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Law and Technology: Artificial Intelligence's Role in Judicial Reform in India

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Abstract

Indian courts are currently burdened by nearly 47 million unresolved cases, leading to delays in the administration of justice for the public. To address this, Artificial Intelligence (hereinafter AI) is being integrated as a tool to expedite legal processes and make services more accessible. The use of AI in Indian courts is explored here, with particular attention given to tools like the Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency, which allows for the quick research of legal documents, and Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software, which helps the translation of court decisions into local languages for better public understanding. Private law firms and legal startups are also using AI tools to increase efficiency in legal functions to compete in the modern tech world. Although benefits such as fast and transparent processes are provided by AI, serious issues regarding biases, data safety and the risk of technical mistakes are also identified. It is suggested that the use of these technologies must be supported by strict safety rules, including human supervision, regular system checks and strict privacy laws. By adopting these standards, a system can be formed by the Indian government to ensure that justice is served more rapidly while ensuring fairness for everyone.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Case backlog, Judicial Reform, Algorithmic bias, AI and the Law, Large Language Models

1. Introduction

The Indian court system is a massive organisation responsible for over a billion people. For a long time, it has struggled with a deep-rooted history from the colonial era and a large number of unresolved cases that never seem to shrink. This backlog is so large that it makes people lose faith in the law. However, the system is now on the verge of a major digital makeover, a shift toward technology that is bigger and bolder than anything seen before. As of 2025, the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) reports a staggering figure of approximately 47 million lawsuits outstanding across the hierarchy of Indian courts[1]. The Supreme Court of India alone, the apex custodian of the Constitution, shoulders a burden of approximately 88,000 petitions[2], a figure that reflects not just a litigious society but a systemic bottleneck in the delivery of justice. This backlog is more than just a numbers problem. The legal system currently confronts significant

[1] National Judicial Data Grid, ECommittee, Supreme Court of India, https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdg_v3/(last visited Dec. 6, 2025)

[2] Supreme Court National Judicial Data Grid, SUPREME COURT OF INDIA, https://scdg.sci.gov.in/scnjdg/ (last visited Dec. 8, 2025).

challenges that hinder people's ability to seek justice. When cases take years to decide, true justice is often elusive, especially for those who cannot afford the cost or time involved in lengthy litigation.

To address these challenges, artificial intelligence (AI) is being introduced. Documents are being translated instantly into various languages, lawyers are accessing data more quickly, and repetitive tasks are being automated using these tools.

India is adopting a responsible AI approach tailored to its specific needs. No specific law has yet been enacted to regulate AI. Instead, the use of AI is being managed through various rules and notifications issued by the government. This strategy aims to strike a balance between the country's technological growth and mitigating the risks associated with AI implementation.[3] In Europe, strict regulations have been established based on the risk level of AI applications to ensure that the technology does not violate human rights. In the United States, the regulation of AI systems is largely focused on tools and platforms used by private companies to ensure accountability in commercial AI applications.

In the Indian judiciary, technology is being utilised at every stage of the legal process, rather than being restricted solely to administrative paperwork. During the COVID-19 pandemic, virtual hearings were facilitated through the holding of e-courts. Furthermore, judgments in English are translated into local languages by AI tool SUPACE to ensure that the decisions are understood by the parties involved in a case. The searching of rulings from various courts is also being made more efficiently via SUVAS.[4] But this fast move toward technology also creates new problems. In the early 2000s, computerising courts simply meant scanning papers and getting internet access. Now, in the 2020s, intelligent automation utilises AI to assist in decision-making, which raises significant questions about privacy and whether the process remains fair.

The Supreme Court is implementing the third phase of the e-Courts project for which ₹7,210 crore has been allocated. This initiative is transforming the entire concept of the court system.[5] This changes the very idea of a court, justice is moving from a physical building you visit to a digital service you use online. In this new setup, the government builds the digital foundation, turning the legal system into an interconnected network. Simultaneously, the private legal sector, led by top-tier law firms like Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas[6], Khaitan & Co[7], and Trilegal[8], is adopting Generative AI (GenAI) to revolutionise contract drafting, due diligence, and legal research, fundamentally altering the economics of legal practice and the structure of the legal workforce. These firms are moving beyond experimental pilots to full-scale integration, tools that can analyse thousands of documents in minutes, thereby challenging the traditional model and the apprenticeship structure of legal training. This article provides an exhaustive analysis of

[3] Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Law and Justice, *Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Judiciary*, https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2178092 (last visited Dec. 6, 2025)

[4] Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Law and Justice, *Integration of Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Judiciary* (Aug. 10, 2023), https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1947490

[5] Press Release, Ministry of Law & Justice, *Cabinet Approves Phase-III of eCourts Project for ICT Development of the Indian Judiciary* (Aug. 2, 2024), https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2040232

[6] Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas, *Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas Takes a Bold Leap Towards an AI-First Future with Strategic AI Adoption*, SCC Online Blog (Jan. 30, 2025), https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2025/01/30/cyril-amarchand-mangaldas-takes-a-bold-leap-towards-an-ai-first-future-with-strategic-ai-adoption/. [hereinafter Mangaldas]

[7] Khaitan & Co, *Khaitan & Co Unveils KAI: A Revolutionary Leap in Legal Innovation*, SCC Online Blog (Apr. 4, 2024), https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2024/04/04/khaitan-co-unveils-kai-a-revolutionary-leap-in-legal-innovation/. [hereinafter Khaitan]

[8] Trilegal, *Law Firms Need to Rethink Strategy for AI Era with Focus on Innovation and Governance*, https://trilegal.com/news-insights/law-firms-need-to-rethink-strategy-for-ai-era-with-focus-on-innovation-and-governance/ (last visited Dec. 5, 2025).[hereinafter Trilegal]

this paradigm shift. It dissects the history of judicial technology in India, evaluates the current suite of AI tools (SUPACE, SUVAS), examines the ambitious e-Courts Phase III ecosystem and critically analyses the ethical fields of algorithmic bias, data privacy and the potential for "predictive justice" to entrench existing social hierarchies within the Indian constitutional framework.

2. History: The Evolution of Technology in the Indian Legal System

To understand the current AI revolution, it is believed that the history of technology in Indian courts must first be examined. A journey is seen to have taken place, moving from the simple scanning of papers to the building of an advanced digital network for the public. This path is viewed as one that has become more complicated and ambitious over time.

The foundational moment for judicial technology in India was the formulation of the "National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary" in 2005.[9] This policy, driven by the e-Committee of the Supreme Court, recognised that the sheer volume of paper-based records was a primary obstruction to efficiency. This led to the creation of the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, an initiative funded by the Ministry of Law and Justice but steered by the judiciary.

The first phase was primarily infrastructural. The objective was to "computerise" the courts in the most literal sense. Throughout the country, server rooms, hardware, and internet cables were installed in court buildings. During this time, a shift was made from using old typewriters and paper books to using computers for writing and storing basic information. It is believed that the physical foundation was built during this phase so that more advanced digital tools could be used later. By doing this, it was ensured that even the smallest local courts were provided with the basic equipment needed to go digital.

If Phase I was about hardware, Phase II was about software and connectivity. This period saw the development and deployment of the Case Information System (CIS).

A significant milestone was reached through the development of a standard software known as the "CIS National Core"[10], which was built using free and open-source technology. Because of this advancement, the way case information is recorded was made uniform across the entire country. The data from the CIS fed into the NJDG[11], a public dashboard providing real-time data on pending cases. For the first time, policymakers and the public had a transparent view of the judicial backlog, granular down to the district level.

Virtual Courts

During the second phase, "Virtual Courts" were introduced, primarily to handle minor legal matters like traffic tickets. Through this system, fines were allowed to be paid online by citizens, removing the need for them to ever visit a physical courthouse. Millions of these tickets were resolved in this manner, and as a result, a significant amount of the judges' time was freed up to focus on more serious crimes.[12]

[9] E-Committee, Supreme Court of India, *Brief Overview of e-Courts Project*, https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/project/brief-overview-of-e-courts-project/ (last visited Dec. 5, 2025).
[10] Department of Justice, Case Information Software (CIS) and Covid Management Software Patch, https://doj.gov.in/cis-and-covid-management-software-patch/ (last updated Dec. 11, 2025).
[11] Dep't of Just., Ministry of Law & Just., *The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)*, https://doj.gov.in/the-national-judicial-data-grid-njdg/ (last visited Dec. 19, 2025).
[12] Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Law and Justice, *Digital Courts 2.0 Application Launched to Enable Real-Time Integrated Court Records for Judges* (Aug. 7, 2024), https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2042986

NSTEP

The National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) was launched to update the way court notices are delivered. Through this system, smartphones and GPS tracking are utilized to ensure that people cannot avoid receiving their legal papers. These common delay tactics are prevented by the new technology, which makes sure that the delivery of summons is recorded accurately.[13]

2.1 The COVID-19 Catalyst (2020–2022)

The COVID-19 pandemic is seen as a major, unplanned boost for technology in the legal system. Because of the nationwide lockdown, the courts were forced to close their physical buildings and move their work online almost immediately.

Online Court Dates

Video calling tools were quickly adopted by the courts. Between the years 2020 and 2023, millions of online hearings were held by the Indian legal system.

Helping the Environment

In addition to keeping the legal system running, a positive impact on the environment was noticed during this change. It is believed that metric tons of carbon emissions were prevented because travel by lawyers, judges and the public was eliminated.[14] During this time, the idea of a "virtual court" was made to feel normal, and it was proven that being physically present in a room was not always required for justice to be served.

2.2 The Emergence of the AI Era

The shift from digitisation (converting analogue to digital) to AI (applying intelligence to data) began formally with the constitution of the Supreme Court Artificial Intelligence Committee.

The initial philosophy articulated by former CJI S.A. Bobde and reiterated by former CJI D.Y. Chandrachud was clear that AI would be a hybrid system. It was envisioned as a perfect blend of human intelligence and machine learning[15], designed to *assist* rather than *replace* judges.

This plan was put into action through the release of tools like SUVAS in 2019 and SUPACE in 2021. A shift is seen to have been made from just keeping records in a computer to providing active, smart help to the legal system.

3. Artificial Intelligence in the Judiciary: Current Tools and Architecture

The current collection of AI tools in the Indian court system is supported by two main projects, known as SUPACE and SUVAS. These efforts are being greatly increased through a bold new plan called e-Courts Phase III. These resources are viewed as the government's ability to use modern technology for the benefit of all citizens.

3.1 SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency)

In April 2021, SUPACE was presented as the first AI tool in Indian courts that uses Large Language Models to handle legal cases. This tool is used specifically to help judges by enhancing their ability to search large amounts of legal data. A research assistant is provided through the use of SUPACE, where

[13] E-Committee, Supreme Court of India, *NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes)*, https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/nstep/ (last visited Dec. 11, 2025)

[14] U.N. Comm'n on Int'l Trade L. & Herbert Smith Freehills, *UNCITRAL-HSF Case Study on High-Level Strategic Framework for Digital Strategy: Highlights* (Apr. 2022), https://uncitral.un.org/sites/uncitral.un.org/files/media-documents/uncitral/hsf_case_study_-_highlights_april_2022.pdf. [hereinafter Herbert Smith Freehills]

[15] Samiksha Mehra, *AI Is Set to Reform Justice Delivery in India*, INDIAAI (Apr. 7, 2021), https://indiaai.gov.in/article/ai-is-set-to-reform-justice-delivery-in-india.

information is pulled from huge stacks of case files using Large Language Models. Several primary functions are performed by using the Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency. Thousands of pages of documents are scanned so that critical dates and factual details of cases can be extracted and presented in a structured format. Additionally, the progression of legal matters through the judicial system is monitored, and relevant precedents are recognised to reduce the duration of preliminary research. [16]

It is a strict instruction that SUPACE is not to be used in making any final decisions, as the Supreme Court has stated that no part of the final judgment is to be managed by AI tools. The SUPACE is programmed to organise information and present it to the judge, allowing the human judge to apply their mind to the actual reasoning and fairness of the case rather than merely searching for data. This rule is followed to make sure that the human side of justice is protected and that the mistakes of automated systems seen in other countries are avoided. To run this system, it has been mentioned by the government that a great deal of computer power is needed, and expensive, high-powered hardware is being purchased to handle the very complex math required for this technology to work properly.

3.2 SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software)

SUVAS is an AI software used to translate the language of legal documents into the local language of parties in cases to ensure fairness. Its main purpose is to improve access to justice. In India, the English language is used in daily proceedings by the higher courts of India as per the Constitution of India, though it is known that the public is not acquainted with that language. Due to this language gap, the layperson is not able to understand the legal process, and they are forced to depend on advocates merely to understand the judgments that affect their lives.

A significant impact has already been made by this AI tool. Sixteen regional languages are supported by SUVAS. It is reported that by 28 March 2025, more than 83783 Supreme Court judgments had been successfully converted. Specifically, over 36344 judgments were translated into Hindi, while more than 47439 were completed in other local tongues.[17]

The development of this tool was made difficult by the fact that many English legal terms do not have an exact match in local languages. To prevent the risk of wrong translations, every document is checked by court officers or experts before it is shared with the public. Although warnings are often added to state that the court is not responsible for small errors, this process is followed to ensure that the meaning of the law remains clear for everyone.

3.3 E-Courts Phase III: The Ecosystem Approach

A significant change in direction was marked in September 2023 when the third phase of the e-Courts project was approved by the government with a massive budget of ₹7,210 crore. During this era, a change is being made from the just installation of computers in court chambers toward the founding of comprehensive Digital Courts.[18]

A digital foundation, known as Digital Public Infrastructure, is being built instead of the single, closed software programs used in the past. It is intended that a platform be created using open technical connections and shared rules. By building this digital backbone, case information and filing systems are provided by the courts as a core service.

[16] INDIAAI, *Enhancing the Efficiency of India's Courts Using AI* (July 20, 2021), https://indiaai.gov.in/case-study/enhancing-the-efficiency-of-india-s-courts-using-ai/.
[17] Press Release, Ministry of Law & Justice, The Supreme Court Is Collaborating with the High Courts in Translation of e-SCR Judgements in 18 Vernacular Languages (Apr. 3, 2025), https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2118241.
[18] Press Release, Ministry of Law & Justice, Cabinet Approves Phase-III of eCourts Project for ICT Development of the Indian Judiciary (Aug. 2, 2024), https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2040232.

In the final stage of the project, substantial importance was given to each sector, and considerable funds were allocated to execute the plan's implementation. Instead of the manual scanning and management of physical papers by human labour, these tasks are being performed digitally through the application of AI tools. A considerable amount of the budget is allocated to the digitisation of 31 billion physical pages of legacy records, creating a large digital searchable library for the courts. Additionally, the establishment of 4,400 eSewa Kendras throughout the country has been decided to ensure that digital legal documents can be accessed by every individual without any difficulty. Within these centres, assistance is provided to citizens so that translated judgments can be obtained easily. To improve efficiency, Large Language Models are being introduced to assist judges in searching rulings and scheduling a list of cases. To ensure that modern legal tools are accessible to everyone, 1,773 support centres in local courts and 41 centres in higher courts were established by 2025.[19] These physical locations are planned for individuals who have less computer knowledge or they not have personal computers or internet access, aiding in submitting legal documents and using online services. Through this initiative, it is ensured that every individual in the nation, including those with no prior knowledge of legal language or digital tools, is provided with access to AI services. Furthermore, listing of hearing cases is scheduled as merit of case and court calendars are being organised through the use of AI software. Potential delays are predicted, and schedules are better organised by these AI tools, ensuring that the time of judges is used efficiently and the total number of waiting cases is lowered.

4. AI in Legal Practice: The Private Sector Revolution

While the court system is focused on building digital services for the public, a fast and competitive change is being seen in the private legal industry, fueled by Generative AI. A shift is being made by top law firms from small "trial projects" to the full-scale use of advanced computer models. It is now recognised that AI is not just an optional extra, but a vital tool needed to stay ahead of the competition.

4.1 Adoption by Leading Firms

The adoption of AI in Indian law firms is characterised by a "buy vs. build" strategy, with firms either licensing global tools or developing proprietary systems tailored to Indian law.

4.1.1 At Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas (CAM), one of the most prominent legal firms, strategies centred on emerging technology are being adopted in response to the changing technical environment. For this purpose, specialised AI software is being developed, and firms are being rebranded as "AI-first" organisations. Through the utilisation of this technology, a large number of clients can be managed more effectively. Significant reductions in the costs and time of legal research are being attained. Furthermore, tasks such as legal summarisation, the drafting of contracts and complex legal analysis are being completed with greater ease through the application of these AI tools. By integrating these systems, a higher standard of accuracy is maintained in regular work while the legal professionals are more focused on sensitive and detailed legal matters. To ensure compliance with government rules and regulations, the Lucas AI system has been developed. Through this tool, contracts are examined to verify their alignment with existing Indian law because it was understood that international tools might not always grasp the specific details of Indian law.[20]

[19] Dep't of Just., Ministry of Law & Just., *eSewa Kendra*, https://doj.gov.in/esewa-kendra/ (last updated Aug. 22, 2025).
[20] Mangalda, *supra* note 7.

4.1.2 A software called ask.KAI was developed at Khaitan & Co, which is powered by Microsoft's advanced technology. This system is used by lawyers to search through the firm's private files safely, making sure that sensitive client information is never leaked outside of the office.
DocInsight is an AI software which is used to examine past legal advice and historical office notes of this firm. Consequently, answers that are relevant to a current legal situation are provided.[21]
4.1.3 A Lucio AI software is utilised by Trilegal for examining and creating legal documents. There are contracts between law firms and AI software providing companies to ensure that the data of their clients is kept secure. It is guaranteed that client information is not utilised for any purpose without the explicit consent of the client.[22]

4.2 The Rise of Indian Legal Tech Startups

The ecosystem approach of Phase III is fueling a startup boom. Generic LLMs like ChatGPT often "hallucinate" or cite Western case law when queried about Indian statutes. This has created a market for domain-specific Indian legal AI.
VIDUR: Marketed as a domain-trained AI agent for Indian legal work, it helps in research and drafting, backed by expert-verified content to minimise hallucinations.[23]
CaseMine: Uses "Case Law Mapping" to visualise the relationships between judgments, helping lawyers find precedents that standard keyword searches might miss.[24]
SpotDraft,[25] and Melento[26] Focus on contract automation, helping startups and enterprises draft and manage contracts efficiently.

4.3 Implications for the Legal Workforce

The shift toward AI in law firms is significantly altering the traditional business structure. The "pyramid model," which traditionally functioned by employing large groups of young lawyers to complete repetitive, high-volume work, is being restructured. Since duties like background research and document checking can now be finished in minutes by computer tools.[27]
Because of these changes, the definition of a skilled lawyer is being redefined. Young legal professionals are now required to act as "prompt engineers" and focus on high-level planning. The old "learning by doing" method, where legal knowledge was gained by performing tedious chores, is being replaced. Furthermore, the standard way of charging clients for every hour worked is being challenged. Since tasks that once took ten hours can now be completed in ten minutes, law firms are being forced to move toward flat fees or pricing based on the actual value of the work, as clients are no longer willing to pay for slow or inefficient processes.

5. Critical Analysis: The Ethics of Algorithmic Justice

The deployment of AI in the Indian legal context is not merely a technical upgrade; it is a normative intervention with profound ethical implications. The allure of efficiency must be weighed against the risks

[21] Khaitan, *supra* note 8.
[22] Trilegal, *supra* note 9.
[23] KonprozTech Private Limited, VIDUR, https://vidur.in/ (last visited Dec. 11, 2025).
[24] Gauge Data Sols. Pvt. Ltd., CASEMINE, https://www.casemine.com/ (last visited Dec. 11, 2025).
[25] Draftspotting Techs. Pvt. Ltd., SPOTDRAFT, https://www.spotdraft.com/ (last visited Dec. 11, 2025).
[26] Desk Nine Pvt. Ltd., MELENTO (Sept. 22, 2025), https://melento.ai/en-in/clm/.
[27] Rahul Hemrajani, *Evaluating the Role of Large Language Models in Legal Practice in India*, ARXIV (Jan. 15, 2025), https://arxiv.org/abs/2508.09713.

of bias, opacity, and exclusion.

5.1 Algorithmic Bias

A widespread worry regarding the ethics of technology is that unfair information entered into a system will lead to unfair results. In India, this issue is specifically seen through the lenses of gender, religion, and the caste system.

Because historical records are used to train computer models, a significant risk is created. If hidden prejudices against those from religious minorities or Scheduled Castes and Tribes are contained within old court rulings, these same unfair patterns might be repeated or strengthened by the AI.[28]

Furthermore, serious concerns have been raised regarding the use of facial recognition by police[29], particularly during public demonstrations. It is feared that certain social and economic groups are being unfairly targeted by these systems. Without strong laws to control them, these digital tools could be turned into methods for constant monitoring instead of being used to provide justice.

5.2 Privacy and Data Protection

A huge central database is being created through the digitization of 31 billion documents in Phase III. Although a legal framework has been provided by the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act), complicated uncertainties are presented by the judiciary's special exempt status and how "publicly accessible" court information should be managed.[30]

Greater transparency is intended to be achieved through digitisation, but privacy concerns are raised when personal case information—such as family disputes, property ownership, and home addresses—is made searchable on the internet. The possibility that individuals could be judged or labelled based on their past legal cases cannot be ignored.

Large central databases are viewed as attractive targets by cybercriminals. If the e-Courts system were to be hacked, the legal records of millions of people could be exposed, and serious problems like stolen identities and extortion might be faced by citizens.

5.3 Environmental Impact While virtual courts have saved carbon emissions by reducing travel, the training and operation of large AI models (like SUPACE) require massive computational power which consumes significant energy. The environmental cost of computing justice must be weighed against the environmental savings of digitising justice.[31]

6. Conclusion

The inclusion of Artificial Intelligence in India's legal system is seen as a path that cannot be turned back, driven by both urgent need and new technology. Because the mountain of unresolved legal matters has reached 50 million cases, the current way of doing things is considered impossible to maintain. In this context, AI offers the only viable pathway to scale justice delivery to meet the demands of a billion plus population.

The progress achieved with tools like SUVAS and SUPACE, along with the ambitious plans for Phase III of the e-Courts project, is seen as proof that the government is capable of using technology to help the public. A move is from a single rigid system toward a more open network, which is expected to spark new

[28] Aadit Seth, *Bias and Discrimination in AI: Regulatory Gaps in Indian Cyber Laws*, CASCA BLOG (Aug. 31, 2024), https://www.cascargnul.com/post/bias-and-discrimination-in-ai-regulatory-gaps-in-indian-cyber-laws.
[29] *Id.*
[30] PRS LEGIS. RSCH., *Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023*, https://prsindia.org/billtrack/digital-personal-data-protection-bill-2023 (last visited Dec. 12, 2025).
[31] Herbert Smith Freehills, *supra* note 15.

ideas and make legal resources available to everyone. At the same time, the quick use of advanced AI by private law firms is viewed as a sign of a growing industry. This shift will likely result in a demand for the courts to become even more efficient and technologically advanced.

It is argued that the need for speed must not be allowed to outweigh the need for fairness. If AI systems are trained using flawed or one-sided information, it is feared that old prejudices will simply be turned into digital formats, leading to automated decisions that repeat past mistakes. The future of Indian justice will depend on striking this delicate balance between the velocity of the machine and the conscience of the judge. The ultimate goal must remain Justice for All," not just Processing for All.

7. Suggestions and Recommendations

To ensure that Artificial Intelligence is added to Indian courts fairly and ethically, several steps are recommended:

1. It is expected that AI will be used only as a helpful assistant, while the final power to make decisions is kept by human judges. This is done to make sure that human feelings and careful legal thinking stay at the heart of every case.
2. It is required that AI systems are built to explain exactly why they suggest a certain result. This openness is seen as essential so that judges, lawyers, and regular people can understand and trust how the technology works.
3. Strategies must be used by developers to find and fix any unfairness in the computer programs. This is achieved by using information from many different types of people and by having the systems checked regularly to ensure they are being fair to everyone.
4. Strong security rules must be followed to keep private legal information safe. It is believed that following privacy laws is necessary to keep the public's trust and to keep sensitive details a secret.
5. Constant learning programs for court staff and judges are considered necessary. This is done to improve their understanding of technology and to make sure these new tools are used properly.
6. It is believed that money should be invested in research that looks at how AI can help the legal world. Through these studies, new ideas can be supported while the practical and ethical problems of technology are being solved.
7. It is proposed that partnerships be formed with international organisations to learn from the best methods used around the world. These global lessons can then be used to help shape the standards and rules for India's own courts.

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