



## Use of artificial intelligence technology in courtroom: Impact on practice of law in India

Yash Arora

Department of Law, Christ (Deemed to Be University), Delhi Ncr, India

### Abstract

The Indian legal system is vast and complex, often burdened by backlogs and lengthy procedures. Artificial intelligence (AI) presents a potential solution, promising to revolutionize law practice in India. The researcher explores the impact of AI technology within courtrooms, examining its potential benefits and challenges.

The researcher discusses how AI can empower lawyers by streamlining legal research and document review tasks. AI-powered tools can analyse vast amounts of legal data, identifying relevant precedents and case law, allowing lawyers to focus on strategic aspects and client interaction. Additionally, AI can expedite legal processes, potentially reducing case backlogs and improving access to justice.

The researcher will address potential bias within AI algorithms and the need for human oversight to ensure fairness. Furthermore, the impact of AI on the legal profession will be explored, considering the potential for automation to displace specific tasks traditionally performed by lawyers.

**Keywords:** Infrastructure, artificial intelligence, data security, resistance

### Introduction

Technology has touched every sector; similarly, it has changed how attorneys approach their work. It is past time for us and the Indian legal system to accept and quickly adapt the technology that is being developed in the field of law, even though it is not progressing at a quicker rate. "Technology is relevant as it fosters public government efficiency, transparency, and objectivity. AI is present to provide a facilitative tool to judge to recheck or evaluate the work, the process, and the judgements," said the honourable Chief Justice of India, Justice D.Y. Chandrachud <sup>[1]</sup>.

Innovation joining the regulation circle has significantly changed how lawful exercises are finished. The development of AI technology allows lawyers to improve their efficiency, reduce costs and focus on more strategic work. AI can handle mechanical and routine tasks like document and contract review, legal research and data analysis. This union of innovation and guidelines has facilitated more than just various legal cycles. In any case, it has additionally set out new deterrents and opened doors in administrative structures, moral contemplations, and the general elements of the legitimate calling. This conversation will look at how innovation changes the scene of fair practice and lawful work.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has so far marked its presence in the age of rapidly developing technological inventions and developments in a very conscious manner. It has already shown its value in numerous domains, such as medicine by administering treatment during surgeries, logistics in the form of self-driving cars, advertising by tracking consumer purchasing patterns and more. Therefore, using artificial intelligence (AI) in courts will be beneficial in ensuring a long-term and efficient justice system. Machines with Artificial Intelligence (AI) can reform how civil or criminal proceedings will take place. It will assist judges and lawyers by reducing the time to perform various tasks at different trial stages.

With the improvement of innovation, a few routine reasonable obligations, for example, contract assessment,

record drafting, and legal exploration, have been robotised. This has fundamentally worked on honest experts' effectiveness, permitting them to give additional opportunities to confound critical pieces of their work. As innovation develops, so should the lawful calling to guarantee that the quest for equity stays imperative in this unique advanced period. Technological advancements have significantly transformed the legal profession in recent years. This research aims to investigate the impact of technology on legal practice, exploring how it has changed various aspects of the field.

Understanding these changes is crucial for legal professionals, policymakers, and technology developers. The fast headway and incorporation of innovation into the legitimate calling have prompted massive changes, raising a fundamental issue: How could lawful experts saddle the advantages of the invention to develop further productivity, admittance to equity, and lawful administrations while tending to this change's moral, security, and occupation removal challenges.

This examination issue features the general test of adjusting to and advancing innovation in the legitimate field. It recognizes the expected advantages and downsides of innovation reception and the need to track down pragmatic answers to guarantee regulation's viability and moral act in the computerized age. The Computerized India program means to digitize Indian ventures and organizations, bringing about a carefully engaged society. Even so, lawful calling is slower to digitize than numerous different businesses. Youthful, educated experts are bringing ground-breaking thoughts and better techniques for working to legitimate organizations, yet advanced systems, smoothed-out work processes, and robotised instruments are required. Unfamiliar players entering the market are additionally making ventures embrace current honest innovations.

The public authorities endeavouring to digitize individual organizations, like the High Court and the Coordinated Case of the Executives Framework, are building some decent momentum in India. The Indian legal practice has seen a

surge in digital transformation with online legal. However, due to the trans-border flow of legal information and the global presence of law, the digital dependency of Indian legal practitioners remains an issue. The Supreme Court computerized civil appeals and implemented the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) in 2017, automating government services for Indian courts. Lawyers may find themselves in a different position than their predecessors when they study law in global company development, technology, and data management.

The concept of AI persisted as long back as the 1950s. The term Artificial Intelligence was founded by John McCarthy in 1956, an American computer scientist. John McCarthy defined Artificial Intelligence as “the science and engineering of making intelligent machines.”<sup>[2]</sup> Artificial Intelligence is the theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and translation between languages.

### **Evolution of Technology in the Indian Judicial System**

The development of innovation inside the Indian legal framework has been a significant excursion, changing legal procedures and admittance to equity. Understanding this development includes the following key achievements and drives that have formed the coordination of innovation in the courts.

**Presentation of E-Courts:** The commencement of the E-Courts Undertaking 2005 denoted a considerable jump. It planned to modernize courts across India, presenting electronic documentation (e-recording), case-the-board frameworks, and mechanized case records. This drive looked to develop productivity, straightforwardness, and openness further.<sup>[3]</sup>

**Digitization Drives:** Different high courts and regional courts embraced digitization to smooth out processes. Endeavours were put forth to digitize defence records, decisions, and orders. This digitization drive is meant to lessen administrative work, improve executives' information, and work with more straightforward data recovery.

**E-Recording and Virtual Courts:** E-documenting frameworks were introduced to empower attorneys and disputants to record cases and archives electronically, lessening actual court visits. The Coronavirus pandemic sped up the reception of virtual courts, permitting hearings to be led remotely through video conferencing stages, guaranteeing progression during lockdowns and diminishing geological hindrances.

**Legal Video Conferencing:** Using video conferencing for court procedures extended, empowering distant hearings, witness declarations, and collaborations with imprisoned people. This facilitated preliminaries as well as diminished strategic difficulties.

**Difficulties and Future Possibilities:** Regardless of headways, framework limits, information security concerns, and the computerized partition continue. What's in store involves tending to these difficulties and coordinating trend-setting innovations like blockchain, computer-based intelligence, and AI to make the executives and debate goals better.

### **Impact on Case Management and Court Proceedings**

The coordination of innovation on the off chance that administration and court procedures inside the Indian legal framework have significantly affected how cases are dealt with and handled. Here are vital viewpoints framing this effect:

- **Productivity On the off chance that Taking care of**  
Innovation has essentially assisted different regulatory errands related to the Case of the board. Electronic case recording frameworks (e-documenting) have decreased administrative work, permitting legal advisors and prosecutors to record reports remotely. This has smoothed out the cycle, empowering speedier inception of cases<sup>[4]</sup>.

- **Further developed availability and straightforwardness**

Computerized stages and Case executives' frameworks have upgraded case data openness. Judges, legal advisors, and disputants can access case records, requests, and decisions from a distance, cultivating straightforwardness and diminishing reliance on actual court visits.

- **Decrease of Deferrals and Overabundances**

The main effect has been lessening case pendency and postponements. Innovation-driven instruments work with better planning, prioritisation, and case checking. The digitization of case records helps with quicker data recovery, assisting the dynamic cycle.

- **Distant Hearings and Video Conferencing**

Virtual courts and video conferencing offices have changed the lead of court procedures. They empower remote hearings, lessening the requirement for actual presence in courts. This has been particularly useful during crises like the Coronavirus pandemic, guaranteeing congruity in legal actions.

- **Proficient Case Following and the executives**

Coordinated Case The board Data Frameworks (ICMIS) and Case Data Frameworks (CIS) offer concentrated stages for the following cases.

- **Upgraded Legal Independent directionI**

Innovation furnishes decided with further developed admittance to lawful exploration apparatuses and information bases. This guides in an informed order by permitting speedy admittance to points of reference, resolutions, and legitimate assessments<sup>[5]</sup>.

- **Assistance of Elective Question Goal (ADR)**

Innovation has upheld ADR instruments like intercession and mediation by giving internet-based stages to debate goals. This offers parties with questions a more productive and less ill-disposed method for settling matters.

### **Enhancing Access to Justice**

Improving admittance to equity through innovative intercessions has been a critical undertaking inside the Indian legal framework. This is an investigation of the way innovation has added to further developing admittance to equity:

#### **1. Geological Openness**

Innovation has conquered geological obstructions by empowering remote court admittance. Virtual courts and

video conferencing offices have permitted people from remote or underserved regions to partake in hearings without the requirement for actual presence, consequently guaranteeing more extensive admittance to equity.

## 2. Decreased Procedural Obstacles

E-documenting frameworks have improved the most common way to start lawful activities. Disputants can record cases and submit reports electronically, diminishing the requirement for different visits to court premises. This smoothing out of methodology has made the equity framework more available for people with restricted portability or assets.

## 3. Expanded Straightforwardness and Data Accessibility

Advanced stages giving case-related data, decisions, and cause records have upgraded straightforwardness. Prosecutors and people can get urgent web-based data about their cases, advancing a superior comprehension of legitimate cycles and freedoms.

## 4. Strengthening Through Lawful Mindfulness

Innovation has worked with legitimate proficiency drives through internet-based assets, versatile applications, and instructive stages. These assets give data about legitimate freedoms, methods, and accessible cures, engaging people to explore the laws more successfully <sup>[6]</sup>.

## 5. Support for Underestimated People group

Endeavours have been made to tailor innovative answers for minimised networks. Drives like portable applications in provincial dialects, local area outreach programs, and legitimate guide facilities mean connecting the computerised partition and guaranteeing that underestimated gatherings can access lawful assets and backing.

## 6. Elective Question Goal (ADR) Components

Online stages for intervention and mediation have worked with more straightforward admittance to the debate goal. These systems offer a less formal and savvy way for people to determine clashes outside the conventional court setting <sup>[7]</sup>.

## 7. Accessible Administrations and Legitimate Guide

Innovation impacts associating people needing lawful guidance with free legal counsellors or lawful guide administrations. Online gateways and data sets assist in coordinating those deprived with attorneys ready to give free or diminished-cost lawful help, improving access for financially burdened people.

## 8. Challenges and Progressing Improvement

Regardless of the steps made, challenges endure, such as incorporating restricted web access in distant regions, advanced proficiency holes, and worries about information security. Consistent endeavours are expected to connect these holes and guarantee impartial admittance to equity for all segments of society.

### Challenges

The coordination of innovation in the Indian legal framework has achieved significant progress, yet a few difficulties persist, promising possibilities for what's to

come. The legal sector faces several challenges in fully embracing digital solutions. One of the major obstacles is the deficient mechanical infrastructure in certain regions, which hampers the effective implementation of digital solutions. This limitation particularly affects far-off areas, restricting access to technology-driven legal services. Additionally, there is a significant digital gap due to differences in internet access and digital literacy. This gap affects certain segments of society, limiting their ability to benefit from online legal resources and services.

Another concern arising from the digitalization of legal processes is data security. As court records and other legal documents are increasingly stored online, there are heightened concerns about the security of sensitive information. Robust data protection measures are essential to prevent unauthorized access or breaches. Moreover, resistance to technological adoption within the legal community further complicates the digital transformation. Some stakeholders may be resistant to technological changes due to unfamiliarity, leading to slower adoption rates and challenges in effectively implementing new systems. Lastly, financial constraints and the need for continuous technological upgrades pose additional challenges in maintaining and expanding technological initiatives within the legal system.

### Training and Capacity Building for Legal Professionals

Preparing and limiting working for legitimate experts are vital in empowering them to adjust to and influence mechanical progressions inside the Indian legal framework.

#### 1. Mechanical Proficiency Projects

Thorough Preparation Modules: Foster organised programs covering different parts of innovation joining, including e-recording frameworks, case-the-board programming, virtual courts, and lawful exploration instruments.

#### 2. Active Studios and Reproductions

Direct down-to-earth studios and recreations to acclimate legitimate experts with innovation in genuine case situations, giving them involved insight.

#### 3. Particular Preparation Modules

Designers prepare projects to take special care of various degrees of skill and jobs inside the legitimate calling, tending to the requirements of judges, attorneys, court staff, and the backing workforce.

#### 4. Associations with Tech Specialists

Team up with innovation specialists, IT experts, and programming designers to prepare materials and give particular direction on using legitimate tech devices.

#### 5. Information Sharing Stages

Lay out web-based stages or gatherings where lawful experts can trade information, share best practices, and look for direction on innovation-related difficulties.

#### 6. Online courses and Workshops

Coordinate standard online courses, classes, and gatherings, zeroing in on innovation in the lawful area, highlighting specialists and professionals to share bits of knowledge and cultivate nonstop learning.

### 7. Intuitive Learning Materials

Foster easy-to-use instructional exercises, guides, and educational recordings that improve on complex mechanical ideas and exhibit bit-by-bit use of legitimate tech apparatuses.

### 8. Portable Applications and Online Assets

Make effectively available versatile applications and online stores containing assets, FAQs, and investigating guides for fast reference.<sup>[8]</sup>

### 9. Appraisal and Criticism Circles

Carry out assessment systems to survey the adequacy of preparing programs. Gather members' criticism to determine their necessities and develop future preparation drives<sup>[9]</sup>.

### 10. Versatility and Adaptability

Stay versatile when advancing mechanical patterns and criticism from legitimate experts, considering changes in preparing systems to meet their necessities more readily<sup>[10]</sup>.

### 11. Acknowledgement Projects

Lay out acknowledgement projects or motivations to recognise lawful experts who can use innovation to upgrade legitimate practice.

### 12. Combination into Proficient Turn of Events

Coordinate innovation preparation into the expert improvement system, accentuating its significance for professional success and capability in the advanced lawful scene.

## Conclusion

Introducing innovation into the Indian court addresses a critical stage towards a more proficient, open, and straightforward equity framework. Innovation has reclassified the scene of legitimate practice by working with remote access, further developing cases for executives, and engaging lawful specialists. While critical steps have been made, tending to difficulties, for example, framework holes and guaranteeing comprehensive access stays basic. What's to come holds promising open doors for utilising arising advances, upgrading limit building, and cultivating coordinated efforts to move the development of the lawful environment.

All in all, the collaboration between innovation and the act of regulation in India demonstrates the ground-breaking expected that keeps on reshaping the quest for equity, promising a future where innovation becomes a fundamental partner in cultivating a fair, proficient, and open legal framework for all. The joining of innovation into Indian courts has denoted a ground-breaking change in the act of regulation, fundamentally impacting legal procedures and the elements of the equity framework. This far-reaching assessment highlights the significant effect of innovation and its suggestions for law in India.

## References

1. Roy A. Artificial Intelligence With Law In India. *International Journal of Computer Research and Technology*, 2024, 12(1), ISSN: 2320-2882.
2. Rajaraman V. John McCarthy—Father of artificial intelligence. *Resonance*, 2014:19:198-207

3. <https://www.lawjournals.net/assets/archives/2024/vol6issue1/5124.pdf>.
4. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/impact-artificial-intelligence-indian-legal-system-vikas-sethi/>
5. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/377062808\\_India%27s\\_Courts\\_and\\_Artificial\\_Intelligence\\_A\\_Future\\_Outlook](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/377062808_India%27s_Courts_and_Artificial_Intelligence_A_Future_Outlook)
6. <https://indiaai.gov.in/article/impact-of-ai-in-the-indian-legal-system-on-indian-constitution-day-2023>
7. <https://enhelion.com/blogs/2023/06/27/use-of-ai-in-civil-cases-in-india-an-analysis-of-possible-implications/>
8. <https://www.majmudarindia.com/ai-in-indian-courts-a-slow-start/>
9. <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-12686-the-impact-of-ai-and-technology-on-law.html>.
10. <https://www.livelaw.in/law-firms/law-firm-articles-/artificial-intelligence-chatgpt-openai-akshat-khetan-231490>