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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.

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Affiliation	University of Mumbai
Recognition	Approved by the Bar Council of India
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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
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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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AI, SOCIETY AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN INDIA: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND THE ROAD AHEAD

Shrutika Juwale¹

I. ABSTRACT

This research paper examines the influence of Artificial Intelligence on society and the legal system in India. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a widely used technology in both professional and personal life, making several activities more convenient, efficient, and accessible. Whether individuals are fully aware of it or not, AI increasingly influences decision-making processes and the manner in which people live, work, and interact with institutions. Although the legal services sector has traditionally been cautious in adopting new technologies, AI is now having a substantial impact on law firms, legal research, contract drafting, case management, and judicial administration. AI can reduce the administrative burden on legal professionals by enabling faster legal research, document review, contract analysis, and access to large legal databases. At the same time, its adoption raises serious concerns relating to employment displacement, algorithmic bias, privacy, accountability, and the possible weakening of human judgment in legal processes. In India, AI-enabled initiatives and digital justice reforms, including tools used for legal research, translation, and case management, indicate the gradual transformation of the legal system. However, AI should be treated as an assistive mechanism rather than a substitute for judges, lawyers, and human legal reasoning. This paper examines the dual nature of AI adoption by analysing its efficiency gains against its ethical, social, and regulatory risks. It further argues that India must develop a balanced framework for responsible AI use in the legal sector, supported by transparency, data protection, accountability, ethical oversight, and suitable reforms in legal

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education. The paper concludes that AI can strengthen the legal system only when it remains subject to human supervision and the constitutional values of justice, fairness, and equality.

II. KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Human Workforce, Legal Sector, AI Adoption, Legal Technology.

III. INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH PROBLEM

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been adopted globally and is now transforming various sectors, including the legal sector in India. It is a general-purpose technology that has been in development since the 1950s and is now advancing at an unprecedented pace. John McCarthy is widely regarded as the father of AI, having first used the term “artificial intelligence” in 1956. Early AI research focused on creating algorithms capable of replicating aspects of human decision-making and problem-solving. However, due to limited processing capacity and insufficient data for AI models, its development remained gradual for several decades.

India has increasingly adopted Artificial Intelligence in the twenty-first century. AI offers several benefits for the legal system, including streamlining legal procedures, improving case management, facilitating legal research, supporting legal decision-making, and reducing procedural burdens. Legal professionals and researchers may save considerable time by using AI-enabled tools to access relevant case law and legal databases. AI-powered tools may also improve contract management by assisting in contract analysis and may contribute to reducing court workload by supporting faster case processing.

Despite the growing presence of AI in legal practice, scholarly discussion often remains limited to its advantages or general technological development. There is comparatively less focused examination of how AI interacts with the structural and procedural realities of the Indian legal system. In particular, concerns relating to algorithmic bias, ethical responsibility, data privacy, accountability, and the adequacy of existing legal safeguards require deeper and more context-specific analysis.

While AI tools can enhance efficiency in legal research and judicial processes, India does not yet have a comprehensive legal framework specifically governing their use in the legal sector. This creates uncertainty regarding the responsible integration of AI into legal practice and judicial administration.

The research problem addressed in this study is therefore the absence of adequate regulatory safeguards governing the use of AI in the Indian legal system. Since AI systems depend on existing data, they may reproduce bias and affect legal outcomes. Further, legal processes require human judgment, ethical reasoning, fairness, and contextual understanding. Excessive reliance on AI may therefore create risks unless its use is properly regulated and subject to human oversight. This paper addresses these concerns by examining the opportunities, challenges, and regulatory requirements associated with AI in the Indian legal framework.

The scope and significance of this study lie in understanding how AI influences social behaviour and institutional decision-making, particularly within the legal system. AI may be understood as the ability of machines to simulate human intelligence through algorithms, data analysis, and learning models.

AI systems process large volumes of information, recognise patterns, adapt to new situations, and generate outcomes based on data-driven insights. As AI becomes more deeply embedded in legal processes, individuals and institutions increasingly rely on automated tools to support decisions that may have serious legal and social consequences.

In India, the judiciary has taken steps towards technological modernisation. One notable initiative is the introduction of SUPACE, the Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency, by the Supreme Court of India. SUPACE is designed to assist judges by organising case data, summarising legal information, and facilitating efficient legal research. Importantly, it does not make judicial decisions but functions as a support system to enhance efficiency.

Other initiatives, such as SUVAS, the Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software, and the e-Courts Phase III project, also reflect the growing role of technology and AI-enabled tools in judicial administration. These developments make it necessary to assess whether AI strengthens access to justice and efficiency without undermining fairness, equality, and human judgment.

The increasing use of Artificial Intelligence in the legal system has created significant challenges relating to regulation, accountability, transparency, data privacy, algorithmic bias and decision-making. Earlier discussions on AI governance in India often proceeded from the position that there was no dedicated governance framework for AI. However, this position requires qualification in light of the India AI Governance Guidelines, 2025, released under the IndiaAI Mission.

These Guidelines adopt a sector-agnostic, principle-based approach to AI governance and identify core principles such as trust, human-centric design, fairness and equity, accountability, understandability, safety, resilience, sustainability and innovation. They also emphasise human oversight, risk mitigation, explainability and safeguards against discriminatory outcomes.

Nevertheless, the Guidelines are primarily a soft-law governance framework and do not by themselves constitute a comprehensive binding legislation specifically regulating the use of AI in the Indian legal system. The central research problem is therefore not the complete absence of AI governance in India, but the adequacy, enforceability and sector-specific application of the existing principle-based framework to legal practice and judicial administration.

AI tools used for legal research, translation, document review, case management and court administration may improve efficiency, but they may also reproduce bias, compromise privacy, or influence legal outcomes if used without clear safeguards. Since legal processes require human judgment, ethical reasoning, fairness and contextual understanding, the responsible use of AI in the legal sector must be examined in light of both the 2025 Guidelines and the continuing need for binding legal standards, institutional accountability and human oversight.

A. Research Objectives

1. To explain the concept of Artificial Intelligence in relation to society and the legal system.
2. To analyse the overall impact of AI on society and the legal system, including economic, ethical, and cultural aspects.
3. To examine how AI technologies are transforming the legal profession, legal practice, judicial administration, and legal education, along with their positive and negative effects.
4. To suggest measures for adapting legal education and legal practice to an AI-driven future.

B. Research Questions

1. How is AI reshaping legal practice and judicial administration in India?
2. What are the ethical and regulatory challenges of AI integration in the Indian legal system?
3. How must legal education adapt to prepare future lawyers for an AI-driven legal environment?

C. Research Methodology

This study adopts a doctrinal and descriptive research methodology. It is based on the analysis of primary sources such as statutes, policy documents, and judicial initiatives, along with secondary sources including books, journal articles, and reports. The doctrinal method assists in examining legal rules, principles, and institutional developments, while the descriptive method explains how AI is being used in legal practice and judicial administration. The research is qualitative in nature and focuses on examining the impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Indian legal system through critical and analytical evaluation.

IV. RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

A. Doctrinal and Case-Law Analysis of AI in the Indian Legal System

The use of Artificial Intelligence in the Indian legal system must be examined not only as a technological development but also as a constitutional and doctrinal issue. AI tools used for legal research, translation, case management, predictive analytics, document review, or administrative assistance may improve efficiency, but their use must remain consistent with the principles of fairness, transparency, equality, privacy, and due process. Since legal decision-making directly affects rights, liberty, property, and access to justice, any technological intervention in the justice system must be guided by constitutional safeguards and human oversight.

The decision of the Supreme Court in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* is particularly relevant because it recognised privacy as a fundamental right under the Constitution of India. AI systems often depend on the collection, processing, and analysis of large volumes of personal and legal data. Where such data includes litigant information, case records, biometric identifiers, financial details, or sensitive personal facts, the use of AI must satisfy standards of legality, necessity, proportionality, and procedural protection. The principles emerging from *Puttaswamy* therefore require that AI adoption in the legal sector should not be based merely on administrative convenience but must be supported by lawful authority, legitimate purpose, minimal intrusion, and adequate safeguards.

The relevance of privacy protection is further strengthened by the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, which creates a statutory framework for processing digital personal data in India. Although the Act is not limited to legal AI, it is important for AI-based legal tools because such tools may process personal data while conducting legal research, case classification, document review, or translation. Therefore, courts, law firms, legal technology companies, and educational institutions using AI must ensure that data is processed lawfully, securely, and only for legitimate purposes.

The Supreme Court's approach to technology in judicial processes can also be understood through *State of Maharashtra v. Dr. Praful B. Desai*, where the Court accepted the use of video conferencing for recording evidence. The case demonstrates that Indian courts have historically interpreted procedural law in a manner that accommodates technological development, provided that fairness and procedural safeguards are maintained. This reasoning is relevant to AI because it suggests that technology may be incorporated into adjudicatory processes, but only when it does not prejudice parties or dilute the integrity of judicial proceedings.

Similarly, *Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India* reflects the judiciary's recognition that technology can improve openness and access to justice through live-streaming and public access to court proceedings. The broader principle emerging from this case is that digital tools may promote transparency, but they must be implemented through institutional guidelines and safeguards. This principle is important for AI-driven legal systems because AI must not operate as an opaque mechanism. Its use in courts should be explainable, reviewable, and subject to institutional accountability.

The decision in *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India* is also relevant because it emphasised proportionality and procedural accountability in the context of restrictions affecting digital access and constitutional freedoms. Although the case did not directly concern AI, its reasoning is significant for AI governance. If AI systems are used in areas affecting access to justice, court administration, legal services, or rights-based decision-making, their use must be proportionate, transparent, and capable of being challenged.

These constitutional principles are important in the context of judicial AI initiatives such as SUPACE, SUVAS, and the e-Courts project. SUPACE is intended to assist judges with legal research and case-management support, while SUVAS supports legal translation. The e-Courts Phase III project also contemplates the use of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Optical Character Recognition, and analytics to create a more efficient and paperless judicial system. However, such tools must remain assistive and should not replace judicial reasoning or discretion. The legitimacy of AI in

the legal system depends on maintaining a clear distinction between technological assistance and judicial decision-making.

Judicial technology initiatives such as SUPACE, SUVAS and the e-Courts project should be understood in light of constitutional requirements of fairness, privacy and accountability. SUPACE may assist judges in organising case data and conducting legal research, while SUVAS may improve access to justice by supporting legal translation. However, these tools must remain administrative and assistive in character. The constitutional jurisprudence in *Puttaswamy*, *Maneka Gandhi*, *Praful Desai*, *Swapnil Tripathi* and *Anuradha Bhasin* indicate that technology in the justice system is permissible only when it strengthens access, efficiency and transparency without weakening privacy, procedural fairness, human judgment or the right to challenge state action. Accordingly, AI tools in judicial administration should be explainable, auditable, subject to human oversight and restricted from making final determinations on rights, liability, liberty or constitutional questions.

B. Positive impacts of AI on Society

AI's influence on society is broad and many developments are beneficial²:

- 1. Efficiency and productivity Gains:** AI improves operational efficiency across industries. From healthcare diagnostics to transportation logistics, AI automates repetitive tasks, accelerates decisions-making and increases productivity.
- 2. Improved access to information:** AI- powered tools, especially those using natural languages processing make information more accessible to a wider audience. People without specialized legal knowledge can obtain simplified explanations of legal concepts which promotes legal awareness and social inclusion.

² National strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NITI Aayog, 2021). Surendra Pathak & Ambuj Sharma, *Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Indian Legal System: Transformations, Challenges, and Future Prospects* (KAMKUS College of Law, 2025).

3. **Scientific and medical Advancements:** AI has contributed significantly to scientific and medical research. It helps in early diseases detection, medical imaging, drug discovery and analysis of large datasets. These advancements improve healthcare outcomes and enhance human well-being.
4. **Enhance Decision support:** Governments and corporations use AI for data-driven policymaking and operational planning. AI can identify patterns in crime data, climate models, economic trends and social behavior, enabling proactive and informed decision-making.
5. **Innovation in legal Services:** AI has introduced innovation in legal services by streamlining legal research, contract analysis and document management. As a result, legal professionals can devote more time strategic thinking, client interaction and advocacy.

C. Negative Impacts of AI on Society

Alongside its benefits AI presents significant challenges³:

1. **Job Displacement and Economic Concern:** One of the major concerns associated with AI is the displacement of jobs. Automation threatens roles that involve routine and repetitive tasks. In the legal sector entry level positions such as legal researcher and paralegals may be affected leading to employment uncertainty.
2. **Bias and Inequality:** AI systems rely on historical data which may reflect existing social biases. When such biased data is used, AI systems may produce discriminatory outcomes. In legal context, this can result in unfair treatment and violation of equality principles. UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI (2021) stresses the need to prevent such bias and fairness and non-discrimination in AI systems.
3. **Privacy and surveillance Risks:** AI systems require large volumes of data to function effectively. The use of personal data in AI-based legal research, case

³ UNESCO, *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence* (2021).

management, document review, translation tools and predictive analytics raises significant concerns under India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023. The Act introduced important safeguards such as consent-based processing, duties of data fiduciaries, security obligations and rights of data principals. However, AI systems may still create risks where personal data is collected excessively, processed opaquely, stored for longer than necessary, or used in ways that affect individuals without adequate transparency or human oversight. This discussion must also be read with the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025, notified by the Government of India in November 2025 to operationalise the DPDP Act. The Rules introduce an eighteen-month phased compliance period, require clear consent notices, mandate prompt intimation of personal data breaches to affected individuals, and establish reporting obligations to the Data Protection Board of India. They also provide for a digital-first Data Protection Board consisting of four members, online complaint filing, and appellate review before the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal. These operational requirements are directly relevant to AI systems because such systems frequently depend on large personal datasets and may increase the risk of breach, misuse, profiling and surveillance. Therefore, legal AI tools used by courts, law firms, legal-technology platforms and educational institutions must be designed with data minimisation, security safeguards, breach-response mechanisms, auditability and accountability at the core.

4. **Ethical and Moral challenges:** AI systems lack moral reasoning and ethical understanding. Decisions generated by AI may be technically correct but ethically questionable. This limitation is particularly problematic in legal decision-making which requires fairness and compassion.

D. AI and Legal Education

Legal education traditionally focuses on legal reasoning, doctrinal knowledge, and legal reasoning and advocacy skills. While these remain essential, the rise of AI has created a

need for technological literacy among law students. The evolving role of artificial intelligence within the legal training and professional competence. As Many law firms in India now use AI tools for legal research, document drafting and case management. Law schools are increasingly incorporating AI -based simulations and digital tools into their teaching methods therefor the traditional skill set of lawyers is no longer sufficient on its own. These tools help student develop practical skills and understand real world legal challenges. However, students are not expected to become programmers. Instead, they should understand how AI tools work, their benefits and their limitations.⁴ Legal education must adopt to ensures that graduates remain relevant in a technology-driven environment.

Examples of AI-driven legal Automation in India:

1. **Manupatra:** Manupatra is a pioneering online legal research platform in India that leverages Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning and natural languages processing to enhance the accuracy of legal research.⁵
2. **Case Mine:** This is an AI-powered case law analytics platform that legal professional use for precedent-based legal analysis. This advanced technology enhances depth of legal research. It offers AI-driven search, case law visualization and legal citation analysis with its advanced features.⁶
3. **SSC Online:** SSC online is widely using legal database in India that offers access to judgments, statues and legal commentaries along with smart search features that help users find relevant case laws quickly.⁷
4. **Lexis Advance India:** Lexis Advance India provides advanced research tools including intelligent search, case summaries and legal analytics which assist lawyers and researcher in efficient and in-depth legal research.⁸

⁴ Adegbite, A., & Suleiman, S. (2025). AI-powered personalized learning in legal education: A tool for developing future-ready lawyers. *International Journal of Law, Justice and Jurisprudence*, 5(1), 323–327. <https://doi.org/10.22271/2790-0673.2025.v5.i1d.192>

⁵ Manupatra Information Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Manupatra <https://www.manupatra.com>

⁶ Casemine <https://www.casemine.com>

⁷ SSC Online <https://www.sconline.com>

⁸ Lexis Advance <https://www.lexisnexis.co.in>

E. Positive impact of AI on legal Education

1. **Enhanced learning platforms:** AI- based learning platforms can adjust study materials according to the learning pace and ability of individual students. This allows students to understand complex legal concepts more effectively and improves academic performance.⁹
2. **Democratizing Access to legal education:** AI-enabled online platforms can make highquality legal education more accessible globally, particularly in regions with limited educational resources or where traditional legal training is cost-prohibitive.
3. **Improved legal research:** AI research assistants can accelerate literature review, case law analysis and legal writing. This helps students and scholars focus on critical thinking rather than manual retrieval.
4. **Access to Quality legal education:** AI-enabled online platforms make legal education accessible to students from remote and economically weaker backgrounds. This helps reduce educational inequality and promotes inclusive learning.
5. **Enhanced Academic Support:** AI- based academic assistants provide instant clarification of legal concepts, case summaries and research guidance also supporting independent learning outside classroom hours.
6. **Preparation for Future Legal Practice:** As AI become increasingly used in the legal profession, early exposure during legal education ensures that future lawyers are skilled adaptable and ready to work in a technology- driven legal environment.

F. Negative Impact of AI on Legal Education

1. **Risk of Skill Displacement:** Overreliance on AI tools many undermine foundational legal skills such as critical thinking, close reading of texts and

⁹ Aranya Nath & S.P., “Artificial Intelligence in Legal Education: Toward Innovative and Ethical Pedagogical Practices” (2025) *Journal of Contemporary Law and Society* 72-83.

persuasive writing.¹⁰ If educator and students over delegate tasks to machines.¹¹

2. **Reduction of Human Judgement in Legal Decisions:** Excessive reliance on AI systems may weaken human involvement in decision making. Legal disputes often require empathy moral reasoning and contextual understanding which automated systems cannot fully replicate.
3. **Lack of Transparency and Accountability:** Many AI systems operate without explaining how conclusions are reached. In the legal system this lack of transparency raises serious concerns regarding responsibility, fairness and ability to challenge AI- assisted outcomes.
4. **Privacy and Data Protection Concerns:** Legal AI tools require access to sensitive personal and case-related data. Inadequate data protection measures may lead to misuse, unauthorized surveillance or data breaches, threatening individual privacy rights.
5. **Ethical and Moral Limitations of AI:** AI systems lack moral awareness and ethical judgment. When used in legal processes, this limitation may result in decisions that are technically correct but socially unjust or ethically questionable.

V. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESPONSIBLE AI INTEGRATION IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

In an AI-driven era, recommendations must address not only legal education but also the broader regulatory, institutional and ethical concerns arising from the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice and judicial administration.¹² The following measures are

¹⁰ Aranya Nath & S.P., “Artificial Intelligence in Legal Education: Toward Innovative and Ethical Pedagogical Practices” (2025) *Journal of Contemporary Law and Society* 72-83.

¹¹ UNESCO, *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence* (2021).

¹² Press Information Bureau, Government of India, *Indiaai Mission* (2025).

Pathak, P. S. (2025). *Artificial Intelligence (AI) In the Indian Legal System*. Kamkus College Of Law.

suggested to ensure that AI strengthens the Indian legal system while remaining consistent with constitutional values, professional responsibility and access to justice:

- 1. Adopt sector-specific AI governance standards for the legal system:** Courts, law firms, legal-technology companies and legal education institutions should follow sector-specific AI governance standards. The India AI Governance Guidelines, 2025 provide a useful principle-based foundation through their emphasis on trust, people-first design, innovation, fairness and equity, accountability, understandability, safety, resilience and sustainability. However, these broad principles should be translated into legal-sector-specific obligations for court-facing AI tools, legal research platforms, translation systems and case-management technologies.
- 2. Ensure algorithmic transparency in judicial AI tools:** AI tools such as SUPACE, SUVAS and future court-facing systems should be explainable and auditable. Judges, court administrators and authorised reviewers should be able to understand the sources, logic, limitations and error risks of AI-generated outputs. AI-generated summaries, translations or research suggestions should not be treated as final or authoritative unless verified by a human decision-maker.
- 3. Maintain human oversight in all rights-sensitive matters:** AI should remain an assistive mechanism and should not replace judicial discretion. Its use should be restricted in sensitive areas such as bail, sentencing, criminal liability, constitutional adjudication, family disputes and matters involving fundamental rights. In such areas, the final decision must remain with human judges who can apply legal reasoning, ethical judgment, context and compassion.
- 4. Create independent oversight and audit mechanisms:** Court-facing AI systems should be subject to periodic independent audits. These audits should examine accuracy, bias, data quality, cybersecurity, explainability and compliance with constitutional principles. An institutional oversight body or designated judicial technology committee may be created to review AI tools before deployment and

periodically after implementation. This would reduce the risk of opaque or discriminatory technological influence in judicial administration.

5. **Strengthen data protection compliance for legal-sector AI vendors:** Legal AI tools often process sensitive personal data, confidential client information, court records and case materials. Vendors providing AI services to courts, law firms or educational institutions should comply with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025. They should follow data minimisation, purpose limitation, secure storage, breach notification, access control and deletion obligations. AI tools should not be permitted to use confidential legal data for model training without lawful authority and clear consent where required.
6. **Require disclosure of material AI assistance:** Lawyers, researchers and students should disclose material AI assistance where AI has substantially contributed to legal drafting, research, translation, summarisation or document preparation. Such disclosure would promote professional accountability and reduce the risk of fabricated authorities, inaccurate case summaries, misleading citations or unverified legal propositions.
7. **Prevent algorithmic bias and discriminatory outcomes:** AI systems should be tested for bias before being used in the legal sector. Since AI systems learn from historical data, they may reproduce existing inequalities relating to caste, class, gender, language, region or economic status. Regular bias assessment, representative datasets and correction mechanisms are necessary to ensure that AI does not undermine equality before law or equal access to justice.
8. **Promote inclusive and accessible AI tools:** AI should be designed to improve access to justice, particularly for marginalised communities, rural litigants, persons with disabilities and those facing language barriers. Translation tools, simplified legal-information platforms and AI-assisted legal aid may help reduce barriers of cost, distance and legal literacy. However, such tools must be accompanied by non-digital alternatives so that persons without technological access are not excluded.

9. **Establish core AI-related competencies in legal education:** Law schools should define core competencies such as AI ethics, algorithmic accountability, data privacy law, legal technology, cybersecurity and computational thinking. These should be introduced as mandatory components rather than remaining merely elective or optional.
10. **Train faculty in technological literacy:** Legal institutions must invest in faculty development so that teachers can engage with AI-related content, supervise interdisciplinary research and guide students on the ethical and responsible use of legal technology.
11. **Develop ethical guidelines for AI use in law schools:** Law schools should adopt institutional policies governing the use of AI in assignments, research papers, drafting exercises, clinical work and examinations. These policies should clarify permissible use, disclosure requirements, academic integrity standards and consequences for misuse.
12. **Emphasise human-centred legal skills:** While AI can process data and assist in legal research, legal education should continue to emphasise skills that are uniquely human, including ethical judgment, advocacy, negotiation, empathy, client counselling, cultural competence and contextual reasoning.
13. **Create experiential programmes involving legal technology:** Clinics, externships and simulation exercises should incorporate AI applications used in courts, law firms, legal aid centres and regulatory institutions. Partnerships with legal-technology firms, courts and public interest organisations can provide students with practical exposure to both the benefits and risks of AI.
14. **Review AI policies periodically:** Legal and ethical guidelines governing AI should be reviewed periodically to keep pace with technological developments, judicial experience and social impact. A static framework may become ineffective as AI systems evolve. Continuous review is therefore necessary to preserve fairness, accountability and public trust.

VI. CONCLUSION

India's AI governance position has developed with the release of the India AI Governance Guidelines, 2025, which provide a principle-based framework for responsible AI adoption across sectors. The Guidelines recognise important concerns such as fairness, equity, accountability, explainability, human oversight, safety, resilience and risk mitigation. They also indicate that AI governance may operate through a combination of regulation, policy engagement, education, institutional development, technical standards and voluntary measures.

However, the existence of these Guidelines does not eliminate the need for a more precise legal framework for the use of AI in the legal system. Since the Guidelines are non-binding and general in nature, India must consider whether additional sector-specific rules are required for courts, law firms, legal education institutions and legal technology providers. Such rules should address data protection, algorithmic transparency, auditability, professional responsibility, judicial accountability and limits on AI use in sensitive areas such as criminal justice, bail, sentencing, constitutional adjudication and matters involving fundamental rights. The paper therefore argues that the next stage of Indian AI governance should move from broad principles to enforceable safeguards, especially where AI may affect access to justice, equality, privacy and due process.

Therefore, AI should be used only as a supporting tool and not as a substitute for human decision-making. Proper laws, ethical guidelines and training are necessary to ensure responsible use of AI. In conclusion, when used carefully and under human control, Artificial Intelligence can strengthen the legal system while protecting the values of justice and equality.

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