



Original Research Paper

The Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Law & Justice System: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is significantly transforming the legal and justice system by enabling new approaches to legal research, case management, document analysis, judicial administration, and access to justice. This paper critically examines the intersection of AI and law, with particular emphasis on its evolution, applications, opportunities, and challenges in the Indian judicial system. The study explores the integration of AI into judicial processes through initiatives such as the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS), Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency (SUPACE), Nyaay AI, and the Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS). These technologies demonstrate considerable potential to improve judicial efficiency, reduce administrative burdens, facilitate legal research, manage large volumes of case documents, support virtual proceedings, and enhance language accessibility. However, the increasing adoption of AI also presents significant concerns relating to algorithmic bias, data quality, privacy and security, transparency, accountability, ethical decision-making, lack of emotional intelligence, and potential displacement of legal professionals. The paper argues that AI should be deployed as an assistive mechanism to augment the capabilities of judges, lawyers, and other legal professionals rather than replace human judgment. In particular, final judicial decision-making must remain under human control to preserve fairness, accountability, judicial independence, and the principles of natural justice. The study concludes that responsible integration of AI requires a balanced, human-centric, transparent, and accountable governance framework involving legal professionals, technologists, policymakers, government institutions, and civil society. When appropriately regulated and ethically implemented, AI can serve as a powerful tool for improving the accessibility, efficiency, transparency, and timeliness of justice while preserving the fundamental values of the rule of law.

Keywords:

Artificial Intelligence; Law and Justice; Artificial Intelligence in Judiciary; Legal Technology; e-Courts; SUPACE; SUVAS; Nyaay AI; Algorithmic Bias; Judicial Decision-Making; AI Governance; Access to Justice.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this digital era, tentacles of Artificial intelligence have engulfed every area including law and justice system. Former Chief Justice of India, D.Y. Chandrachud stated, "Technology is here to stay for

the future, forever."¹ The intersection of Artificial Intelligence in law has offered unprecedented opportunities to boost access and efficiency of the justice system. The tasks like legal research and case management that were once considered deeply human-centric are now seamlessly performed by AI. Andrew Ng has rightly quoted, "AI is the new electricity."² The

¹ Express News Service, "Technology is here to stay, forever", CJI Chandrachud tells High Court Chief Justices", *The Indian Express*, February 14, 2023, available at

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/cji-chandrachud-technology-high-courts-8443340/>.

² Keith McAleer, "AI is the New Electricity": Insights from Dr. Andrew Ng", UC Berkeley Sutardja Center

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future courtroom will certainly be a blend of technology and tradition. However, this ease and efficiency comes with its own costs. AI has created a digital virtual world wherein entry ticket is in the form of loss of privacy and surprisingly, this cost has been paid by majority of the population. The loss of privacy, lack of human touch in the judgments made by tech bots, algorithmic biasness as well as unemployment are some of the most pronounced negative impacts of the union of AI and Law. The uncontrolled and unregulated use of AI in legal field can make the legal field victim of the demon. The aim of the study is to underscore the healthy and confrontational sides of the marriage between AI and Law.

2. MEANING OF AI

AI stands for Artificial Intelligence. A distinctive part of cyberspace, it is a system that learns and grows with experience. Artificial intelligence is a domain of computer science that establishes and refines machine systems proficient in demonstrating behaviors associated with human intelligence. The AI programs, in order to carry out tasks such as learning, planning and problem solving utilize data collected from diverse interactions. Bellman has defined AI as, “automating human activities like thinking, decision making, problem solving, learning etc.”³ Winson defines AI as, “a domain of study which deals with computer generated models that make it possible to perceive, reason and act.”⁴ Broadly, AI is categorized into Weak AI and Strong AI. Weak AI, also known as narrow AI, is designed to perform precise operations and functions. It has limited capabilities and works using preset algorithms and inferred patterns but is devoid of true understandings and cognitive ability.⁵ These systems process data and generate results without thorough comprehension. It is widely used in

fields like healthcare and transportation. Strong AI, on the other hand, has potential to comprehend, grasp and apply learning across large spectrum of tasks alike to human intelligence. But, as of now completely developed Strong AI is not in existence.⁶

3. INTEGRATION OF AI INTO JUDICIAL SYSTEM: EVOLUTION

The emulation by machines of human intelligence has from the very beginning attracted legal professionals in their pursuit of performing tasks effectively and accurately. The development of Computer-Assisted Legal Research (CALR) in 1960's marked a turning point in the growing influence of AI in the legal field. The introduction of Lexis in 1973, followed by West Publishing Company in 1975 further propelled progress offering lawyers with thorough online access to judgements.⁷ The outset of 21st century has witnessed breakneck advances in machine learning which further emboldened capabilities of AI. The legal research has been modernized and refined by systems like ROSS.⁸

China is a trailblazer in adopting AI in its legal system.⁹ The data bases like Peking University Magic Book, Gouxu and FaYi were created as early as in 1990's. The most pronounced development being “Smart Court System,”¹⁰ which made AI tools available to the judges, and eased decision-making process. An online AI-based Litigation Centre has also been established by Beijing. Not only China, but also various jurisdictions across world have started using AI tools in justice system. Argentina uses “PROMETHEAN,” USA uses “COMPAS” and UK uses “HART” for case analysis.

The technology is transforming the justice system in three significant ways, first, by lending support to legal professionals, second, by supplanting

for Entrepreneurship & Technology (October 6, 2023) available at <https://scet.berkeley.edu/ai-is-the-new-electricity-insights-from-dr-andrew-ng/> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

³ R.E. Bellman, *An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence: Can Computers Think?* (Byod and Fraser Publishing Company, San Francisco, 1978).

⁴ P.H. Winston, *Artificial Intelligence* (Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 3rd edn., 1992).

⁵ Nicole Laskowski, “What is AI (Artificial Intelligence)? Definition, Types, Examples & Use Cases” *Artificial Intelligence*, (TechTarget, November 2023) available at <https://www.techtarget.com/searchenterpriseai/definition/AI-Artificial-Intelligence> (last accessed on 16th April, 2026).

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Luxen I, “HISTORICAL EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN

LEGAL SYSTEM ACROSS WORLD” *Lawful Legal* (June 23, 2025) available at <https://lawfullegal.in/historical-evolution-and-impact-of-artificial-intelligence-in-legal-system-across-world/> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

⁸ Samuel B and Abhijit S., “The Impacts of Artificial Intelligence on Research in the Legal Profession.” 5(1) *International Journal of Law and Society* (2022).

⁹⁹ Oxford Institute of Technology and Justice, “China”, *Tech & Justice (BSG Oxford)*, <https://www.techandjustice.bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/china> (last accessed on 16 April 2026).

¹⁰ Lexir, “China's Smart Courts Initiative: A Case Study in AI Integration”, 20 September 2024, available at <https://lexir.co/2024/09/20/chinas-smart-courts-initiative-a-case-study-in-ai-integration/> (last accessed on 16 April 2026).

legal professionals by performing their jobs, and third by modifying the very form of justice system.¹¹

4. INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM AND AI

*"Technology will integrate police, forensics, jails, and courts, and will speed up their work as well. We are moving towards a justice system that will be fully future-ready."*¹²

Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi

India too has fastened the seatbelt and efforts are in full swing to transform judiciary and law enforcement by enhancing efficiency, access to justice and decision making. Under the recent e-courts Project Phase-III, Artificial Intelligence is applied for case handling, legal research, document digitization and data-driven forecasting to eradicate undue delay in providing justice. AI is now increasingly used in law enforcement as well. FIR filing, surveillance and predictive policing are supported by AI tools.¹³

To enhance public convenience, AI-driven tools like translators and chatbots have also been set up. Initiatives, like Vimarsh 2023 Hackathon, bring forth progressions such as predictive case analysis and drone surveillance.¹⁴ Some of the milestones in Indian Judicial system pertaining to interaction between AI and Law are as follows:

4.1 e-Courts Mission Mode Project

e-Courts Project, a government-funded flagship initiative and headed by Supreme Court of India, has been launched in 2004 to deploy AI in case management, digitization of documents as well as in legal research. The initiative has been taken to deal with the menace of heavy backlog of cases and to enhance judicial efficiency. The project is being carried out collectively by the Department of Justice, the Government of India, the Supreme Court of India's e-committee and the Ministry of Law and Justice in a decentralized mode via respective High Courts. In India, the project has been implemented in three phases

4.1.1 Phase I (2011-2015):

The e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project Phase I (2011–2015) primarily concentrated on the preliminary digitization of the judicial records. During this phase, 14,249 district and subordinate courts were provided with hardware, software, and LAN connectivity. The training was also provided to judicial officers in digital systems.¹⁵ The technology enabled justice system was further fueled in this phase with the introduction of video conferencing facilities between selected courts and jails.

4.1.2 Phase II (2015–2023)

This phase focused on strengthening digital infrastructure across the country. To augment digital connectivity, nearly all court complexes were linked through the Wide Area Network (WAN), and video conferencing facilities witnessed a marked increase in this phase. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) was also established to provide a digital repository of case details, orders, and judgments.¹⁶ This phase in order to enhance transparency, accessibility and efficiency, inter alia, initiated e-filing, e-payment systems, virtual courts, mobile applications, and real-time case updates.

4.1.3 Phase III (2023-27)

The phase III aims at establishing fully digitalized paperless and unified judicial platform. For the same an outlay of rupees seven thousand two hundred and ten crore has been approved. The focus is on comprehensive digitization of judicial records, widespread implementation of e-filing and e-payments services through e-Sewa Kendras, and amplification of video conferencing and online courts. Introduction of advanced technologies, such as Optical Character Recognition and Artificial Intelligence, in the justice delivery system is also the key object.¹⁷

4.2 The Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS)

Launched in November 2019, SUVAS is an AI-powered tool that is capable of translating documents, case details, orders and judgments from English to 10 regional languages such as Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi etc and vice versa.¹⁸ Ministry of

¹¹ Tania Sourdin, "Judge v. Robot: Artificial Intelligence and Judicial Decision-Making", 41 University of South Wales Law Journal (2018).

¹² Ministry of Law and Justice, "Digital Transformation of Justice: Integrating AI in India's Judiciary and Law Enforcement", February 25, 2025, available at <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2106239®=3&lang=2> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Ministry of Law and Justice, "E-Courts Mission Mode Project", December 17, 2024, available at <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2085127®=3&lang=2> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Ministry of Law and Justice, "ACTION PLAN FOR SIMPLE, ACCESSIBLE, AFFORDABLE AND SPEEDY JUSTICE" August 10, 2023 available at <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1947490®=3&lang=2> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

Electronics and Information Technology has provided technological support required for development of SUVAS.

4.3 The Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency (SUPACE)

The first AI-driven research portal, SUPACE, was launched on April 6, 2021 to streamline research work. Justice SA Bobde has described it as a ‘hybrid system’ and ‘a perfect blend of human intelligence and machine learning’ that does wonder when combined with human intelligence.¹⁹ As per the information given by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Law and Justice and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, SUPACE is in experimental stage as of March 2025. It has been stated that SUPACE will be deployed after acquisition and installation of graphic processing units and other modern technology-based units.

The deployment of SUPACE will assist judges by providing summary of the case files. The system analyzes facts and provides it to judges to assist in decision making. The SUPACE works in four key parts:²⁰

1. File Preview: Initially, it converts case files into text with a search option to browse through the file.
2. Chatbot: The chatbot, equipped with text and voice features, provides a quick case overview and further proposes additional questions for clarity and even permits user to print the entire question summary.
3. Logic gate: The fact-extraction system incorporated into the chatbot is organized into four parts: Summary, Frequently Asked Questions, Evidence, and Case Law. These parts provide thorough details about the case, encompassing its overview, historical development, and final judgment.
4. Notebook: It permits users to compile case summaries by putting together information automatically retrieved from the database through AI. Furthermore, voice dictation feature allows users to prepare notes directly within the drafting interface.

4.4 Nyaay AI

¹⁹ Tulika Tandon, “SUPACE Portal: Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian Judiciary” *Jagran Josh*, April 13, 2021 available at <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/supace-portal-use-of-artificial-intelligence-ai-in-indian-judiciary-1618316032-1> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

²⁰ Oxford Institute of Technology and Justice, “INDIA” September 2025 available at <https://www.techandjustice.bsg.ox.ac.uk/hubfs/India-AI%20Justice%20Atlas-pdf.pdf?hsLang=en> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

²¹ Nyaay AI, “India’s Judicial-Grade Legal AI Platform” Nyaay AI, available at

<https://www.nyaayai.com/> (last accessed on April 16, 2026). Nyaay AI is a legal AI sponsored interface aimed to upgrade legal research, case workflows and documentation across various legal fields namely courts, law firms, enterprises and government departments. It assists judges by alleviating the manual efforts required for doing legal research and speeding case handling without impacting final judicial outcome.²¹

4.5 Artificial Intelligence Committee of Supreme Court

The Artificial Intelligence Committee was constituted in 2019 with an object to inculcate advanced technology and artificial intelligence in the judicial sector so as to boost productivity and efficiency of justice delivery system.²² The Committee has been reconstituted in 2025 by the Chief Justice of India Surya Kant. It has been stated that the reconstituted committee will not only guide and oversee adoption and deployment of AI in Supreme Court of India but also in subordinate judiciary.²³ Various AI portals have been launched by the Committee which are at present used to assist the courts.

4.6 Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS)

LIMBS is a digital tool for tracking court cases. It has been developed by Ministry of Law and Affairs under Digital India Initiative. This System facilitates monitoring of all pendent lite cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts in which the Union of India is the party. It is a centralized system that supplants disintegrated and manual record-keeping systems with a centralized digital database, accordingly improving efficiency, accountability and transparency in government’s legal processes. LIMBS depicts a tectonic shift from conventional, fragmented legal proceedings governance to a digital, forward looking and data-centric system, thereby upgrading the functional effectiveness of the Indian legal administration.²⁴

4.7 Legislations and Guidelines on AI in India

<https://www.nyaayai.com/> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

²² Samiksha Mehra, “AI is set to reform justice delivery in India”, *INDIA AI*, April 07, 2021 available at <https://indiaai.gov.in/article/ai-is-set-to-reform-justice-delivery-in-india> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

²³ PTI, “CJI Surya Kant reconstitutes AI committee of SC”, *THE WEEK*, December 10, 2025 available at <https://www.theweek.in/wire-updates/national/2025/12/10/lgd35-cji-sc-ai-committee.html> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

²⁴ Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, “LIMBS – Digital

As of now, India has no separate law exclusively dealing with artificial intelligence. Rather, Artificial Intelligence is regulated by existing legislations and policy frameworks. The NITI Aayog unfolded the National Strategy for AI titled “AI for All” that proposes to develop a research ecosystem and promotes wide scale adoption of artificial intelligence on June, 2018.²⁵ The laws like Information Technology Act, 2000 and Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 are used to protect data privacy and misuse of information.

5. OPPORTUNITIES AND ADVANTAGES OF AI IN LAW

The adoption of AI in legal field can revolutionize the Indian justice system by eradicating undue delay in delivery of justice as well as by improving coordination and work flow. The intersection of Law and AI can yield following positive outcomes.

5.1 Case Management and Document Analysis

By automating key operational functions, like indexing, document examination, classification and easy management of bulky case files, AI mitigates the procedural burden of managing large bulks of paper work and at the same time enhances efficiency in case disposal mechanism. By means of Natural Language Processing (NLP), AI can identify and obtain important facts, and unearth patterns obscured within complex legal texts. As seen already, AI tools like SUPACE, Nyaay AI and LIMBS help to get a bird’s eye view of the case file in an instant. Thus, legal processing becomes expeditious, organized and error free.

5.2 Legal Research and Predictive Analytics

Gone are the days when lawyers were forced to go through voluminous commentaries and digests to find out relevant case laws; today everything is available at just a click away. AI tools pronouncedly expedite legal research by swiftly extracting suitable case precedents, statutory provisions, regulations and legal texts, thereby providing assistance to judges, advocates, and researchers in preparing strong arguments. Furthermore, predictive analytics tool employs previous legal data to predict possible case outputs and anticipated litigation risks. These AI techniques help legal professionals as well as general public in devising strategies and reviewing settlement options. Thus, a lot much efforts and money can be saved if case is filed before knowing the possible outcomes.

5.3 Court Efficiency, Scheduling and Virtual Proceedings

Virtual Hearings, digital case management systems as well as digital trials reduce requirement of physical presence, and thereby significantly raise court efficiency. This further ensures easy access to justice to all. Initiatives under e-Courts project namely e-filing, e-payments has smoothened the process. AI Algorithms help in assigning and scheduling the cases to appropriate benches depending on the workload and expertise. Thus, nuanced and tedious human centric work gets done easily by AI. Additionally, tools like LIMBS and automated systems allow lawyers, general public and government to track case listings and updates efficiently.

5.4 Sentencing, Bail, and Language Accessibility

AI can assist judges in decision making as well. AI by considering crime patterns, criminal’s history and relevant data can propose appropriate sentencing ranges. It also bolsters decision-making in cases pertaining to bail, parole, and probation by reviewing risk factors and probability of reoffending. In addition to this, AI helps resolve linguistic barriers in the legal system through translation tools that convert judgments, orders, and proceedings into multiple vernacular languages. Applications like SUVAS improve reachability by making Supreme Court judgments understandable to the general public in their regional language.

5.5 AI in Contracts, Civil and Criminal Cases

AI has also found its use in contract law for drafting contracts, ascertaining clauses, and organizing terms and conditions according to the needs of the parties. It also helps in negotiation by evaluating large volumes of data to put forth possible bargaining approaches and outcomes. In civil cases, AI helps in assembling facts, collecting case laws and helping lawyers in drafting pleadings and formulating arguments. In criminal cases, it aids in investigation through forensic analysis and evidence appraisal, while also assisting in making chain of circumstantial facts, framing charges, and smoothening trial preparation by structuring complex evidence properly.

6. LIMITATIONS OF INCORPORATING AI IN LEGAL SYSTEM

Some of the concerns that AI poses when embedded in the legal system are:

6.1 Data Quality and Bias

AI system learns from the data provided. It depends heavily on training data which can be

India”, available at: <https://legalaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/LIMBS-Digital%20India.pdf> (last accessed 16 April 2026).

²⁵ Ministry of Electronics & IT, “Artificial Intelligence” March 30, 2022, available at

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1811372®=3&lang=2> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

inadequate or skewed. The data generally suffers from human biases, intentional or unintentional, which can affect outcomes.²⁶ As a result, the existing inequalities in the society pertaining to socioeconomic status, ethnicity or gender may be reinforced by AI, leading to unfair decisions.

6.2 Lack of Emotional Intelligence

Many human centric emotions like compassion, mindful listening and comprehension of psychological and non-verbal prompts are essential for legal mediation. The AI being a machine lacks the ability to interpret such nuanced emotions, curbing its effectiveness in conflict resolution. The deprivation of human bond may defeat the very purpose of mediation as parties may feel unheard and unconnected, thereby posing questions in the final settlement output.

6.3 Data Security and Privacy Risks

Gary Kovacs has rightly said, “Privacy is not an option, and it shouldn’t be the price we accept for just getting on the Internet.”²⁷ For generating work from AI, there is the requirement that AI be given access to plethora of data, including personal sensitive data of an individual. Once done, there arises major privacy concerns about data security and information misuse. Furthermore, in the digital space. At present, India does not have a comprehensive legislation framework to deal with the AI regulation and liabilities.

6.4 Ethical Concerns and Fairness

When the work of judges is done by AI, which works with black box algorithm, various ethical challenges arise including lack of transparency and accountability as well as possibility of bias in the final outcome. Thus, the eyebrows are raised over the justiciability and moral credibility of the AI-assisted decisions. It has been clarified during the launch of SUPACE, that it will just process information and provide it to the judge and won’t be taking any part in decision making.²⁸

6.5 Accountability and Governance Issues

Other key issue with AI adoption in Law is uncertainty over the subject of liability. On whom the liability needs to be imposed is a complex question which is yet unanswered across various jurisdictions. The potential subjects are: AI users, AI itself or

programmers of AI. The lack of clear guidelines on the same brings forth some reservations regarding the very foundation of AI.

6.6 Unemployment Issues

There is a risk of job loss to lawyers, judges, stenographers and other people associated with the legal profession. AI predictive analysis can generate decisions based on the previous patterns. The apps like ChatGPT and Draft Bot Pro can draft documents. The legal advice is readily available on net. Thus, automation of legal justice system may take away jobs from many legal professionals.

7. CRITICAL EVALUATION

Taking into consideration the perks and demerits of intersection of AI into law and justice system, it can be stated that the real risk is not AI itself but failure to adapt to it. The blazing combination of tradition and technology in the future court room can result in promising outcomes. AI should be used as a tool to assist in legal research and case analysis by judges and lawyers and not to take over the role of human judges and lawyers. The emotional bond that lawyer creates with his client and rigorous efforts shown by lawyer during cross examination wherein he brings forth the conduct of the opposite witness are some of the crucial aspects that can never be taken over by AI. The final decision-making power should vest in the judges only. This has been even clarified by Delhi High Court in one of its recent judgements. The court observed, “In its present state of technological development AI cannot replace human intelligence in the adjudication process.”²⁹ The jobs of stenographers, typists and clerical staffs whose job is to maintain records are definitely in danger. When used wisely as an instrument to assist in the legal work, AI can refine and modernize justice system, resulting in enhanced productivity.

8. CONCLUSION

In the digital age, interactions between AI and Law are surging and are bound to increase in the future. It is required that this intertwining of AI and Law should be a partnership of mutual respect and understanding and not of a confrontational nature. As aptly said by Fei-Fei Li, “Artificial Intelligence is not

²⁶ Arshiya Garg and Hiya Saini, *Change in the Legal World: Can AI replace Judges?*, Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Constitutionalism and Rule of Law, Held on (Chandigarh, 29-30 March, 2024).

²⁷ US Ignite, “Fostering Civic Trust: A Policy Guide for Municipal Leaders — Section 3: Privacy”, June, 2021 available at https://www.us-ignite.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/USIgnite-Civic-Trust-Guide_Sec3_Privacy.pdf (last accessed on 15 November, 2025).

²⁸ Tulika Tandon, “SUPACE Portal: Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian Judiciary” *Jagran Josh*, April 13, 2021 available at <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/supace-portal-use-of-artificial-intelligence-ai-in-indian-judiciary-1618316032-1> (last accessed on April 16, 2026).

²⁹ Christian Louboutin SAS & Anr v M/s The Shoe Boutique – Shutiq (CS (COMM) 583/2023), Delhi High Court (22 August, 2023).

a substitute for human intelligence; it is a tool to amplify human creativity and ingenuity”³⁰ AI when used not to supplant legal professionals but to complement them can transform and revolutionize the justice system by eradicating the problems of undue delay and administrative lapses in court record maintenance. However, for the same there is the need that AI applications be constrained by ethical, accountable and transparent standards and issues like algorithmic bias, privacy and human judgment be addressed properly. Cooperation between legal professionals, engineers, government and civil society is must for the thoughtful and responsible integration of AI in Law and Justice System.

³⁰ ‘Expert Quotes on Artificial Intelligence’ available at <https://www.nisum.com/nisum-knows/top-10-thought-provoking-quotes-from-experts-that->

[redefine-the-future-of-ai-technology](#) (last accessed on April 16, 2026).