does not convey a view on the merits of the case. The only goal of the reference was to give readers a more comprehensive grasp of bail law where cruelty is involved.³

3. Global Trends in AI and Law

Several countries have implemented AI-driven legal solutions:

- **United States:** By evaluating variables including criminal history, social and economic background, and mental health to forecast the possibility of recidivism, artificial intelligence (AI)-powered technologies like COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Solutions) help courts assess risk. AI is also used by the US Sentencing Commission to develop and implement sentencing guidelines for just and equitable punishment.

The US court system uses chatbots to provide the public with answers to often requested inquiries regarding court dates, processes, and other related topics. This improves information accessible for all and reduces the workload of court employees.

- **China:** AI technology that can evaluate previous cases and recommend relevant laws and precedents is used by judges in China's Smart Court system. Additionally, it can suggest penalties based on comparable cases, enabling judges to swiftly administer justice and make well-informed decisions.

AI is used by Chinese courts to conduct legal research. The AI-powered 'China Judgements Online' tool enables judges to locate pertinent court papers in a flash.

- **United Kingdom:** In 2020, the Digital Case System was implemented for the crown courts by the UK Ministry of Justice. It provides remote court participation, real-time case updates, and the ability to submit evidence digitally to cut down on paper use. Guidelines for criminal law barristers using the online portal are provided by the Bar Council's Ethics Committee.

³ Prabhu, Aditi. Artificial Intelligence in the Context of the Indian Legal Profession and Judicial System. Bar & Bench (Aug. 12, 2023), <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/artificial-intelligence-in-context-of-legal-profession-and-indian-judicial-system>.

4. AI in the Indian Legal System

Current Status of AI in India's Legal Landscape

India has started integrating AI into its legal system. Key developments include:

SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency)

The Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency (SUPACE) is an AI-powered tool developed by the Supreme Court of India to enhance judicial efficiency. Launched in 2021, SUPACE is designed to assist judges by automating legal research, organizing case files, and streamlining case management. It helps in reducing the time required to sift through voluminous case materials, thereby enabling judges to focus on complex legal reasoning and decision-making.⁴

Key Features of SUPACE:

- **Legal Research Assistance:** SUPACE can process legal texts, extract relevant case laws, and provide summaries, allowing judges and legal professionals to find pertinent precedents quickly.
- **Case Management Support:** The system organizes and structures case-related documents, making it easier for judges to access relevant information.
- **AI-Powered Recommendations:** The platform suggests relevant legal provisions, judicial precedents, and arguments based on the facts of the case.
- **Reducing Judicial Workload:** By handling repetitive research tasks, SUPACE helps minimize delays in case resolution, thereby contributing to faster disposal of cases in India's overburdened judiciary.

However, SUPACE does not engage in decision-making; it merely assists judges by providing research support. The final adjudication remains within the judge's discretion, ensuring that AI complements human judgment rather than replacing it. Despite its potential, concerns remain regarding the transparency of AI recommendations and the need for judicial oversight to prevent over-reliance on technology.

SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software)

The Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS) is an AI-driven translation tool

⁴ Supreme Court of India, SUPACE: AI for Judicial Efficiency (2021).

developed by the Supreme Court of India to address language barriers in legal proceedings. Given that India has 22 official languages and many court judgments are delivered in English, SUVAS aims to enhance access to justice by translating legal documents, court orders, and judgments into multiple regional languages.

Key Features of SUVAS:

- **Automated Translation:** SUVAS utilizes natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning algorithms to translate legal texts from English to vernacular languages and vice versa.
- **Improving Legal Accessibility:** Many litigants and lawyers, especially in district and lower courts, struggle with legal documents in English. SUVAS helps bridge this gap by providing instant, AI-assisted translations of critical legal documents.
- **Support for Multilingual Litigation:** The tool enables legal professionals and courts to function more efficiently in a linguistically diverse country, ensuring that language does not become a barrier to justice.
- **Integration with e-Courts:** SUVAS is aligned with India's e-Courts project, supporting digitization efforts in the judiciary.

Despite its advantages, AI-driven translations still face challenges related to legal accuracy, contextual understanding, and linguistic nuances. Legal language is complex, and errors in translation can lead to misinterpretations, affecting case outcomes. Thus, while SUVAS significantly enhances accessibility, it still requires human oversight to ensure accuracy in legal translations.

Government Initiatives and Legal Reforms

The Indian government has acknowledged the role of AI in the judiciary. Initiatives include:

- **The e-Courts Project:** A government-led initiative to digitize court processes.
- **NITI Aayog's AI Strategy:** A policy framework emphasizing responsible AI adoption in India.

Key Stakeholders Involved

- **The primary entities influencing AI integration in India's legal system are:**
- **Judiciary:** Supreme Court and High Courts are exploring AI for legal research.
- **Government Agencies:** Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) is working on AI

policy frameworks.

- Legal Tech Firms: Startups like CaseMine and SpotDraft are innovating AI-driven legal solutions.

5. Challenges

5.1. Short Term challenges

- Bias and Fairness Issues
AI models are trained on historical legal data, which may contain biases related to gender, race, or socio-economic status. If unchecked, AI systems can perpetuate these biases, leading to unfair legal outcomes.
- Lack of Transparency and Accountability
Because AI algorithms frequently function as "black boxes," it might be challenging to comprehend how they arrive at decisions. This lack of transparency raises concerns about accountability, especially in judicial decision-making and legal analytics.
- Data Privacy and Security Risks
Legal data is highly sensitive, and AI tools processing such data must comply with strict confidentiality and data protection regulations. Any breach or misuse of AI-driven legal databases can lead to serious legal and ethical violations.
- Dependence on Technology Over Human Judgment
AI can assist in legal research and analysis but cannot replace the nuanced reasoning, ethical considerations, and discretion that human lawyers and judges provide. Over-reliance on AI might undermine the human element essential to justice.
- Regulatory and Ethical Uncertainty
The legal framework governing AI in India is still evolving, creating ambiguity in terms of liability, compliance, and ethical responsibilities. The absence of clear regulations can lead to misuse or unintended consequences in legal proceedings.
- Risk of Incorrect or Misleading Legal Analysis
AI tools rely on existing data, which may not always be up to date or accurately reflect the latest legal interpretations. Incorrect predictions or analysis could mislead legal professionals, affecting case strategies and judicial decisions.
- Cost and Implementation Challenges
Integrating AI into the legal system requires significant investment in technology, training, and infrastructure. Smaller law firms and courts with limited resources may struggle to

adopt AI- driven solutions effectively.

5.2. Long term challenges

The widespread incorporation of AI into the judicial system raises two major long-term concerns: value lock-ins that hinder legal evolution and the potential transformation of the judiciary's constitutional role under the separation of powers doctrine.

Value lock-ins occur when AI-driven adjudication rigidly adheres to precedents, preventing the legal system from evolving alongside societal values. While stare decisis ensures consistency, excessive reliance on AI could lead to legal stagnation. For instance, the recognition of the right to privacy under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution took decades due to evolving legal interpretations. If AI solely relied on prior conflicting jurisprudence, such progressive legal shifts might be delayed. Thus, human oversight remains essential to ensure that AI-assisted decision-making remains adaptable and just.

Another critical issue is the impact of AI on the judiciary's constitutional role within the separation of powers. The judiciary serves as a check on executive and legislative overreach, requiring judges to exercise complex reasoning, weigh competing legal principles, and foresee broader legal implications. While AI can assist in judgment formulation, it lacks the nuanced reasoning, discretionary decision-making, and contextual understanding that human judges develop through experience. General AI, which could replicate human cognitive abilities, does not yet exist, making a complete transition to AI-driven adjudication infeasible.

Therefore, while AI enhances judicial efficiency, it cannot replace human judges, especially in constitutional matters. A balanced approach—leveraging AI while preserving human discretion—is necessary to maintain justice, legal adaptability, and judicial independence.⁵

6. AI and Indian Perspective

As of right now, India has no legislation specifically governing AI. The executive agency for AI-related strategies is the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY), which established committees to propose an AI policy framework. Safety

⁵ Janees Rafiq, "Harnessing the Power of Artificial Intelligence in Indian Justice System: An Empirical Study" 7 National Journal of Cyber Security Law 29 (2024).

and reliability, equality, inclusivity and non-discrimination, privacy and security, openness, responsibility, and the preservation and upholding of positive human values are among the seven responsible AI principles that the Niti Ayog has established. Enforcing fundamental rights, particularly the right to privacy, is a constitutional responsibility for the Supreme Court and lower courts. The Information Technology Act and related regulations are India's main data protection laws.

Furthermore, MEITY has introduced the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, however it has not yet been formally enacted. If this measure is signed into law, people will be able to ask questions about the information that is gathered about them by government and private organizations, and how that information is processed and stored. Enforcing fundamental rights, particularly the right to privacy, is a constitutional responsibility for the Supreme Court and lower courts. The Information Technology Act and related regulations are India's main data protection laws. Furthermore, MEITY has introduced the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, however it has not yet been formally enacted. If this measure is signed into law, people will be able to ask questions about the information that is gathered about them by government and private organizations, and how that information is processed and stored.

Government Stake In Using AI

The Indian government has demonstrated a strong commitment to digital transformation in the judiciary by allocating Rs. 7,210 crore to implement e-Courts Phase III. Rs. 53.57 crore is earmarked explicitly for Future Technological Advancement, including AI and blockchain, across High Courts in India up to 2027. This financial backing underscores the government's recognition of AI's potential to enhance judicial efficiency and accessibility.[3]

7. Position Of AI OUTSIDE INDIA

A lawyer was fined \$5,000 by a federal judge in Manhattan in 2023 for presenting fake legal study that ChatGPT had produced.

"Shaboon vs Egypt Air" and "Varghese vs China Southern Airlines" were examples of fictional cases that the attorney included in a personal injury lawsuit concerning the Colombian carrier Avianca.

The UK judiciary released rules on generative AI in courts in December of that year. Judges were warned against using AI for legal research or analysis, even if they were allowed to use ChatGPT for simple tasks like text summarization, presentation creation, and email drafting. These incidents highlight the moral and legal questions raised by the use of AI-generated content in court cases in the US and the UK. Regarding the employment of generative AI, such as ChatGPT, in court processes, India still lacks clear guideline.⁶

8. Case Studies and Examples

8.1. Anil Kapoor vs. AI Misuse: In September 2023, the Delhi High Court addressed unauthorized AI-generated representations of actor Anil Kapoor. The court's ruling protected Kapoor's image rights against AI misuse, setting a significant precedent for the entertainment industry regarding the unauthorized use of celebrity likenesses through AI.⁷

8.2. Arijit Singh vs. Codible Ventures LLP & Ors (2024): Renowned playback singer Arijit Singh filed a lawsuit against AI platforms and e-commerce websites for unauthorized use of his voice, name, and image. The defendants were accused of commercial exploitation through AI-generated content and false endorsements. The court's decision reinforced the protection of personality rights against AI-driven infringements.⁸

8.3. ANI Media Pvt Ltd vs. OpenAI: In November 2024, ANI Media filed a lawsuit against OpenAI, alleging unauthorized use of its published content to train AI models like ChatGPT. This case is pivotal in addressing copyright infringement issues related to AI training.⁹ practices in India.

8.4. Federation of Indian Publishers vs. OpenAI: In January 2025, Indian and international

⁶ Drishti Judiciary, Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian Judiciary, Drishti Judiciary (available at <https://www.drishtijudiciary.com/editorial/artificial-intelligence-ai-in-indian-judiciary>).

⁷ Anil Kapoor v. AI Misuse

Anil Kapoor v. AI Misuse, Delhi High Court, India (2023), available at <https://www.ddg.fr/actualite/a-landmark-case-in-india-on-ai-generated-avatars>.

⁸ Arijit Singh v. Codible Ventures LLP & Ors.

Arijit Singh v. Codible Ventures LLP & Ors., Bombay High Court, India (2024), available at <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/arijit-singh-wins-landmark-case-against-ai-voice-use-his-srivastava-vzs0f>.

⁹ ANI Media Pvt Ltd v. OpenAI

ANI Media Pvt Ltd v. OpenAI, Delhi High Court, India (2024), available at <https://blog.lukmaanias.com/2024/12/19/ani-vs-openai-a-landmark-case-in-ai-and-copyright-law>.

book publishers filed a copyright lawsuit against OpenAI in New Delhi. They alleged that OpenAI used their copyrighted content without permission to train its AI services, highlighting the tension between AI development and intellectual property rights.¹⁰

9. Conclusion

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Indian legal system is a transformative step toward enhancing judicial efficiency, expediting case management, and improving legal research. AI-driven tools like SUPACE, SUVAS, and the e-Courts Project demonstrate the potential of AI to assist judges, lawyers, and litigants in navigating the complexities of the legal system. AI-powered legal research platforms and contract analysis tools are also helping legal professionals streamline their work, reducing delays and costs.

However, AI adoption in law is not without its challenges. Bias in AI algorithms, lack of transparency, data privacy concerns, and regulatory uncertainty pose significant risks. The Indian judiciary must balance the efficiency gains of AI with ethical considerations, ensuring that AI-assisted decision-making does not compromise fairness, judicial independence, or constitutional principles like the separation of powers. Over-reliance on AI could lead to legal stagnation, where AI rigidly follows precedents without considering evolving social and legal norms.

Globally, countries like the United States, China, and the United Kingdom have successfully implemented AI in their legal frameworks, offering valuable lessons for India. While India currently lacks a comprehensive legal framework for AI governance, initiatives such as NITI Aayog's Responsible AI Principles and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act mark progress toward structured AI regulation. The government's significant financial commitment to AI under the e-Courts Phase III initiative further highlights its intent to modernize the judiciary.

Despite the technological advancements, AI cannot replace human judges. The role of AI in law should remain assistive rather than adjudicative, ensuring that legal reasoning, discretion, and ethical considerations remain firmly within human control. Moving forward, India must

¹⁰ Federation of Indian Publishers v. OpenAI

Federation of Indian Publishers v. OpenAI, Delhi High Court, India (2025), available at

<https://www.reuters.com/technology/artificial-intelligence/openai-faces-new-copyright-case-global-publishers-india-2025-01-24>.

focus on developing clear AI regulations, ensuring transparency in AI-driven legal tools, and fostering AI literacy among legal professionals to maximize the benefits of AI while mitigating its risks.

With ethical oversight, regulatory clarity, and infrastructure development, AI has the potential to significantly modernize India's legal system, making justice more accessible, efficient, and fair for all.