



AI in Judiciary

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Context: SC: “Artificial Intelligence Will Not Replace Judicial Decision-Making in India”.

Current and Potential Use of AI in Judicial Administration

1. Enhancing Access to Justice

- AI-enabled tools like **legal chatbots** and **virtual assistants** support litigants by:

oOffering preliminary consultations

oHelping them navigate basic legal procedures

2. Improving Judicial Productivity

- AI systems can assist judges by:

oIdentifying genuine appeal cases

oProviding automated transcription

oSummarising and analysing precedents

- *Example:* Brazil’s **VICTOR AI** helps the Supreme Court automatically process appeals for admissibility.

3. Tackling Judicial Backlog

- AI can automate routine administrative tasks in courts:

oCase management

oDocument processing

oPredictive analytics for case prioritisation

- *Example:* Greece uses AI for **automated document processing**, improving disposal rates.

Concerns Highlighted by the Supreme Court

1. Hallucinations and Inaccurate Outputs

- GenAI tools may generate **fabricated case laws, fictitious judgments, or misleading legal analysis**.
- *Example:* A UK High Court incident where lawyers inadvertently submitted AI-generated arguments citing **non-existent cases**.

2. Risk of Bias and Disparate Treatment

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- If improperly designed or trained on skewed datasets, AI tools may **reinforce bias**, leading to uneven treatment of individuals or groups.

3. Lack of Algorithmic Transparency

- Many AI models operate as “black boxes,” making it difficult to:

- o Verify fairness

- o Understand the reasoning behind outputs

- o Ensure accountability