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Artificial Intelligence and Law: An Overview

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Abstract

In this rapid, dynamic world, the birth of AI is not a strange thing. The world is dynamic, and dynamism is a good sign of human development. However, the increasing pace and scale of development raise an important question: whether this development is truly beneficial to humanity. This is the right time to examine it vividly. It is a transitional period in the legal system, where the old traditional methods of law are slowly being amalgamated with the new AI-based methods. To meet the current issues in the legal system, AI is a supportive device. It is a recent development but provides a good path to achieving the objective of the law of fair justice. The benefits of using artificial intelligence in law and the legal profession, no doubt, are significant. The system saves time, regularity, and confidentiality, prevents the loss of documents, provides quality work, and develops the potential of lawyers. AI can perform various functions in the legal sector. AI is gradually becoming an essential part of legal services; for the smooth functioning of its use, a separate and special law is required to regulate it.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, law, cybercrime, deepfake, cyber terrorism

Introduction.

We live in a world of artificial intelligence. It is an inseparable part of our lives today. Altogether, modern technologies make our lives easier, faster, and smoother. AI technologies make human life more competent and proficient in every field. Now, artificial intelligence is deeply positioned in the legal field. In the legal arena, it has amplified rapidly. Not only in law, but it can also be effectively applied in marketing, healthcare, and education.

When we interpret AI, its literal meaning is that it is intelligence that is artificial; it can be said that it is an artificial implementation of human intelligence. Artificial intelligence is used by lawyers in many areas like legal research, legal drafting, case-law analysis, document review, case preparation, and legal education. Now we are talking more about AI, but this system is not a new one. The birth of AI was probably in 1942, at the same time, the English mathematician and computer science creator Alan Turing was working on it.[1]However, AI was officially born in 1956 by McCarthy.[2]Alan Turning marked the foundation of artificial intelligence. In his thesis "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," he argued that if the computer's reaction cannot be distinguished from a human reaction, then the computer has the intelligence to think for itself.[3]The adoption and application of AI have brought a revolutionary transformation to the legal system to deliver justice.

[1]https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334539401_A_Brief_History_of_Artificial_Intelligence_On_the_Past_Present_and_Future_of_Artificial_Intelligence, viewed on 6. 9 2026, at 7.40pm

[2]https://ai100.stanford.edu/2016-report/appendix-i-short-history-ai , Jhon McCarthy in 1956 used first time the term "Artificial Intelligence" at the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence. viewed on 6. 9 2026, at 7.55pm

[3] Alen Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence". Parsing the turing test. Springer, Dordrecht, 2009. 23-65.

Indian Laws Connected with Artificial Intelligence

To continue the better quality of services in the legal field, transformation is required. Artificial intelligence has the power to transform the legal field. The use of AI is not a recent development; it has already established itself. There are several laws governing different aspects of AI.

The Information Technology Act, 2000

The birth of the Information Technology Act,2000 in India is based on a resolution, that is, the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce,1996. The objective of the adoption of this resolution is to provide a legal framework and to establish uniform legal principles for electronic records, electronic communications, and electronic transactions. The aim of UNCITRAL (the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law) is to unify international trade law to minimize legal impediments to cross-border commerce.[4]

Cybercrime

The Information Technology Act, 2000 does not specifically provide any provisions relating to artificial intelligence, but it provides for all transactions carried out by means of electronic methods, which are generally referred to as "electronic commerce". The law is applicable to alternatives to paper-based methods of communication and storage of information, and to facilitate the electronic filing of documents with the Government.[5]It generally provides legal recognition to all electronic matters relating to information technology. However, the fast- growing commerce has brought numerous artificial intelligence activities within its sphere.

The AI is principally founded on computer resources. There are certain activities involving AI that may have legal implications under the IT Act,2000. The matters relating to the misuse of computer resources, data-related issues, cybercrimes, etc., are addressed in the Act. The Act is intended to protect the "intellectual property" invested in computer programs. Under Section 65 of the IT Act,2000, a punishment is provided when a person knowingly or intentionally conceals, destroys, alters, or intentionally knowingly causes another to conceal, destroy, or alter any computer source code used for a computer, computer program, computer system, or computer network, or in any form of any program, that person shall be punished with three years' imprisonment, and fine may be extended up to two lakh rupees, or both.

All the offences relating to computer shall be punished by the Information Technology Act. Computer based offences must cause destruction, disruption, deletion, concealment, tampering, manipulation, or alteration of information in a computer resources, (unauthorized modification). The Act states that, "if any person, dishonestly,[6] or fraudulently,[7] does any act referred to in Section 43, shall be punishable with imprisonment that may extend to three years or with a fine may be extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.[8] Section 43 says about cyber contraventions, and Section 66 of the Act says about cyber-crimes. In order to attract section 66 of the Act (Cyber -crimes) the act of the person must have been done with guilty intention.

[4] https://uncitral.un.org/en Last visited on 21.09.2026 at 06.42pm
[5] Preamble to the Information Technology Act, 2000.
[6] The term "dishonestly" has been defined under Section 2(7) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023, an act done by someone with guilt intent and that act causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person.
[7] The term "fraudulently" has been defined under Section 2(9) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023means doing anything with the intention to defraud but not otherwise.
[8] Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Law provides under Section 2(1) (n b) the meaning of "cyber security". The security is required to protect information, data, equipment, and devices, as well as to secure the computer resource, computer systems, and networks of computer. The Central Government has power to enhance cyber security, and within country, it has the power for identification and analyze the computer related issues.[9]

Deepfake and online impersonation

A deepfake is a forged video, image, or audio, that is created or changed through artificial intelligence. Is a system of artificial intelligence.[10] In this digital world, the fraud poses a serious threat to society. Section 66-D of the IT Act,2000, provides punishment for cheating by personation using computer resources. Whenever a parson, by using any means of communication device Section 2(1) (ha) or computer resources, Section 2(1) (k), cheats by personation, they shall be punished with imprisonment that may extent to three years and also with a fine that may extend to one lakh rupees. For this Section, the intention of the party must be clear to deceive another person fraudulently or dishonestly by using any communication device or computer resource. Here, pretending to be another person is intentionally or knowingly substituting one person for another.

Section 66-C provides punishment for identity theft. The objective of the section is to provide protection to all online users in the form of electronic signatures, passwords, PINs, biometric identifiers, or any other identification. If threats are by anyone, shall be punished under this Act. Section 67 of the IT Act provides punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form. The IT Act,2000 punishes those who publish or transmit material containing sexually explicit acts, etc., in electronic form. Where any matter relating to children involves sexually explicit acts, in electronic form, shall be punished with imprisonment may extend to five years and fine may extend to ten lakh rupees.

Cyber-terrorism

In the digital age, a person who intentionally misuses of technology in a way that leads to terror or a threat to national security is called a cyber terrorism. The cyber-terrorism is an act which committed by a person through a computer system. Section 66-F (1) (A) of the IT Act provides punishment for cyber terrorism. When a person intentionally threatens the unity, integrity or sovereignty of India, or to terror in the people, causing or likely to cause death or injuries to the person or damage of property, denying to access to computer resources to any authorized person, or trying to introduce any computer contaminant, that person shall be punished. Where a person accesses any restricted information, or data that related to national security, they shall be punished under Section 66 F of the I T Act,2000.

Altogether, these provisions must be read with Sections 69-A-79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. The IT Act, contains certain provisions relating to AI; however, there are no specific provisions that directly relate to AI. According to definition 2(1) (k) of the IT Act,2000, the term "computer resources" means a computer, computer system, computer network, data, computer database, or software, and a computer system[11] encompasses all the functions and operations performed by a computer. With the advancement of technology, many of these functions are now generally supported by artificial intelligence.

[9] Section 69-B Power to authority to monitor and collect traffic data or information through any computer resources for cyber security. (Chapter-XI of the IT Act,2000.)
[10] https://www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/deepfake, last visited 22. 09. 2026. At 11.41am
[11] Section 2(1)(ze) of the IT Act,2000

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023

Every country in the world more or less experiences some level of criminal activity. Crime is a universal phenomenon. The Indian criminal justice system does not currently provide any specific offence that is directly related to artificial intelligence. However, AI can be used as a means of instrument for committing the offences. There are certain offences that may be committed through the misapplication of artificial intelligence; those are include cheating, impersonation, forgery, defamation, blackmail, stalking, etc.

Section 318 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023 deals with the offence of cheating. Cheating may also be committed through the use of computers, digital platforms, or other technological resources. A person who, by deceiving another person, dishonestly or fraudulently induces that person to deliver property shall be liable for the offence of cheating.

In the digital era, cyber fraud/ cheating has become increasingly common in India. Fraudulent activities may take place through UPI transactions, net banking, digital wallets, and other online platforms. Therefore, cheating committed through digital means may attract the relevant provisions of the BNS,2023 as well as the IT Act,2000, that must be clubbed together to punished with an offender.

Section 66-D of the IT Act,2000 specifically deals with cheating by personation by using communication devices or computer resources. Thus, where cheating is committed through electronic or digital means, the provisions of the IT Act may become applicable in addition to the relevant provisions of the BNS,2023.

Section 61 of the BNS,2023 deals with criminal conspiracy. Where two or more persons agree to do or cause to be done, an illegal act, or an act which is not illegal but achieved by illegal means, such an agreement may constitute criminal conspiracy. In the context of technology and AI, criminal conspiracy may also involve the use of computer resources, digital platforms, or other technological means. In cases where two or more persons agree to commit an offence by using digital technology, the relevant provisions relating to criminal conspiracy shall be applied.

Apart from creating and criminal conspiracy, several other offences may also be committed with the assistance of digital technology or AI. These offences may include blackmail, abetment, sexual harassment, stalking, defamation, forgery, and other offences, depending on the nature of the conduct.

Section 75 of the BNS,2023, deals with sexual harassment.[12]Where a person showing pornography against the will of a woman constitute sexual harassment. With the development of AI technologies, particularly deepfakes and artificial media, existing offences may arise in new technological forms.

Section 77 of the BNS, 2023 deals with the offence of voyeurism. it says that, whoever watches, captures the image of a women while she is engaged in a private act,[13]the explanation of the Section says that the captured picture or act, or disseminating such an image shall be punished with imprisonment that may be extend to seven years with fine.

Explanation 2 particularly significant in the digital context. Where a woman has no idea about her images of private acts have been captured by another person and has not consented to its dissemination to a third person. The dissemination of such images shall be punished under this section. Whoever publishes, or transmits, or causes to be published to transmitted in electronic form any material that contains sexually explicit acts shall be punished under the law.[14] When the matter relating to children shall also be punishable by this Act.[15]

[12] Section 75(1)(iii) of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita,2023.
[13] Explanation -2 to section 77 of the BNS,2023.
[14] Section 67-A of the Information Technology Act,2000.
[15] Section 67-B of the Information Technology Act,2000.

Another offence that is punishable under Section 78 of the BNS, 2023 is stalking. It states that when a man not only repeatedly follows and attempts to contact a woman despite a clear indication of disinterest but also monitors the use of the internet, e-mail, or other electronic communication, [16]he commits the offence of stalking and shall be punished with imprisonment which may be extend to five years, and also with a fine.[17]

The BNS provides several types of offences that may occur through digital technology. Sections 77 and 78 are particularly related with AI technology directly. Section 66-E of the IT Act provides punishment for violation of privacy.[18] Although the BNS,2023 does not create a separate offence called AI offence for every misuse of artificial intelligence, all the above offences may apply when AI or computer technology is used as a means of committing the offence. Now the legal challenge is to determine how traditional offences and their laws can effectively address the offences committed through rapidly developing technologies.

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam,2023

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam,2023, replaced the old Act, the Indian Evidence Act,1872. The main objective of the changing of the old Act,1872 is to meet the newly developed and modernized technological challenges faced by the law when collecting evidence; generally, the evidence relates to electronic evidence. AI-generated evidence includes CCTV cameras, biometrics, audio and video recordings, identification of persons, handwriting and signature analysis, etc.

Section 61 of the BSA, 2023 relates to the admissibility of electronic or digital records. The provision of the section safeguards that an electronic or digital record shall not be considered inadmissible in evidence merely on because it is in electronic or digital form. This record shall have the same legal effect, validity, and enforceability as a paper-based records. Again, this Act provides that the contents of the electronic records may be proved in accordance with the provisions of Section 63 of this Adhiniyam.[19] The provisions of the Act make clear that the admissibility of electronic records as evidence in court proceedings. Any information contained in an electronic record which is printed on paper, stored, recorded, or copied in optical or magnetic media or semi-conductor memory through computers and other electronic devices shall be used as documentary evidence. When the other conditions of law are fulfilled, such records only shall be admitted as evidence in the court.[20] These provisions are very crucial for the administration of justice. In the digital era, the electronic records such as emails, computer generated documents, or reports are admissible in any proceedings without further proof or production of the original of any fact. This Act provides a legal framework for the admissibility of electronic records. In the processing of documents for the purpose of evidence, which is permitted and required by court as evidence that documents may be prepared through AI systems to manipulate the evidence and mislead the evidence, which may adversely affect judicial decision- making and the delivery of justice.

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act,2023

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act,2023, was enacted to regulate the processing of digital personal

[16] Section 78 (1) (ii) of the BNS, 2023.
[17] Section 78 (2) of the BNS, 2023.
[18] Section 66-E, Explanation (a) defined the term "transmit" means to electronically send a visual image with the intent that it be viewed by a person by a person or persons."
[19] Section 62 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
[20] Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

data of any individual. The preamble of the Act provides that the processing of digital data must protect it and there is a need to process all data for lawful purposes. The Act was formulated to protect the rights of individuals in relation to their personal data. The Act itself says the "digital data" it means that the mode of data processing is only through electronic devices. This Act establishes a legal framework for the processing of digital personal data to protect the rights of individuals. Basically, this Act deals with computer systems, the internet, and the use of technological devices that are directly related to artificial intelligence (AI) because AI systems frequently depend upon the collection, storage, analysis, and processing of huge quantities of digital data, including personal data. All such functions are closely related to the computer system. In relation to a computer, it includes logic, control, arithmetical process, deletion, storage, and retrieval, and communication or telecommunication from or within a computer.[21]

Section 2 (b) of the Act defines the term "automated" as the digital process capable of operating automatically for the purpose of data processing. Digital personal data means personal data in digital form.[22] From the AI point of view, all the processes involving the collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, sharing may be operated through AI. The breach of the personal data means any unauthorized processing of personal data or accidental disclosure, acquisition, sharing, alteration, destruction, or loss of access to personal data that compromises the confidentiality, integrity or availability of personal data.[23]

From the above discussion, it is clear that the Act deals with digital personal data and the legal provisions of data protection, which by some means automatically related with artificial intelligence because AI systems depend widely on the automated processing of digital personal data.

The Copyright Act, 1957

In the modern technological era, the copyright plays an important role, particularly with the increasing use of AI in the creation, modification, reproduction, transformation of literary, artistic, musical, and other forms of creative works. The increasing use of AI raises an important legal question: whether a person can use any of fact generated by AI as a legal right. Regarding this matter, there is an Act that provides protection for copyright. The Copyright Act,1957 does not provide any direct provisions for dealing with AI generated works; however, certain provisions may be relevant to regulating copyright protection.

Section 2(d) of the Act[24] defines the term "author". The term author is generally used to refer to the creator of the works. In the case of a literary or dramatic work, the author is the person who creates the work. The composer is the author of the musical work. In the case of cinematography film, the producer is regarded as the author of the film. The Act[25] provides that, in relation to a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, the creator of the work is generally considered as the author. All original works exclusively protected by Section 13 of the Act. Any work created by artificial intelligence ought to be protected by the law.

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019

In this high technological era, the use of technology has turned out to be an integral part of commercial activities. To attract consumers and promote their products, companies are using various digital technological tools for advertisements. Now, advertisements have increasingly shifted from traditional

[21] Section 2(1) (u) of the Information Technology Act,2000
[22] Section 2(n) of The Digital Personal Data Protection Act,2023.
[23] Section 2(u) of The Digital Personal Data Protection Act,2023.
[24] The Copyright Act,1957
[25] Section 2(d)(iv) of The Copyright Act,1957

platforms to digital and social-media platforms. However, the increasing use of technology in advertising has sometimes created misleading, false, and deceptive advertisements. In certain cases, AI technologies are rapidly use for the same purpose. In the current digital world, all the transactions take place through digital and electronic platforms. Consumers generally suffer from misleading advertisements and manipulated information. In this context, the role of AI is important. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, seeks to protect the consumers. The procedures of the Act,2019 are only equipped for the old traditional offences, but AI creating a special circumstance; consequently, new AI rules are urgently required to meet the current situation. In the Indian legal system, certain provisions have started to deal with modern technology, but only AI based consumer problems related provisions have not been made yet.

The Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences, 2012

In the contemporary digital phase, social media has become an integral part of everyday life, particularly among children. Children of the digital world with AI are very common. The use of Artificial intelligence has now increased widely. While AI provides significant opportunities for learning, communication, and entertainment, it also creates new perils for child safety. With in that, the most grave and widely increasing vulnerability of children is sexual exploitation and online child sexual abuse.

To safeguard children from sexual offences, in 2012, India has enacted an Act, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act,2012. The objectives of the Act are to protect children from offences of sexual assault, harassment, and pornography, and provide for establishment of Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.[26]

Section 29 (da) of the POCSO Act has been defined "child pornography" means any visual description that shows a child involved in sexual conduct, and that may be photographs, videos, digital, or computer-generated images that look like they show a real child. Again, this section states that the image created, altered, or modified, but seem to show a child. The Act is in a straight line says that all activities is closely related to AI. The definition clearly mentions here AI generated or computer-generated images are indistinguishable from an actual child. The section expressly provides for all sorts of computer-generated images by means of AI and AI manipulated child sexual exploitation material.

Section 13 deals with, when a child in any form of media, including television programmes , internet, electronic media and any form of printed media. If this is intended for personal use or distribution for the purpose of sexual gratification, the use of a child for pornographic purposes shall be punished with imprisonment and with fine[27] punishment for storage of pornographic material involving a child.[28]

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act,2005

Artificial intelligence has now become an integral part of modern society. Every individual is using AI more or less. AI technologies are widely used in various devices and home appliances, including air conditioners, refrigerators, cooking appliances, smart phones, and CCTV cameras. These technologies improve living style, convenience, security and the overall living quality of human beings. However, this technology may also be misused, creating serious issues which may leads to domestic violence.

[26] Preamble to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act,2012.
[27] Section 14 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act,2012
[28] Section 15 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act,2012

Within the major issues, fake images and videos by using the deepfake technology through AI, which manipulate content in a way that makes it appear as though it represents another person, but does not actually do so. The misuse of deepfake and AI may create serious consequences for individuals and society. This type of manipulation can damage a person's reputation, invade privacy, facilitate fraud, and create misunderstandings within families, which may also affect to communities.

There are certain acts or omissions or conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence. The Act provides certain situations where any harms, or injury, or endangerment to health, safety, life, limb, or wellbeing, whether mental or physical, that causing abuse of any kind[29]constitute domestic violence.

The Indecent Representation of Women(prohibition) Act,1986

The Indecent Representation of Women (prohibition) Act,1986 provides that[30] this Act prohibits the indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures, or in any other manner, and any matter connected with it provides the punishment for such offences. The law relating to obscenity is provided in Sections 294, 295, 296 of the BNS,2023 and it seeks to provide punishment for those who sale any of obscene books, etc. The Acts deals with the acts and omissions which if effect of denigrating and derogatory to women shall be punished under this Act,1986. Indecent representation of women[31] is defined the deception in any manner of the figure of a woman, her form or body, or any part thereof, in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to, or denigrating, women which is likely to deprive, corrupt, or injure the public morality or morals; such acts are considered indecent. Section 3 of the Act, prohibits the publication of any advertisements containing indecent representations of woman. There are several areas the AI technology can be used to prepare any type of indecent representation, and such acts shall be punished under the law.

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

Modern technology is required for all communities in society. Like other member of society, persons with disabilities are entitled to certain rights and freedoms. Artificial intelligence has significant potential to promote and protect the rights of disabled persons. AI technology is improving accessibility, individuality, and self-sufficiency, and liberty. The impact of AI technology in the daily lives of the persons with disabilities is progressively important, as it can help transform their lives and address their everyday needs. AI- based technologies can facilitate access to education, employment, communication, healthcare, and other essential services.

"All human beings are born free and have equal dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."[32] It is inherent power of every person is that of freedom and equality; this includes people with disabilities. Article 26 of the ICCPR also states that all individuals including those are disabled, are protected. Article 9[33] emphasis on that the accessibility. This article enable to disable persons to participate completely in all aspects of life. A disabled person has the power to access to information, communication, and technology, including that

[29] Section 3(a) of the protection of women from domestic violence Act,2005
[30] The preamble of The Indecent Representation of Women(prohibition) Act,1986
[31] Section 2(c) of The Indecent Representation of Women(prohibition) Act,1986
[32] Article 1 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
[33] The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

related to AI, equally like others. Generally, disabled persons face a higher degree of unemployment; it is quite possible that AI may affect more and they may become jobless due to extensive use of AI.

Conclusions.

Although human beings have invented several advanced technologies, such as atomic energy, nuclear reactors, robots, smart phones, GPS, WIFI, online money banking, online shopping, Bluetooth, tablets, and AI, they rely on these innovations for their survival. AI, in particular, is an essential tool for the development of human life. In legal sector, it is also required when law firms handle with a confidential matter, deals with numerous transactions, check documents, search for relevant cases, and conduct case analysis, etc. No doubt, AI tools help in every legal process. The question is AI and law will work together or not. If they are working together, future of the law will be bright but AI ought not replace the human beings.

In India, there are certain other laws that may also be relevant to the rules and regulations relating to the use of artificial intelligence technology. AI is a new concept; therefore, India does not yet have a complete legal framework specially governing AI exclusively. AI-related offences also exist in other Acts, such as The Prevention of Moneylending Act,2002, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, the Indian Contract Act,1872, the Competition Act,2002, the Patents Act,1970, the Telecommunication Act, 2023, may apply to specific parts of AI technology that depending on the nature of the activity and environments and circumstances of the case. The Telecom Regulatory Authority Act (TRAI) proposed a new draft guideline for the users of telecommunication networks. The telecom companies are responsible when using AI in networks and they must follow certain rules to ensure the safe and responsible use of AI technology. The companies shall prepare certain policies for approval from boards; they shall establish special committees, and dedicated governance to monitor the use of AI and report any serious issues related to AI shall be reported to the concerned regulatory authority.[34]This attempt of TRAI shows that in telecommunication sector gradually developing a regulatory framework to control the use of AI technology in different sectors. Like the telecommunication sector, other sectors in India are also gradually developing their respective legal frameworks to monitor, regulate and control the use of AI within their areas of operation.

Every transformation has both constructive and destructive aspects. Artificial intelligence also provided both certain advantages in form of opportunities and disadvantages in form of challenges. Although, AI is the most useful technology to meet the current situations of the legal world, but the one of the major worries among human beings is whether AI will replace human beings in various fields of the society, including law. It is very true that AI cannot substitute human being. In the legal system, humanity, understanding, empathy, and compassion are essential when a person is dealing with another person. These human qualities are required to access fair justice and achieve the core objectives of the law.

[34] The daily newspaper heading of “Trai proposes responsible AI use in telecom networks” and “The Times of India ”vol 13 No 255, BBSR, Oct.31,2026.