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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

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

International Conference on Law in the Age of Artificial Intelligence



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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, LAW, AND LAW LIBRARIES: LEGAL CHALLENGES, JUDICIAL RESPONSES, AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF LEGAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Dr. Shweta Vijendra Pathak¹

I. ABSTRACT

*The growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has substantially transformed the legal information landscape by reshaping the manner in which legal professionals, researchers, courts, and law libraries locate, organise, verify, and interpret legal materials. AI-enabled tools are increasingly used for legal research, document review, information retrieval, contract analysis, citation assistance, and data-driven legal analysis. While these technologies improve speed, accessibility, and efficiency, they also raise serious concerns regarding reliability, transparency, accountability, data privacy, professional ethics, and the authenticity of legal authorities. This paper adopts a doctrinal and analytical approach to examine the interface between Artificial Intelligence, legal institutions, and law libraries, with particular emphasis on the legal and ethical challenges arising from AI-assisted research and information-management systems. It analyses the changing role of law libraries as digital knowledge centres responsible for source verification, AI literacy, database curation, and ethical guidance. The paper further surveys Indian and international judicial responses to AI misuse, including decisions concerning AI-generated false citations, non-existent precedents, and the limits of AI authorship and inventorship. The discussion includes Indian judicial developments on hallucinated case law, as well as international decisions such as *Thaler v. Vidal*, *Thaler v. Perlmutter*, and *Mata v. Avianca*, which illustrate judicial insistence on human responsibility, verification, and professional accountability. These authorities remain directly relevant to the manuscript's theme, as courts have treated unverified AI-generated legal material as a serious threat to adjudicatory integrity. The study finds that AI should function as an assistive tool rather than a substitute for legal judgment. It recommends human oversight, institutional AI-*

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use guidelines, privacy safeguards, ethical training, and stronger verification practices within law libraries and legal institutions.

II. KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Law Libraries, Legal Research, AI Ethics, Judicial Accountability

III. INTRODUCTION

The legal system relies heavily on reliable information, accurate interpretation of legal authorities, and systematic research practices. For decades, law libraries have been vital in supporting legal education, judicial decision-making, and professional legal work. By preserving statutes, judicial decisions, legislative materials, commentaries, and scholarly publications, law libraries have played a key role in developing and sharing legal knowledge. The rapid growth of digital technologies has changed how legal information is collected, organized, and accessed. Among these developments, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a major innovation in the legal sector. AI technologies are increasingly being used in legal databases, research platforms, and information management systems. They allow users to retrieve and analyze large amounts of legal data more quickly and efficiently than traditional methods. The applications of AI in law go beyond simple information retrieval.

Modern AI systems can help identify relevant precedents, summarize long judicial decisions, review contracts, predict litigation trends, and support legal drafting. These capabilities can reduce research time, boost productivity, and improve access to legal information for practitioners, academics, and students. As a result, law libraries are evolving from traditional repositories of legal documents into tech-savvy knowledge centers that offer digital and smart information services.

However, this growing reliance on AI raises important legal and ethical questions. Issues about the accuracy of AI-generated outputs, algorithm transparency, data privacy, professional accountability, and the authenticity of legal information are increasingly debated. There have been cases where AI systems produced false citations, incorrect legal interpretations, or fictional judicial authorities, highlighting the risks of relying too heavily on automated technologies. These incidents have led

courts and legal institutions in various jurisdictions to reconsider the appropriate role of AI in legal practice and judicial processes.

A. Research Objectives

1. To examine the impact of Artificial Intelligence on legal research, law libraries, and legal information systems.
2. To identify the legal and ethical challenges arising from AI-assisted legal research, including hallucinated citations, algorithmic bias, data privacy concerns, and accountability issues.
3. To analyse Indian and international judicial responses to the misuse of AI-generated legal content and suggest measures for the responsible use of AI in law libraries and legal practice.

B. Research Questions

1. How has Artificial Intelligence transformed the functioning of law libraries and legal information systems?
2. What legal and ethical challenges arise from the use of AI in legal research and legal practice?
3. How have Indian and international courts responded to AI-generated fake citations, non-existent precedents, and unreliable legal content?
4. What role can law libraries play in ensuring authenticity, AI literacy, ethical compliance, and responsible access to legal information?

C. Research Methodology

This paper adopts a doctrinal and analytical research methodology. It is based on the examination of secondary legal materials, including judicial decisions, scholarly writings, legal commentaries, policy materials, digital legal-information sources, and reported developments concerning the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal research and judicial processes. The study reviews selected Indian and international cases dealing with AI-generated legal content, fabricated citations, intellectual-property claims involving AI, and professional accountability.

The case selection is issue-based and focuses on developments that directly address the reliability, authenticity, authorship, inventorship, and ethical use of AI in legal practice. The analysis primarily covers contemporary developments from 2022 onwards, as this period reflects the increasing judicial engagement with AI-assisted legal research, hallucinated authorities, and institutional responses to the responsible use of AI in law and law libraries.

IV. EVOLUTION OF LAW LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL AGE

The development of law libraries shows the bigger change in information and communication technology in society. In the past, law libraries mainly served as physical collections of legal resources, including statutes, case reports, legal commentaries, journals, and government publications. Legal researchers, advocates, judges, and students relied heavily on manual searching methods. These methods often took a lot of time and effort to find relevant information. The success of legal research mostly depended on the available printed resources and the researcher's understanding of library organization systems.

The rise of computer technology and digital information systems during the late twentieth century was a turning point in managing legal knowledge. The digitization of legal documents and the launch of online legal databases greatly improved access to legal information. Researchers could retrieve statutes, judicial decisions, and scholarly literature through electronic platforms. This reduced the reliance on physical collections and allowed for quicker access to reliable sources. As a result, law libraries slowly transformed from collection-focused institutions to service-oriented information centers.

Recently, the use of Artificial Intelligence has sped up this transformation. AI-enabled technologies have improved the functions of legal information systems by adding better search tools, automated indexing, content analysis, and smart recommendation services. Unlike traditional database searches that depend only on keywords, AI-powered platforms can understand context, find relationships among legal concepts, and give more accurate research results.

These changes have made legal research more efficient and improved the use of legal knowledge. The modern law library has turned into a vibrant digital space that supports both access to information and knowledge building. With AI-powered tools, legal professionals can search extensive collections of legal materials, keep up with updates in legislation and case law, and receive research help in a more organized way. The use of new technologies has broadened library services beyond their traditional roles, allowing libraries to play an important part in legal education, research, and practice. This shift in technology has also changed what law librarians do.

Today's librarians need to blend their traditional knowledge of organizing information with skills in digital technologies, database management, and AI applications. Their responsibilities now include assessing electronic resources, promoting digital literacy, helping users navigate complex information systems, and ensuring that legal information is authentic and reliable. As technology keeps advancing, law librarians remain vital links between sophisticated information systems and the legal community, working to ensure that innovation benefits legal research and access to justice.

V. APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LAW LIBRARIES

- 1. Automated Cataloguing and Classification:** Managing legal resources requires a systematic approach to organize information for easy retrieval and use. Artificial Intelligence has opened up new opportunities in cataloguing and classification by automating tasks that used to be done manually. AI systems can analyze the content of legal documents, identify relevant subject areas, determine jurisdictional coverage, and assign suitable metadata. This automation not only eases the workload of library professionals but also ensures consistency in organizing information. By reducing human error and speeding up processing time, AI helps create more efficient and reliable legal information systems.
- 2. Intelligent Legal Research Systems:** One of the most important contributions of AI to law libraries is the improvement of legal research services. Modern AI-

driven research platforms can understand user queries in natural language and find information based on context instead of just matching keywords. These systems can look at statutes, judicial decisions, legal commentaries, and scholarly publications at the same time to produce highly relevant search results. Additionally, their analytical features help researchers spot legal trends, track the development of judicial reasoning, and evaluate the possible effects of legal precedents. These abilities help support better decision-making and enhance the quality of legal research.

3. **Document Analysis and Drafting:** Artificial Intelligence has taken on a larger role in preparing and reviewing legal documents. Using natural language processing and machine learning, AI tools can examine contracts, highlight important clauses, spot inconsistencies, and help draft legal texts. These technologies are especially helpful for routine tasks that involve a lot of document review. By simplifying document preparation, AI enables legal professionals to focus more on complex legal analysis and important decision-making. However, human review is still crucial to make sure AI-generated content meets legal standards and truly represents the intentions of the parties involved.
4. **User-Centric Services:** Artificial Intelligence can significantly improve user-facing services in law libraries by making legal information more accessible, personalised, and responsive to individual research needs. AI-powered reference chatbots can provide preliminary guidance on library resources, database navigation, citation searches, and frequently asked research queries, while directing users to librarians for complex or authoritative assistance. Personalised recommendation systems may assist students, researchers, advocates, and judicial officers by suggesting relevant statutes, case law, journal articles, commentaries, and research guides based on the user's query and subject area. AI can also support self-service legal information portals by helping users locate basic legal materials, procedural information, and verified institutional resources. In addition, assistive technologies such as text-to-speech tools, speech recognition, automated translation, screen-reader support, and simplified search interfaces can improve access for differently-abled

patrons and users with varied linguistic or technical abilities. However, these services must be designed with safeguards for privacy, transparency, accuracy, and human oversight, so that user convenience does not compromise the reliability of legal information

VI. LEGAL AND ETHICAL CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LAW LIBRARIES AND LEGAL RESEARCH

- 1. Reliability of Information and the Problem of AI Hallucination:** Although Artificial Intelligence provides significant benefits in legal research and information retrieval, concerns about the reliability of AI-generated outputs are still serious. One major challenge is the issue known as “AI hallucination,” where an AI system produces information that seems convincing but is not factually correct. In the legal field, these errors can involve the creation of fictional judicial decisions, incorrect legal citations, misinterpretation of statutory provisions, or misleading summaries of legal principles. Relying on inaccurate information can have serious consequences in the legal profession, where precision and authenticity are crucial. Legal arguments, judicial decisions, and scholarly research depend on verified authorities and credible sources. When people accept AI-generated content without careful examination, it can undermine the quality of legal analysis and potentially influence the outcomes of legal proceedings. Therefore, AI should be seen as a helpful research tool rather than a trusted source of legal knowledge. Ongoing verification by legal professionals and information specialists is essential to maintain the accuracy and reliability of legal information.
- 2. Algorithmic Bias and Concerns of Fairness:** Another important challenge with AI technologies is the risk of algorithmic bias. AI systems learn patterns from historical datasets, and these datasets may reflect social, cultural, or institutional inequalities that exist in society. As a result, the outputs from AI applications may unintentionally reproduce or increase existing biases. In the legal field, biased outcomes can raise serious concerns about fairness, equality, and access to justice. For instance, AI systems used in risk assessment, predictive policing, or sentencing analysis may produce recommendations that

disproportionately impact certain groups if the underlying data contains historical prejudices. These concerns underscore the need for transparency in algorithm design and regular evaluation of AI systems. Ensuring fairness requires both technological safeguards and legal and ethical oversight from institutions responsible for administering justice.

3. **Data Privacy, Security, and Confidentiality:** The increasing use of AI technologies in law libraries and legal practice involves the collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, sharing, and processing of large volumes of digital information. Much of this information may contain personal data, confidential client records, proprietary business information, privileged legal communications, or sensitive research histories of library users. This makes privacy and confidentiality central concerns in the deployment of AI-enabled legal research systems. In India, these concerns must now be examined in light of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025, which together establish the principal statutory framework for the processing of digital personal data. Law libraries, legal-tech platforms, and institutional research systems that determine the purpose and means of processing personal data may fall within the role of Data Fiduciaries and must therefore ensure lawful processing, appropriate notice and consent where required, reasonable security safeguards, and responsible handling of user data.
4. **Accountability and Professional Responsibility:** The increasing use of AI has raised important questions about legal accountability and professional responsibility. When an AI system gives a wrong recommendation, flawed legal analysis, or misleading information, figuring out who is responsible is complicated. Although AI technologies can help with research and decision-making, they do not have legal status or professional duties. Because of this, the responsibility for AI-generated content still falls on human users.

VII. JUDICIAL RESPONSES TO AI MISUSE: CASE LAW ANALYSIS

1. **Indian Judicial Developments:** The Indian judiciary has recently started to tackle the legal and ethical issues that come with using Artificial Intelligence in

legal proceedings. While courts see the possible advantages of AI-assisted research, they have consistently stressed that technology cannot take the place of professional judgment and verification. Several cases show the judiciary's increasing worry about the misuse of AI-generated content.

2. **AI-Generated Fake Case Laws before the Supreme Court of India:** A significant development took place in 2025 when the Supreme Court of India discovered that a litigant had used hundreds of AI-generated citations and judicial precedents that did not exist. This issue arose during a corporate dispute, where the court found that several sources cited in written submissions were completely made up. The party later issued an unconditional apology, admitting that the incorrect references came from artificial intelligence tools. The Supreme Court expressed serious concern about the incident and noted that using fake sources harms the credibility of judicial proceedings. The case highlighted the risks of depending on AI-generated legal research without checking it independently. It also emphasized the responsibility of litigants and legal professionals to verify the authenticity of legal materials submitted to the court.²
3. **Trial Court Reliance on AI-Generated Judgments:** A serious judicial warning was issued in a case where a trial court relied on judgments that turned out to be non-existent and generated through AI-based research tools. While reviewing the issue, the Supreme Court noted that depending on fake precedents could not be seen as just a mistake in legal reasoning. It expressed concerns about the integrity of the entire adjudicatory process. The Court emphasized that judges and legal professionals must be very careful when using AI-assisted research platforms. Verifying legal authorities is a basic duty of the judiciary, and not doing so could lead to significant consequences. The decision underscored the idea that technology should support, not replace, the exercise of judicial judgment and legal analysis.

² Supreme Court of India. (2026). *Gummadi Usha Rani & Anr. v. Sure Mallikarjuna Rao & Anr.*, SLP (C) No. 7575 of 2026, order dated 27 February 2026, arising out of the Andhra Pradesh High Court judgment dated 21 January 2026 in CRP No. 2487 of 2025.

4. **Gummadi Usha Rani & Anr. v. Sure Mallikarjuna Rao & Anr. and the Supreme Court's Subsequent Intervention:** One of the earliest Indian High Court decisions to address AI-generated citations was *Gummadi Usha Rani & Anr. v. Sure Mallikarjuna Rao & Anr.*, Civil Revision Petition No. 2487 of 2025, decided by the Andhra Pradesh High Court on 21 January 2026. The dispute arose from a trial court order dated 19 August 2025, in which objections were raised against references to certain non-existent judgments that appeared to have been generated through an AI tool. Justice Ravi Nath Tilhari recognised the risks of relying on AI-generated legal content and cautioned courts against excessive dependence on such technologies. The High Court observed that Artificial Intelligence lacks human reasoning, ethical judgment, and contextual understanding. It nevertheless held that incorrect or non-existent citations alone would not automatically vitiate an order if the correct legal principles had been independently applied to the facts. The legal significance of the matter was substantially altered by the Supreme Court's subsequent order dated 27 February 2026 in *Gummadi Usha Rani & Anr. v. Sure Mallikarjuna Rao & Anr.*, SLP (C) No. 7575 of 2026. The Supreme Court noted that the case raised a matter of considerable institutional concern, not merely because of the decision on merits, but because of the process of adjudication itself. The Court took cognizance of the trial court's reliance on AI-generated, non-existent, fake, or synthetic judgments and observed that a decision based on such fabricated authorities cannot be treated as a mere error in decision-making. Rather, it may amount to misconduct carrying legal consequences. Pending further consideration, the Court directed that the trial court should not proceed on the basis of the Advocate Commissioner's Report. It also issued notice to the Attorney General of India, the Solicitor General of India, and the Bar Council of India, and appointed Senior Advocate Shyam Divan as amicus curiae to assist the Court. This intervention effectively gives the episode a stricter institutional dimension and strengthens the argument that AI hallucination in adjudication threatens the integrity, accountability, and credibility of the justice-delivery process.

5. **Judicial Recognition of AI Hallucination:** Indian courts have increasingly recognized the issue of AI hallucination. This occurs when AI systems create information that seems real but lacks factual or legal support. Recent judicial comments show that false case laws and made-up citations threaten the justice system. The judiciary has stressed that outputs generated by AI must always undergo independent verification. Courts have consistently stated that accountability for legal submissions lies with the lawyer, researcher, or judge using the technology. The rise of AI hallucination has led to discussions about professional ethics, digital literacy, and the need for rules governing AI use in legal practice.
6. **Significance of Indian Judicial and Institutional Responses:** The Indian judicial approach shows a balanced but increasingly cautious view of Artificial Intelligence. Courts have not completely rejected AI, nor have they accepted it without safeguards. Judicial decisions highlight the need for responsible use, verification of sources, and professional accountability. This suggests that AI can be a useful tool for legal research and information management, provided that human oversight remains central to the decision-making process.

In addition to case-law responses, India has also begun developing an institutional governance framework for AI in the judiciary. The Supreme Court of India's Centre for Research and Planning released its White Paper on Artificial Intelligence and Judiciary in November 2025, addressing the technological, institutional, and normative considerations involved in judicial AI adoption. The Kerala High Court also issued a Policy Regarding Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools in District Judiciary in July 2025, permitting only responsible and restricted use of AI tools and cautioning against their use in judicial decision-making, legal reasoning, or outcome determination. Further, in June 2026, the Supreme Court released draft regulations for the use of Artificial Intelligence in courts, tribunals, and commissions, based on principles such as human primacy, transparency, accountability, privacy, and limited assistive use. These developments show that Indian courts are moving from isolated warnings in individual cases toward structured institutional safeguards for AI-assisted justice delivery.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL CASE LAWS

The legal implications of Artificial Intelligence have caught a lot of attention from courts in various regions. International court decisions have been important in defining the legal status of AI-generated outputs and setting the limits of responsibility for using AI in legal practice. These cases show the difficulties legal systems face in applying traditional legal principles to new technologies.

1. **Thaler v. Vidal (2022):** One of the most important cases about Artificial Intelligence and intellectual property rights is *Thaler v. Vidal*. The conflict started when Dr. Stephen Thaler applied for a patent for inventions that he claimed were created by an AI system called DABUS (Device for the Autonomous Bootstrapping of Unified Sentience). The key legal question in court was whether an artificial intelligence system could be recognized as an inventor under United States patent law. The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit decided that the term “inventor” in patent law refers only to a natural person. Since AI systems do not have legal status and cannot hold rights or responsibilities under the law, the court determined that they cannot be named as inventors in patent applications. This ruling reinforced the view that human involvement is essential for patent protection and set an important precedent for future discussions on AI-generated innovations.
2. **Thaler v. Perlmutter:** Another important case that examines the relationship between Artificial Intelligence and intellectual property is *Thaler v. Perlmutter*. This case involved a claim for copyright protection over an artistic work allegedly created entirely by an AI system, without direct human authorship. The applicant argued that the originality of the work should be sufficient for copyright protection, irrespective of whether the creator was human. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia rejected this argument and upheld the United States Copyright Office’s view that copyright protection is tied to human authorship. The judgment emphasised that copyright law has traditionally protected the intellectual and creative expression of human beings. This position was subsequently affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on 18 March 2025, which held that

a non-human machine cannot be recognised as an author under the Copyright Act and that human authorship is required for copyright registration. Accordingly, works generated solely by AI, without sufficient human creative input, do not satisfy the requirement for copyright protection. The appellate affirmance strengthens the authority of this case and reinforces the continuing centrality of human creativity in copyright law, even in the context of advanced AI systems.

3. **Cases Involving AI-Generated False Citations:** International courts have faced situations where legal professionals relied on AI-generated research that included made-up authorities and non-existent judicial precedents. One of the most talked-about examples is *Mata v. Avianca, Inc.* (2023), a case decided in the United States. In this instance, attorneys submitted a legal brief with several fake case citations that had been created by an AI chatbot. When the court looked into it, they found that the cited authorities did not exist in any legal database. The court-imposed penalties on the lawyers involved and stressed that technology does not free legal professionals from their ethical and professional duties. Attorneys must verify the authenticity of legal authorities before presenting them in court. This decision served as a major warning about the risks of blindly trusting AI-generated content. Similar concerns have arisen in the United Kingdom, where courts and professional regulatory bodies have warned legal practitioners against relying only on AI-generated research. Judicial comments have highlighted that while AI can improve efficiency and assist with legal research, professional judgment and independent verification are essential parts of legal practice.
4. **Significance of International Judicial Responses:** These international cases show a consistent court approach to Artificial Intelligence. Courts have recognized the practical benefits of AI but have also held that existing legal principles about authorship, inventorship, and professional accountability still apply. The decisions indicate that legal systems are ready to accept technological innovation, as long as human responsibility is at the heart of legal decision-making. As AI technologies continue to improve, these cases will

likely become important precedents for future legal disputes involving artificial intelligence and its role in the legal profession.

IX. ROLE OF LAW LIBRARIES IN THE AI ERA

The increasing use of Artificial Intelligence in legal research and information management has greatly increased the responsibilities of law libraries. As legal professionals turn to digital platforms and AI tools for accessing and analyzing legal information, law libraries have become vital for ensuring the quality, reliability, and ethical use of these technologies. Their role now goes beyond the traditional tasks of collecting and preserving legal resources to actively supporting the responsible use of AI in legal education, research, and practice.

- 1. Ensuring Authenticity and Reliability of Legal Information:** One of the main responsibilities of law libraries in the AI era is to protect the accuracy and authenticity of legal information. AI-assisted research tools can sometimes produce incorrect citations, misleading interpretations, or references to non-existent court decisions. In this situation, law libraries act as trusted sources for verifying legal authorities and ensuring that researchers can access credible and reliable materials. By keeping dependable databases and encouraging the use of verified legal resources, libraries help maintain the integrity of legal scholarship and judicial processes.
- 2. Promoting AI Literacy and User Education:** As AI technologies become more common in legal research, there is a greater need for education and training on how to use them properly. Law libraries are key in building digital skills and AI knowledge among students, researchers, advocates, and judicial officers. Through workshops, orientation programs, and research support services, librarians can help users grasp both the strengths and weaknesses of AI tools. These educational efforts promote a critical look at AI-generated results and lessen the risks tied to relying too much on automated systems.
- 3. Managing and Curating Digital Legal Resources:** The shift to digital legal information has made managing resources more important. Law libraries

must choose, organize, and keep access to high-quality electronic databases, online journals, institutional repositories, and legal information systems. Having well-organized digital collections helps users do thorough and efficient legal research. Additionally, librarians need to keep assessing new technologies and information resources to make sure collections stay relevant and meet changing user needs.

4. **Developing Ethical and Institutional Guidelines:** The use of AI in legal research brings up difficult questions about ethics, transparency, accountability, and professional responsibility. Law libraries can help tackle these issues by getting involved in creating institutional policies and best-practice guidelines for using AI. These frameworks might include standards for checking sources, responsible use of AI-generated content, protecting data privacy, and citing sources properly. By encouraging ethical research practices, law libraries promote a culture of responsible technology use in legal institutions.
5. **Preserving the Integrity of Legal Research:** Recent incidents involving fake legal authorities and so-called “phantom precedents” created by AI systems have shown how crucial human oversight is in legal research. Law libraries play a special role in safeguarding the trustworthiness of legal information. They promote research based on evidence and help people access reliable legal sources. Their position as intermediaries between technology and users is becoming more important to ensure that innovation supports justice instead of undermining it.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

To ensure the responsible use of AI in law and law libraries, the following measures are recommended:

1. **Development of AI Guidelines:** Legal institutions should create clear guidelines for AI usage
2. **Training and Education:** Law students and professionals must receive training in AI literacy

3. **Human Oversight:** Qualified professionals should always review AI outputs
4. **Data Protection Measures:** Strong safeguards should be put in place to protect sensitive information
5. **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Collaboration among legal experts, technologists, and librarians is essential.

XI. CONCLUSION

The rapid growth of Artificial Intelligence has led to significant changes in the legal field and how legal information is managed. AI can automate routine tasks, improve legal research, support document analysis, and help with information retrieval. This has made it a powerful tool for making legal services more efficient and accessible. Law libraries, which have traditionally been centers for legal knowledge, are adapting to this shift by integrating digital platforms, smart search systems, and AI-assisted services into their work. However, the use of AI in legal research and practice also brings various legal, ethical, and professional concerns.

Problems like algorithmic bias, data privacy issues, AI hallucinations, fake legal citations, and accountability questions highlight the need for careful examination before fully embracing this technology. Increasing judicial commentary and case law from India and other regions show a shared worry about the risks of relying on unverified AI-generated information. Courts have repeatedly stated that the responsibility for legal reasoning, interpretation, and decision-making must remain with people, no matter how advanced the technology becomes.

Looking at responses from Indian and international courts shows that there is a growing legal agreement that Artificial Intelligence should assist rather than replace human expertise. While AI can handle large amounts of information and spot patterns that help legal professionals, it does not have the contextual knowledge, ethical judgment, or discretion that are essential for justice. Therefore, human oversight is crucial to ensure that legal results are reliable and legitimate. In this changing landscape, law libraries play a vital role. Their responsibilities go beyond just storing and sharing legal information. They also include verifying sources, promoting AI

literacy, managing digital resources, and developing ethical standards for technology use.

As trusted institutions in the legal field, law libraries can help connect technology and responsible legal practice by guiding users in using AI tools effectively and ethically. Looking to the future, the connection between Artificial Intelligence and the legal sector will likely become more complex and interconnected. We may see developments like more advanced legal analytics, smart decision-support systems, and broader uses of AI in legal education and court administration. However, the success of these innovations will rely on creating appropriate regulatory frameworks, professional guidelines, and institutional safeguards that promote transparency, fairness, and accountability.

XII. REFERENCES

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