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# **INTRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM: A BOON OR A BANE**

AUTHORED BY - NEHA BHARTI<sup>1</sup> & DR. MOHD IMRAN<sup>2</sup>

## **Abstract**

21<sup>st</sup> century is technology driven world where we use different technology to solve different problem. The idea of introduction of Artificial intelligence in justice system is to achieve speedy justice delivery and reduce the backlogs of cases in different courts in India. The introduction of Artificial Intelligence in justice system will facilitate the administrative efficacy of the court which include analysing statical data, search engine optimization, preparing case files, summarising judgements etc. and also in crime detection and prevention. In this paper, the author will explore the different facets of introduction of artificial intelligence in ramification of Judicial System. In fact, Supreme Court of India has already taken steps to digitize the court working system through introduction of SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency) and SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software). Where there are advantages there is disadvantages also as AI is considered a bane mainly because it may lead to loss of jobs and replacement of human beings. The author will also highlight the issue which can arise after introduction of artificial intelligence in justice system. This article will suggest techniques that will be applied in future to simplify the cumbersome legal tasks.

Keywords: - Artificial Intelligence, technology, Court, justice & Judicial System

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## 1.1 Introduction

One of the emerging technologies in the world is Artificial Intelligence commonly called as AI. Artificial Intelligence is class of computer program which is based on algorithm capable of solving problems requiring inferential reasoning, decision making based on incomplete or uncertain information, classification, optimization, and perception. The Indian Judiciary, which is one of the largest legal systems in the world, is currently facing a substantial challenge in the form of an ever-growing caseload. At present, there are more than 35 million pending cases in various tribunals. An imperative need for innovative methods to expedite legal processes and enhance the administration of justice has arisen as a result of the accumulation of unfinished work and ineffective procedures. In this context, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a prospective catalyst that offers transformative capabilities to reform the Indian Judicial System.<sup>3</sup>

The Indian judicial system's enormous caseload has led to delayed justice and inefficiencies in legal procedures. Artificial intelligence offers a significant opportunity to transform the judicial system by automating repetitive tasks, enhancing legal research, and refining decision-making capabilities. The implementation of artificial intelligence in the judiciary has the potential to expedite case resolutions and provide access to legal resources for all parties involved. This transition, however, also introduces ethical concerns, data privacy difficulties, and implications for employment. This research article examines the potential of artificial intelligence in judicial administration, its current applications, benefits, challenges, and future trajectories.

## 1.2 Application of AI in the Indian Judiciary

Artificial intelligence has become more prevalent in judicial processes, with its implementations extending to risk assessments, bail decisions, and sentencing recommendations. AI is intended to offer judges insights that may enhance the consistency and impartiality of decision-making by utilizing data-driven models and machine learning algorithms.<sup>4</sup> Some of the AI- initiative which are taken by Supreme Court are given below.

**1.2.1 Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS):** - The Introduction of Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS) in 2019 marks a significant initiative to improve the accessibility of language within the legal system. This AI-

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<sup>3</sup> Vinti Dugar and Dr. Febi Prakash, "Navigating Change: The Role of Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Judicial System" 6 *International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science* 1318 (2024).

<sup>4</sup> Khairul Alam Talukder and Touhida Ferdousi Shompa, "Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Justice Management: A Systematic Literature Review" 1 *Journal of Machine Learning, Data Engineering and Data Science* 70 (2024).

powered language translation tool is intended to improve access to justice by expanding the availability of legal information in regional languages by translating Supreme Court judgments from English to vernacular languages. The implementation of SUVAS recognizes the linguistic diversity of India and endeavours to address the language barrier that frequently obstructs comprehension of legal proceedings and judgments.<sup>5</sup>

**1.2.2 Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Courts Efficiency (SUPACE):** - The Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Courts Efficiency (SUPACE) was introduced in 2021. SUPACE is an artificial intelligence (AI) instrument that is specifically engineered to aid judges in the collection of pertinent facts and laws from case documents. SUPACE endeavours to decrease the time judges expend on preparatory work by automating routine research tasks, thereby enabling them to concentrate more on the core decision-making processes. This tool has the potential to considerably improve judicial efficiency and facilitate the resolution of cases more quickly.<sup>6</sup>

**1.2.3 SCI-Interact platform:** -The SCI-Interact platform, an artificial intelligence-based portal of the Supreme Court, provides real-time information on case status, judgments, and court circulars. While this initiative does not directly address the issue of case backlogs, it significantly enhances transparency and access to information. These elements are crucial for establishing public trust in the judicial system and may contribute to a reduction in unnecessary litigation.<sup>7</sup>

**1.2.4 E-Courts Project:** - The Union Cabinet has approved Phase-III of the e-Courts Project on 13.09.2023 and stated that a contribute Rs.7,210 crore will be given to develop ICT in Indian Judiciary over a four-year period starting in 2023. By universalizing e-Filing/e-Payments through the saturation of all court complexes with e-Sewa Kendras, e-Courts Phase-III plans to usher in a regime of maximum ease of justice by moving towards digital, online, and paperless courts. This outcome will be achieved by digitizing the entire court records, including legacy records. Additionally, the gains of Phase-I and

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<sup>5</sup> Trivedi Vivek and Nilakshi, "Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Judiciary: A Systematic Analysis of Potential Applications and Challenges in Addressing Case Backlogs" 1 *Journal of Trends and Challenges in Artificial Intelligence* 93 (2024).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid* at page no. 93

<sup>7</sup> "Artificial Intelligence Changing the Courtroom Dynamics", *The Law Tree*, Oct. 20, 2021, available at: <https://thelawtree.akmlp.com/lawtitude/artificial-intelligence-changing-the-courtroom-dynamics/> (last visited on Apr. 26, 2025).



Kanoon.ai and LegitQuest, for predictive analysis CaseMine and LegalMind.

Numerous High Courts have deployed Automated Case Flow Management Systems. These systems employ basic algorithms to automate the categorization and distribution of cases. While these methods do not employ advanced AI, they provide the groundwork for future AI-driven scheduling that could enhance court resource optimization and minimize delays.

### 1.3 Advantages of AI in the Judicial system

In the linguistically diverse legal context of India, the implementation of Multilingual Support and Translation facilitated by artificial intelligence could play a crucial role in improving access to justice and reducing delays attributable to language barriers. Advanced natural language processing models have the potential to provide real-time translation of court proceedings, legal documents, and judgments across India's numerous languages, building upon initiatives such as SUVAS. This ability would not only improve communication between the court and the parties, but it would also improve the accessibility of legal information to the public, potentially reducing procedural errors and misunderstandings that contribute to cause delays.<sup>11</sup> Artificial intelligence is capable of analysing and interpreting judicial patterns, thereby enabling the identification of recurring trends in judgments, potential biases, and opportunities to improve the legal system. AI algorithms are capable of dynamically prioritizing cases based on factors such as urgency, complexity, and historical case data. This results in an improvement in the overall administration of cases. Artificial intelligence has the capacity to automate the transcription of court proceedings, thereby reducing the workload of stenographers and guaranteeing the creation of accurate records.<sup>12</sup>

Bail decision-making is also significantly influenced by AI-driven tools in judicial processes, which are designed to assist judges in assessing the likelihood of reoffending and the danger of flight in the event that a defendant is released.<sup>13</sup>

### 1.4 Concern and Challenges of Using AI in Judicial System

Numerous industries, including the legal sector, are experiencing an increasing influence from

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<sup>11</sup> Trivedi Vivek and Nilakshi, "Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Judiciary: A Systematic Analysis of Potential Applications and Challenges in Addressing Case Backlogs" 1 *Journal of Trends and Challenges in Artificial Intelligence* 93 (2024).

<sup>12</sup> *Supra* Note 3.

<sup>13</sup> Khairul Alam Talukder and Touhida Ferdousi Shompa, "Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Justice Management: A Systematic Literature Review" 1 *Journal of Machine Learning, Data Engineering and Data Science* 70 (2024).

the advancements in artificial intelligence, which are being driven by technological advancements. Nevertheless, the onset of a series of challenges and concerns is inevitable when the application of AI begins to encroach upon the adjudicative authority of justices.

In the first place, it is imperative to underscore that law is not merely a collection of regulations or procedures, but a multifaceted system that pertains to social justice, morality, and human conduct. Judges are not solely mechanical devices that interpret the law; they must also understand the social and historical contexts that underlie it, as well as the positions of the parties involved, in order to render just and equitable decisions. Although present AI systems are adept at processing immense quantities of information and identifying patterns, they are still unable to comprehend and interpret this complexity. This is the most fundamental challenge of AI to the adjudicative authority of justices.<sup>14</sup>

Secondly, the decision-making process of AI systems may be lacking in transparency. The 'black box' effect is frequently the result of the technical sophistication of the new AI systems that are employed in justice decision-making processes. Two By definition, the technical complexity of the intermediate phases in the decision-making process hides them from human oversight.<sup>15</sup>

Third significant issue in AI governance is data privacy, especially regarding the vast quantities of personal data that AI systems collect, retain, and analyze. AI's need on extensive sensitive data collecting for precise decision-making raises privacy dangers and worries around data misuse. AI applications may unintentionally jeopardize user privacy by sharing data with third parties or utilizing it for profiling.<sup>16</sup>

Finally, the professional function of judges may be jeopardized by the widespread application of AI. If judges begin to overly depend on AI for decision-making, they may progressively lose their professional judgment and decision-making capabilities. This has the potential to undermine the professional status of judges, as well as to compromise the justice and humanity

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<sup>14</sup> Qiong Yan, "Legal Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Criminal Defense" *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Interdisciplinary Humanities and Communication Studies* 172 (2023).

<sup>15</sup> Aleš Završnik, "Criminal Justice, Artificial Intelligence Systems, and Human Rights" 20 *ERA Forum* 568 (2020).

<sup>16</sup> Arjun Ghosh and Ankit Saini, "Artificial Intelligence in Governance: Recent Trends, Risks, Challenges, Innovative Frameworks and Future Directions" *AI & Society* 7 (2025).

of the legal decision-making process.<sup>17</sup>

### 1.5 Mitigating challenges: A Way Forward

While an AI tool may possess the capacity to generate decisions, the duties of a constitutional judge are considerably more complex. In order to fairly balance conflicting interests, they necessitate a meticulous examination of both the law and the facts, as well as the exercise of deliberate discretion. In many cases, the judiciary may need to employ creative and inventive reasoning to ensure a fair and equitable outcome when confronted with instances of legislative ultra vires, which refers to actions beyond the legal authority, or executive overreach, which denotes exceeding the appropriate limits of power. The human judge's proficiency is derived from her extensive experience on the bench, where she consistently engages with the law. Her capacity to observe the development of the law and be cognizant of potentially significant negative consequences in apparently harmless legislation or governmental action is influenced by her participation in this activity. In order for AI to develop such a complex capability, it would require a level of deep learning and intellect that is either equal to or greater than human cognition. At present, there is no concrete form of AI technology that embodies General AI, which is frequently referred to as Artificial General Intelligence. The full delegation of judicial responsibilities to AI will unquestionably face the challenge of whether this technology can effectively fulfil all of the numerous duties and responsibilities that are currently expected of a human judge.<sup>18</sup>

An AI system could identify patterns in successful case resolutions and suggest suitable hearing dates. Furthermore, it may recognize cases suitable for alternate dispute resolution procedures, potentially diverting them from the formal court system entirely and so reducing the burden on the courts. Machine learning algorithms may be utilized in fraud detection and case integrity systems to discern patterns indicative of frivolous litigation or probable fraudulent submissions. This application has the potential to assist courts in concentrating resources on legitimate cases and preventing abuse of the legal system, thereby reducing the overall caseload and enabling the more efficient processing of legitimate claims.<sup>19</sup> Intelligent Case Triage and Scheduling is a promising approach to the implementation of AI. Advanced algorithms could

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<sup>17</sup> Qiong Yan, "Legal Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Criminal Defense" *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Interdisciplinary Humanities and Communication Studies* 172 (2023).

<sup>18</sup> *Supra* note 3.

<sup>19</sup> Qiong Yan, "Legal Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Criminal Defense" *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Interdisciplinary Humanities and Communication Studies* 172 (2023).

independently classify and prioritize cases by evaluating case specifics, legal intricacy, and urgency.

This method would facilitate the more effective allocation of judicial resources, guaranteeing that simpler cases are expedited while complex matters receive the necessary attention.<sup>20</sup> A critical inquiry that arises in the Indian context is whether the Supreme Court has a policy regarding the use of AI in the judiciary. Specifically, the question is whether certain aspects of judicial functions necessitate the existence of redlines as a form of prohibition against the unethical use of AI.<sup>21</sup>

## 1.6 Conclusion

AI's incorporation into the Indian Judicial System is revolutionizing the manner in which legal work is conducted, providing a plethora of advantages in terms of decision-making, accuracy, and efficiency. Manupatra, Indian Kanoon, and LegitQuest are among the platforms that are already making a substantial impact with AI-powered legal research tools, document review systems, and predictive analytics. Risk assessments, parole decisions, and sentencing recommendations are also facilitated by AI tools. The future of AI in Judiciary is filled with intriguing possibilities as AI technology continues to develop. These possibilities include automated case brief preparation, AI-powered legal assistants, enhanced legal analytics, real-time research during court proceedings, and sentencing recommendations. In order to completely realize the potential of AI, it is imperative to confront obstacles such as data privacy, transparency, ethical considerations, accuracy, training, and cost. The Judiciary in India can adapt to the evolving demands of the legal industry by incorporating AI technologies and addressing these challenges. AI has an optimistic future in the judiciary, as it promises to create a legal system that is more efficient, accessible, and effective for all.

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<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> Siddharth Peter De Souza, "AI and the Indian Judiciary: The Need for a Rights-Based Approach", *The Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy*, Nov. 28, 2024, available at: <https://www.thehinducentre.com/incoming/ai-and-the-indian-judiciary-the-need-for-a-rights-based-approach-html-version/article68917505.ece> (last visited on Apr. 23, 2025).