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“Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Fundamental Perspective”

Organised by KES’ Shri J. H. Patel College of Law, Mumbai, on 24 January 2026

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About the College



KES' Shri. Jayantilal H. Patel Law College is committed to nurturing and empowering students through quality legal education. The college provides an inclusive and academically enriching environment that encourages students to excel in their studies, participate in co-curricular activities, engage in research, and develop a strong sense of civic responsibility.

The college is affiliated to the University of Mumbai, approved by the Bar Council of India, NAAC accredited with 'B++' grade, and ISO 9001:2015 certified. It offers programmes including B.A. LL.B., LL.B., LL.M., and specialised diploma courses.

With qualified and experienced faculty, a strong academic environment, moot court training, research activities and modern infrastructure, the institution seeks to prepare responsible, skilled and socially conscious legal professionals equipped to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing world.

The college functions under the aegis of Kandivli Education Society (KES), an institution established in 1936 with a long-standing commitment to quality, inclusivity and value-based education.

Affiliation	University of Mumbai
Recognition	Approved by the Bar Council of India
Accreditation	NAAC accredited 'B++'
Certification	ISO 9001:2015 certified

KANDIVLI EDUCATION SOCIETY

Established 1936



Kandivli Education Society (KES), established in 1936, has grown from a small educational initiative into a dynamic educational institution serving thousands of students.

With a legacy of quality, inclusivity and value-based learning, KES has expanded its academic presence across various disciplines. Its educational institutions are committed to providing meaningful learning opportunities and fostering academic, professional and personal development among students.

KES' Shri. Jayantilal H. Patel Law College is one of its prominent institutions dedicated to legal education. Through academic excellence, research, practical learning and co-curricular engagement, the college seeks to empower students with the knowledge, skills and values necessary to contribute meaningfully to society.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITMENT

- Quality and inclusive education
- Value-based learning
- Academic and professional development
- Research and practical learning
- Holistic and future-ready education

LAW IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A Fundamental Perspective



ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The International Conference on “Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Fundamental Perspective” provided an academic platform to examine the transformative impact of Artificial Intelligence on law, legal systems, governance and society.

The conference explored emerging legal and ethical questions relating to Artificial Intelligence, including intellectual property, authorship and ownership, liability, data privacy, cybersecurity, criminal justice, evidence law, human rights, ethics and accountability. It addressed the implications of Artificial Intelligence for legal education, commercial law, regulatory frameworks, policy development, research and scholarly communication.

The conference brought together academicians, research scholars, legal professionals and students to present research, exchange ideas and engage in interdisciplinary discussions. It encouraged meaningful academic dialogue and contributed towards the development of effective, ethical and inclusive legal responses to the rapidly evolving Artificial Intelligence landscape.

Conference	International Conference
Theme	Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Fundamental Perspective
Date	24 January 2026
Time	10:00 AM onwards
Mode	Online
Organised by	IQAC, Student Research Society and Library Committee
Publication Partner	LawFoyer International Journal of Doctrinal Legal Research [ISSN: 2583-7753]

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

KES' Shri. Jayantilal H. Patel Law College



It gives me immense pleasure to welcome all academicians, research scholars, legal professionals and students to the International Conference on “Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Fundamental Perspective.”

Artificial Intelligence is transforming the way societies function and is increasingly influencing legal systems, governance, professional practices and education. These developments bring significant opportunities as well as complex legal, ethical and social challenges.

This conference provided a valuable platform for intellectual exchange and interdisciplinary dialogue on emerging issues such as data privacy, intellectual property, liability, criminal justice, human rights, ethics and the governance of Artificial Intelligence. The scholarly contributions and discussions during the conference encouraged deeper understanding and promoted responsible approaches to the use of Artificial Intelligence.

I extend my best wishes to all the speakers, researchers, presenters, participants and members of the organising team for a meaningful and intellectually enriching conference.

DR. VIRAL DAVE

I/c. Principal

KES' Shri. Jayantilal H. Patel Law College

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International Conference on Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence



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AI, SOCIETY AND THE FUTURE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Radhika Dave¹

I. ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming society, legal practice and legal education by changing how information is produced, analysed and applied in decision-making. This paper examines the relationship between AI, society and the future of legal education, with specific focus on the skills and institutional reforms required for lawyers in a technology-driven legal environment. The objective of the paper is to analyse the social and professional impact of AI, identify concerns relating to privacy, bias, transparency, accountability and professional ethics, and recommend reforms for legal education. The paper adopts a doctrinal and analytical methodology, relying on secondary sources, legal scholarship, policy developments and contemporary regulatory materials. It finds that AI can improve legal research, contract review, compliance, litigation management and dispute resolution, but its use also creates risks of data misuse, discriminatory outcomes and unverified legal outputs. In the Indian context, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 make data protection literacy especially important for future lawyers. Similarly, the Supreme Court's ruling in Pooja Ramesh Singh v. Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd., 2026 INSC 668, concerning AI-generated fake precedents, demonstrates the need for human verification and professional accountability. The paper recommends that law schools integrate AI and law, data protection, cybersecurity, legal technology, interdisciplinary learning, practical training and ethical reasoning into the curriculum. It concludes that legal education must not merely train students to use technology, but must prepare them to evaluate, regulate and govern AI consistently with justice, dignity and the rule of law.

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II. KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Legal Education, Legal Technology, Ethics, Legal Profession.

III. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence has emerged as one of the most influential technologies of the twenty-first century. Once confined to scientific research laboratories, AI now affects daily life, business, governance, healthcare, education, and legal systems. The rapid growth of machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics has enabled computers to perform tasks that traditionally required human intelligence. These developments have reshaped social and economic structures and raised new legal and ethical questions.

The legal profession has historically depended upon human judgment, legal reasoning, interpretation, advocacy, and ethical responsibility. However, technological advancements have transformed many aspects of legal practice. Lawyers now use AI-powered tools to conduct research, review contracts, analyze evidence, and predict litigation outcomes. Courts increasingly rely on digital technologies for case management and dispute resolution. Consequently, the skills required for legal practice are evolving. The impact of AI extends beyond professional efficiency.

It raises important questions regarding fairness, transparency, discrimination, accountability, privacy, and access to justice. Legal institutions must address these concerns while ensuring that technological innovation serves the public interest. Legal education therefore occupies a central role in preparing future lawyers to understand, regulate, and responsibly use AI systems. Traditional legal education focused on doctrinal learning, case analysis, statutory interpretation, and advocacy. While these skills remain essential, modern legal professionals require additional competencies.

Knowledge of technology, data governance, cybersecurity, digital rights, and AI ethics has become increasingly important. Law schools must therefore adapt to ensure that graduates remain relevant in a rapidly changing professional environment. Once confined to scientific research laboratories, AI now affects daily life, business, governance, healthcare, education, and legal systems. The rapid growth of machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics has enabled computers to perform tasks that traditionally required human intelligence.

These developments have reshaped social and economic structures and raised new legal and ethical questions. The legal profession has historically depended upon human judgment, legal reasoning, interpretation, advocacy, and ethical responsibility. However, technological advancements have transformed many aspects of legal practice. Lawyers now use AI-powered tools to conduct research, review contracts, analyze evidence, and predict litigation outcomes. Courts increasingly rely on digital technologies for case management and dispute resolution.

Consequently, the skills required for legal practice are evolving. The impact of AI extends beyond professional efficiency. It raises important questions regarding fairness, transparency, discrimination, accountability, privacy, and access to justice. Legal institutions must address these concerns while ensuring that technological innovation serves the public interest. Legal education therefore occupies a central role in preparing future lawyers to understand, regulate, and responsibly use AI systems.

Traditional legal education focused on doctrinal learning, case analysis, statutory interpretation, and advocacy. While these skills remain essential, modern legal professionals require additional competencies. Knowledge of technology, data governance, cybersecurity, digital rights, and AI ethics has become increasingly important. Law schools must therefore adapt to ensure that graduates remain relevant in a rapidly changing professional environment.

It evaluates the societal impact of AI, analyzes the transformation of legal practice, examines challenges facing legal education, and proposes reforms necessary for preparing lawyers for the future. Artificial Intelligence has emerged as one of the most influential technologies of the twenty-first century. Once confined to scientific research laboratories, AI now affects daily life, business, governance, healthcare, education, and legal systems.

The rapid growth of machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics has enabled computers to perform tasks that traditionally required human intelligence. These developments have reshaped social and economic structures and raised new legal and ethical questions. The legal profession has historically depended upon human judgment, legal reasoning, interpretation, advocacy, and ethical responsibility. However, technological advancements have transformed many aspects of legal practice. Lawyers now use AI-powered tools to conduct research, review contracts, analyze evidence, and predict litigation outcomes.

Courts increasingly rely on digital technologies for case management and dispute resolution. Consequently, the skills required for legal practice are evolving. The impact of AI extends beyond professional efficiency. It raises important questions regarding fairness, transparency, discrimination, accountability, privacy, and access to justice. Legal institutions must address these concerns while ensuring that technological innovation serves the public interest. Legal education therefore occupies a central role in preparing future lawyers to understand, regulate, and responsibly use AI systems.

A. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research paper are:

1. To examine the impact of Artificial Intelligence on contemporary society and legal institutions.

2. To analyse the manner in which AI-driven technologies are transforming legal research, contract review, compliance, litigation management and dispute resolution.
3. To identify the ethical, privacy-related and professional challenges arising from the use of AI in legal practice
4. To suggest reforms in legal education for preparing future lawyers to responsibly understand, use, evaluate and regulate AI-based technologies.

B. Research Questions

This paper seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. How is Artificial Intelligence transforming society and the legal profession?
2. What legal, ethical and professional concerns arise from the use of AI-driven technologies in legal practice?
3. Why is reform in legal education necessary in response to AI and legal technology?
4. What curricular and institutional changes should law schools adopt to prepare future lawyers for a technology-driven legal environment?

C. Research Methodology

This research paper adopts a doctrinal legal research methodology. It is based primarily on secondary sources, including books, academic literature, legal commentary, policy materials and contemporary developments relating to Artificial Intelligence, legal technology, data protection, professional ethics and legal education. The paper follows an analytical approach by examining the impact of AI on society and legal practice, identifying the challenges created by technological transformation, and evaluating the reforms required in legal education. The methodology is qualitative in nature and does not involve empirical fieldwork, surveys or statistical analysis.

IV. AI AND SOCIETY

AI has become deeply integrated into contemporary society. Businesses employ AI to improve efficiency, automate routine tasks, and enhance decision-making. Governments use AI for public administration, resource allocation, and service delivery. Educational institutions apply AI-based systems to personalize learning and improve accessibility. The economic impact of AI is substantial. Automation increases productivity and enables organizations to process vast quantities of information. New industries and employment opportunities are emerging around data science, software development, and AI governance. At the same time, automation creates concerns regarding job displacement and workforce adaptation.

Socially, AI influences communication, information consumption, and public discourse. Algorithms determine the content individuals encounter online and shape digital experiences. While AI can improve access to information, it may also contribute to misinformation, polarization, and unequal treatment. Privacy represents another major concern because AI systems frequently rely on large-scale collection and processing of personal data for profiling, prediction, classification, and automated decision-making.

In India, these issues must now be examined in light of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025. The DPDP framework regulates the processing of digital personal data through consent-based obligations, duties of Data Fiduciaries, safeguards for Data Principals, breach-related responsibilities, and institutional oversight through the Data Protection Board of India. The Government of India has confirmed that the DPDP Rules, 2025 were notified on 14 November 2025, giving full effect to the DPDP Act, 2023 and establishing a citizen-centric framework for privacy protection and responsible data use.

This framework is directly relevant to AI because data-driven systems may affect consent, surveillance, autonomy, transparency, and accountability. Therefore,

legal education must include data governance literacy, including knowledge of consent notices, lawful processing, Data Fiduciary obligations, individual rights, security safeguards, and regulatory enforcement. Without such training, future lawyers may be unable to advise clients on AI compliance, protect privacy rights, or evaluate whether AI-based systems operate consistently with statutory and constitutional standards.

Ethical concerns are equally important because algorithmic bias may produce discriminatory outcomes when AI systems are trained on flawed or unrepresentative datasets. Responsible AI governance therefore requires both technical understanding and legal accountability. AI has become deeply integrated into contemporary society. Businesses employ AI to improve efficiency, automate routine tasks, and enhance decision-making. Governments use AI for public administration, resource allocation, and service delivery. Educational institutions apply AI-based systems to personalize learning and improve accessibility.

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AI systems frequently rely on extensive data collection. The use of personal information for predictive analytics raises questions regarding consent, surveillance, and individual autonomy. Legal systems must balance innovation with protection of fundamental rights. Ethical considerations are equally

important. Algorithmic bias may produce discriminatory outcomes when AI systems are trained on flawed or unrepresentative datasets. Transparency and accountability therefore become essential components of responsible AI governance.

These societal implications demonstrate why legal professionals must understand both the benefits and risks associated with AI. AI has become deeply integrated into contemporary society. Businesses employ AI to improve efficiency, automate routine tasks, and enhance decision-making. Governments use AI for public administration, resource allocation, and service delivery. Educational institutions apply AI-based systems to personalize learning and improve accessibility. The economic impact of AI is substantial.

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V. AI IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession is undergoing significant technological transformation. AI-powered legal research platforms can analyse extensive databases of statutes, regulations and judicial decisions within seconds, enabling lawyers to identify relevant authorities more efficiently than traditional methods. However, efficiency cannot replace professional verification. In *Pooja Ramesh Singh v. Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.*, 2026 INSC 668, decided on 2 July 2026, the Supreme Court of India addressed the serious problem of reliance on non-existent, fake and hallucinated AI-generated legal material as precedent.

The Court set aside the NCLT and NCLAT orders to protect the integrity of adjudication and held that unverified AI-generated precedents have no place in judicial decision-making. Reports of the judgment further record the Court's "zero-tolerance" approach and its treatment of citation of fake AI-generated precedents as professional misconduct by advocates. Therefore, AI must be understood as an assisting tool, not a substitute for legal judgment. Lawyers must independently verify every AI-generated citation, proposition and quotation through authentic legal databases or official sources before relying upon it in pleadings, opinions or court proceedings.

Electronic discovery has been transformed through AI. Modern litigation often involves vast quantities of digital information. AI systems can review documents, identify relevant evidence, and categorize materials more efficiently than manual review. This reduces costs and increases accuracy. Online dispute resolution platforms also illustrate the growing influence of technology. Digital systems enable parties to resolve conflicts without traditional court proceedings. Such mechanisms may improve access to justice, particularly for individuals unable to afford conventional litigation. Despite these benefits, AI does not eliminate the need for lawyers. Legal practice involves ethical judgment, persuasion, negotiation, empathy, and contextual reasoning.

Technology can assist professionals, but it cannot fully replace the human qualities essential to legal decision-making. The legal profession is undergoing significant technological transformation. AI-powered legal research platforms can analyze extensive databases of statutes, regulations, and judicial decisions within seconds. This capability enables lawyers to identify relevant authorities more efficiently than traditional methods.

Contract review software represents another important innovation. Machine learning systems can detect inconsistencies, identify risks, and recommend revisions. These tools reduce the time required for due diligence and compliance reviews. Predictive analytics further assists lawyers by evaluating historical data to estimate litigation outcomes and settlement probabilities. Electronic discovery has been transformed through AI. Modern litigation often involves vast quantities of digital information. AI systems can review documents, identify relevant evidence, and categorize materials more efficiently than manual review. This reduces costs and increases accuracy.

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VI. WHY LEGAL EDUCATION MUST CHANGE

Legal education was developed during a period when legal information was relatively scarce and legal practice depended heavily upon manual processes. Modern legal environments differ dramatically. Information is readily available, technological systems influence legal outcomes, and clients increasingly expect efficient technology-enabled services.

Future lawyers require technological competence alongside traditional legal knowledge. Understanding AI, cybersecurity, digital governance, and data protection is becoming a professional necessity. Employers increasingly value graduates capable of working effectively with legal technology. Interdisciplinary learning is another important requirement. Many legal issues now intersect with computer science, business, economics, and public policy.

Lawyers must collaborate with professionals from diverse backgrounds. Legal education should therefore encourage broader intellectual engagement.

Law schools must also emphasize adaptability and lifelong learning. Technological innovation occurs rapidly, requiring professionals to continuously update their knowledge and skills. Educational institutions should prepare students for ongoing professional development throughout their careers. Legal education was developed during a period when legal information was relatively scarce and legal practice depended heavily upon manual processes. Modern legal environments differ dramatically.

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VII. THE FUTURE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

The future of legal education depends upon meaningful reform. Law schools should integrate courses relating to Artificial Intelligence and Law, Cybersecurity Law, Data Protection, Legal Technology, Blockchain Regulation, and Digital Governance. Such subjects will provide students with a foundation for understanding technological developments.

Practical training should complement theoretical instruction. Students should gain experience using legal technology tools, research platforms, and document automation systems. Technology laboratories, legal clinics, and innovation centers can facilitate experiential learning. Teaching methods should evolve as well. Simulations, problem-based learning, interdisciplinary projects, and virtual court exercises can improve practical competence. Students should be encouraged to analyze real-world technological issues and develop creative solutions. The goal is not to replace traditional legal education but to expand it in response to contemporary challenges.

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VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Legal education reform in India should be implemented through coordinated action by law schools, universities, the Bar Council of India (BCI) and the University Grants Commission (UGC). The BCI, being responsible for promoting and laying down standards of legal education under the Advocates Act, 1961, should update legal education norms to include AI literacy, legal technology, data protection, cybersecurity, electronic discovery, and ethical use of generative AI.

This recommendation is consistent with the existing policy direction reflected in BCI communications encouraging the inclusion of subjects such as blockchain,

electronic discovery, cybersecurity, robotics, Artificial Intelligence and bio-ethics in legal curricula. Legal education institutions should modernize curricula to include technology-focused subjects.

Faculty development programs should ensure that educators remain informed about emerging technologies. Universities should invest in digital infrastructure and innovation laboratories. Interdisciplinary collaboration should be encouraged through joint programs involving law, computer science, and business. Students should receive practical training through clinics, internships, and simulations. Continuing legal education programs should support lifelong learning for practicing professionals.

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IX. CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence is transforming society and reshaping the legal profession. Its influence extends across research, compliance, litigation, dispute resolution, governance, and education. These developments create opportunities for efficiency, accessibility, and innovation while simultaneously generating concerns regarding bias, accountability, privacy, and professional responsibility. Legal education must respond proactively.

Future lawyers require technological literacy, interdisciplinary awareness, and ethical understanding in addition to traditional legal expertise. Law schools should prepare students not only to use AI tools but also to regulate, evaluate, and govern technological systems responsibly. The future of law will not be determined solely by technological capability. Justice depends upon empathy, fairness, moral reasoning, and human judgment.

These qualities remain beyond the reach of automated systems. Consequently, the purpose of legal education is not merely to train students in technology but to cultivate professionals capable of ensuring that technological innovation remains consistent with the rule of law and human dignity. A balanced approach is therefore essential. By integrating technological competence with ethical responsibility and legal reasoning, educational institutions can prepare graduates for the realities of modern practice.

The future lawyer will be one who understands both law and technology and who can employ that understanding in service of justice, accountability, and the public good. Artificial Intelligence is transforming society and reshaping the legal profession. Its influence extends across research, compliance, litigation, dispute resolution, governance, and education. These developments create opportunities for efficiency, accessibility, and innovation while simultaneously generating concerns regarding bias, accountability, privacy, and professional responsibility. Legal education must respond proactively.

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