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AI IN INDIAN JUDICIARY – TRANSFORMING JUSTICE DELIVERY

- *Nivedha D. Mudaliar*

Now, Artificial Intelligence no longer remains a theoretical concept but has pragmatized in today's Indian Judiciary. In June 2026, enormous number of pending cases were about 4,89,19,237 is prevailing in Indian district courts among which 1,11,54,793 are civil cases and 3,77,64,444 are criminal cases which has forced Judiciary to accept the practical approach in adopting AI.¹ The AI which empowers research in bringing instant transcriptions of court hearings which made Indian Judiciary technologically revamped. A White Paper on AI and Judiciary has been published by Centre for Research and Planning of Supreme Court emphasizing how AI is used in Indian courts and at the same time opposing its risks and challenges were the final verdict for decision making rests with judges.²

1. ADAPTION OF AI TOOLS IN INDIAN COURTS:

a. Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency (SUPACE):

The Supreme Court Portal Assistance in Court Efficiency were AI technology advances a system in comprehending the facts involved in the case for clarity and identifying the case for intelligent search of precedent undergoing development and exploration.³ In accordance with January 2026, certain criminal cases were positioned before the Judges of Delhi and Bombay High Courts but the major restraint is AI software capacity instead of hardware requirement.⁴

¹ National Judicial Data Grid, <https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in> (last visited June 9, 2026).

² Prabhanu Kumar Das, *Explained: How Indian Courts Are Using AI and Why the SC Wants Humans in the Loop*, MEDIANAMA (Dec. 4, 2025), <https://www.medianama.com/2025/12/223-supreme-court-ai-white-paper-indian-judiciary/>.

³ . Press Information Bureau, <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2113224> (last visited June 9, 2026).

⁴ Advait Sri Krishna Datta Mamidanna, *Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Judiciary — SUPACE, SUVAS and the Limits of Assistive Automation*, DR. SYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE RESEARCH FOUNDATION (Feb. 10, 2026), <https://spmrf.org/artificial-intelligence-in-the-indian-judiciary-supace-suvas-and-the-limits-of-assistive-automation/>.

b. Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS):

The National Information Centre in association with Supreme court of India is enforced in techniques of AI and ML for translating judicial pronouncements into 18 languages like Tamil, Hindi, Kashmiri, Assamese, Bengali, Urdu etc from English as this medium is used in making translations in Hindi, Punjabi and Tamil for publishing judgements by High courts in local languages.⁵

c. Teres And Legraa:

TERES is an AI model utilised by Supreme Court for transcription of live and real-time proceedings at Constitution Bench whereas district courts operate in apprehending testimonies off witnesses during court trials. LegRAA is enhanced in creating summaries, citations and briefs of judgements rendered by Supreme Court of India which collate with Indian law and verifies legal source a software created by NIC Pune.⁶

2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVE:

The Constitution of India as no precise law for AI that promulgates a grant or issues regarding it. However, section 43A of *Information Technology Act*, 2000 directs laws relating to AI in operation of data protection laws involving sensitive data in specific cases.⁷ Furthermore, in section 65B of *Indian Evidence Act*, 1872 controls and legalises the digital evidence bringing issues and challenges in courts consequential of AI as well as Article 21 of constitution states that individual has right to free-trial were AI creates admissible effect by generating neutrality and independence in decision making by Indian Courts.⁸ While *K.S Puttaswamy v. Union of India*⁹, privacy was established as fundamental right under article 21 in Supreme Court affirms Right to privacy validated as fundamental right in Article 21 appertaining the AI.

3. THREATS AND CHALLENGES:

In Supreme Court a key issue was confronted which associated with incidents of “hallucination” in White paper. Based on this, contents or facts or judicial pronouncements of the courts are false and fabricated by the AI models. For instance,

⁵ Press Information Bureau, <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2148356> (last visited June 9, 2026).

⁶ Analytics India Magazine, *Behind SUPACE: The AI Portal of the Supreme Court of India*, ANALYTICS INDIA MAGAZINE, <https://analyticsindiamag.com/behind-supace-the-ai-portal-of-the-supreme-court-of-india/> (last visited June 9, 2026).

⁷ Information Technology Act, 2000, § 43A, No. 21, Acts of Parliament, 2000 (India).

⁸ India Const. art. 21.

⁹ *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, (2017) 10 SCC 1.

in Karnataka trial court a judge cited documents of unreal or imaginary precedents from AI systems.

The software or program of an AI model created by a procedure or code that performs according to prior experience were outcome simulate the bias of society increasing the threat and risk in the Judiciary also a study was carried out were severe measures embracing for bail appraisal and sentencing should be initiated to confine the high risks along with perpetual human oversight. As, KMG Wires v. NFAC Delhi asserted that AI outturn must be verified, not instinctively accepted while executing the judicial duties also the AI model will require the personal information of parties involved in lawsuit which can cause substantial risk in sensitive data.¹⁰

4. FUTURE GOVERNING MODEL AND DIRECTIONS:

The human-in-the-loop approach in Supreme Court setups AI Ethics Committee which regulates the judgements and decrees rendered, to frequently manage the efficiency and avoid the risk levels in judicial pronouncements. On June 3rd, 2026 a draft was published for Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence by Supreme Court's AI committee restricting AI driven decree or sentence in courts 2026.¹¹

India is revolving were AI-enabled model does not intend in providing a solution or outcome in judgements pronounced in Supreme Court but assists in procedure and evaluation of safeguarding justice and accountability towards the citizens helps in making the process of justice better by ensuring justice and accountability where a clear report by the Supreme Court were AI driven models can used for analysing and aiding but not as replacement in making decisions making power in Indian Judiciary.¹²

¹⁰ Mondaq, *Integrating Intelligence: The Courts' Evolving Engagement with AI*, MONDAQ (Feb. 2026), <https://www.mondaq.com/india/new-technology/1742820/integrating-intelligence-the-courts-evolving-engagement-with-ai>.

¹¹ Inc42, *SC Proposes Complete Ban on AI-Driven Adjudication*, INC42 (June 3, 2026), <https://inc42.com/buzz/sc-proposes-complete-ban-on-ai-driven-adjudication/>.

¹² NEXT IAS Current Affairs Team, *Artificial Intelligence in Indian Judiciary*, NEXT IAS (Dec. 6, 2025), <https://www.nextias.com/ca/current-affairs/06-12-2025/ai-in-indian-judiciary>.