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FROM ALGORITHMS TO JUSTICE: THE IMPACT OF AI ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

The integration of AI (artificial intelligence) in the criminal justice system has gained significant attention globally, including in India, and its integration has been a subject of both promise and concern. Due to the increasing complexity of criminal activities, there is a growing interest in leveraging AI to enhance various aspects of law enforcement, judicial process, and prison management in India. AI has begun to be integrated into various aspects of India's criminal justice system, although the extent of its usage may vary across different states and jurisdictions. The adoption of AI in India's Criminal Justice System presents a compelling opportunity to address several pressing challenges, raising significant ethical and social concerns while enhancing efficiency, fairness, and effectiveness within its system. With its vast population, diverse legal landscape, and evolving challenges in crime detection and prevention, India stands to benefit greatly from leveraging AI technologies to augment in justice system. Its implementation is driven by various factors, including the need to improve the speed and accuracy of investigations, reduce case backlogs, enhance the decision-making process, and ensure fair & equitable outcomes for all stakeholders involved. As India embraces AI in the Criminal Justice framework, it must navigate a complex array that includes consideration related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, transparency, accountability, and the ethical implications of using AI-powered tools to make decisions that impact individuals' rights and liberties.

Keywords: AI, Criminal Justice System, technology, law, ethics, justice

1 INTRODUCTION:

Technology has permeated nearly every aspect of modern society, revolutionizing industries such as healthcare, corporate affairs, education, and more. Technology has undeniably been a transformative force, offering immense potential to improve lives and drive progress across

various sectors. Technology, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI), has become increasingly intertwined with various aspects of modern life, impacting industries, economies, and societies worldwide. Artificial intelligence is not a new concept, but has existed for a long time and is associated with the development of humankind.¹ AI is defined as the theory and development of computer systems that can perform tasks that normally require human intelligence.² Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made significant advancements in different sectors. In today's constantly evolving world, the intersection between technology and various industries has become increasingly prominent, and one such area where it is gaining popularity is the criminal justice system.³ The concept of "Artificial Intelligence" (AI) has not been embedded into the legislation but is represented in terms of scientific theories, techniques, and methods that have one thing in common, namely, to replicate human cognitive abilities using a computer.⁴ The correlation between AI and the criminal justice system is multifaceted and has both potential benefits and challenges.

1.1 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) & CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

AI is a branch of computer science that is developing quickly. John McCarthy, who is known as the founder of artificial intelligence, coined the phrase "the science and engineering of constructing intelligent machines" in the middle of the 1950s.⁵ Conceptually speaking, artificial intelligence (AI) refers to a machine's capacity to independently observe, react to, and carry out tasks that ordinarily call for human intelligence and decision-making processes, but without Direct human involvement.⁶ AI technologies are everywhere, from robotic voice assistants such as Siri and Alexa to automatic shopping tips, from cleaning robots to drones, and their distribution is expected to expand rapidly in the future.⁷

¹ Nguyen Phuong Thao, "The Use of Artificial Intelligence In Criminal Investigation And Trials In Europe And Some Countries: Experience For Vietnam" 8 *Vietnamese Journal Of Legal Science* 56 (2023) (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.) [10.2478_vjls-2023-0003.pdf](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4609135)

² *Id* at 2303.

³ Legal Service, www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-13251-artificial-intelligence-in-criminal-justice-system (last visited on May 28, 2025)

⁴ Tatyana Sushina and Andrew Sobenin, "Artificial Intelligence in the Criminal Justice System: Leading Trends and Possibilities" Atlantis Press (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.), [Artificial Intelligence in the Criminal Justice System: Leading Trends and Possibilities | Atlantis Press](https://www.atlantis-press.com/article/13251-artificial-intelligence-in-criminal-justice-system)

⁵ Shiwani and Dr. Namah Dutta, "Research Paper on Artificial Intelligence and Criminal Justice System" IJCRT (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.) [IJCRT2301151.pdf](https://www.ijcrt.org/papers/2025/05/28/2301151.pdf)

⁶ Shiwani, *Supra* note 5 at 2303.

⁷ Papers SSRN, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4609135 (last visited on May 28, 2025)

The legal system is another area in which artificial intelligence could be used effectively.⁸ Because of the delay of cases, shortage of officers and judges, and extended periods of court proceedings leading to lengthy legal processes, India's judicial system has not been reformed. These problems are leading to delays in judicial proceedings, which is the same as denying justice. The application of Artificial Intelligence in a judicial administration system needs to be implemented to ensure the effectiveness of legal and law enforcement systems.⁹ *Sharad Arvind Bobde*, the former Chief Justice of India, highlights a crucial aspect of leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) in the court system to address the issue of undue delays in delivering justice said, "We have a possibility of developing Artificial Intelligence for the court system. Only to ensure that the undue delay in justice is prevented. We must employ every talent, every skill we possess to ensure that justice is received within a reasonable time. A delay in justice can't be a reason for anybody to take the law into their own hands. But it's very important for us as courts to ensure there's no undue delay in justice."¹⁰ 'Criminal law' and 'technology' have always been seen as mutually exclusive fields. The field of criminal procedure law has been debating the potential for artificial intelligence to be used in court.¹¹

1.2 NEED TO USE AI IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

There is a growing need to integrate artificial intelligence (AI) into the criminal justice system (CJS) to address various challenges and improve its efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness.

Some key reasons why the use of AI in the CJS is becoming increasingly important are:

- Complexity and Volume of data
- Resource Constraints
- Crime Prevention and Public Safety
- Fairness and Bias Mitigation
- Rehabilitation and Reentry Programs
- Adaptation to Technological Advancement

The integration of AI into the criminal justice system has the potential to transform how law

⁸ Apoorva Chandra, "Artificial Intelligence and Criminal Justice System Of India" *JLRJS* (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.), <https://jlrs.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/142.-Apoorva-Chandra.pdf>

⁹ *Id* at 2304.

¹⁰ India Today, www.indiatoday.in/india/story/artificial-intelligence-court-systemcji-bobde (last visited on May 28, 2025)

¹¹ CLT, <https://clt.nliu.ac.in/?p=431> (last visited on May 28, 2025).

enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional facilities operate, leading to more efficient, transparent, and equitable outcomes for individuals and communities alike.

1.3 APPLICATION OF AI IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is applied in criminal justice as an effective support tool not only in the field of criminal and criminal proceedings but also in the prevention and fight against crimes.¹² In the world, the application of AI in the investigation and trial of criminal cases is no longer strange. The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the criminal justice system has become increasingly prevalent and has proven to be an effective support tool across various aspects, including investigation, trial proceedings, crime prevention, and corrections.

Some key ways in which AI is used in the Criminal Justice System:

1.3.1 In Law Enforcement: Law enforcement agencies worldwide are increasingly turning to artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance their capabilities in various aspects of policing. AI technologies offer several potential benefits for law enforcement, including:

- a) **Predictive Policing:** Law enforcement and criminal justice authorities are increasingly using big data, algorithms, and artificial intelligence (AI) to profile people and 'predict' whether they are likely to commit a crime.¹³ Predictive policing systems help law enforcement agencies allocate resources more effectively, deploy patrols to high-risk areas, and implement targeted crime prevention strategies. By identifying potential crime hotspots and patterns, predictive policing can contribute to reducing crime rates and enhancing public safety.
- b) **Video surveillance:** Surveillance is not new, but cities are exploring the capabilities of predicting crime by analyzing surveillance data in order to improve security. Cities already capture images for surveillance purposes, but by using AI, images can be analyzed and acted on much more quickly.¹⁴
- c) **Facial Recognition:** This technology can be used to identify suspects from surveillance

¹² Nguyen Phuong Thao, "The Use Of Artificial Intelligence In Criminal Investigation And Trials In Europe And Some Countries: Experience For Vietnam" 8 *Vietnamese Journal of Legal Science* 55 (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.) [International Journal of Social Science And Human Research/CURRENT ISSUE](#)

¹³ Fairtrials, www.fairtrials.org/campaigns/ai-algorithms-data/ (last visited on May 28, 2025).

¹⁴ Deloitte, www.deloitte.com/global/en/Industries/government-public/perspectives/urban-future-with-a-purpose/surveillance-and-predictive-policing-through-ai.html (last visited on May 28, 2025)

footage or mugshots, which can help law enforcement solve crimes more quickly. While facial recognition has its ethical implications, when used responsibly, it can be a powerful tool in combating crime.¹⁵

- d) **Automatic license plate readers:** These devices can scan license plates and automatically identify vehicles that are associated with crime. This can help law enforcement track down suspects and prevent crimes.¹⁶
- e) **Digital Forensics and Cybercrime Investigation:** AI is utilized in digital forensics to analyze electronic evidence, such as computers, mobile devices, and online communications, in criminal investigations. AI algorithms can help extract and analyze data from digital devices, detect malware, uncover hidden information, and attribute cyberattacks to perpetrators. These capabilities are essential for combating cybercrime, fraud, and other digital threats in an increasingly interconnected world.
- f) **Crime scene analysis:** AI-powered analytical tools assist law enforcement agencies in analyzing vast amounts of data, including crime reports, social media posts, and public records, to identify trends, patterns, and connections between criminal activities. These insights enable law enforcement agencies to develop proactive strategies, target criminal networks, and disrupt illegal activities effectively.
- g) **Intelligence gathering:** AI-driven intelligence gathering platforms also facilitate information sharing and collaboration among different law enforcement agencies at local, national, and international levels.
- h) **Gunshot detection:** The discovery of pattern signatures in gunshot analysis is another use for AI algorithms. In one project, the National Institute of Justice funded Cadre Research Labs, LLC, based on the observation that the content and quality of gunshot recordings are influenced by firearm and ammunition type, the scene geometry, and the recording device used, to analyse audio files of gunshots from smartphones and other smart devices.¹⁷
- i) **DNA analysis:** When committing a crime, contact with persons or items can convey biological material like blood, saliva, semen, and skin cells.¹⁸ The sensitivity of DNA

¹⁵ Legal service, www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-13251-artificialintelligence-in-criminal-justice-system (last visited on May 28, 2025)

¹⁶ *Id* at 2306.

¹⁷ Shiwani and Dr. Namah Dutta, "Research Paper On Artificial Intelligence And Criminal Justice System" 11 *IJCRT* (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.) IJCRT2301151.pdf

¹⁸ *Id* at 2306.

analysis has increased along with DNA technology, enabling forensic professionals to find and use DNA evidence that was previously inoperable due to low levels, degradation, or other factors, for instance, laboratories are increasingly receiving decades-old DNA evidence from serious crimes like sexual assaults and cold instances of homicide for examination.¹⁹

1.3.2 In the Courts: Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly being used in courts to streamline processes, improve efficiency, and enhance decision-making. Some ways in which AI is employed in judicial systems include

- a) Administrative efficiency:** Artificial Intelligence has an impact on the judiciary that goes beyond legal research and decision-making to improve administrative efficiency as court employees have less administrative work when regular activities like record-keeping, scheduling cases, and sorting documents are automated, which helps to reduce human mistakes while also expediting the legal process²⁰
- b) Predictive analytics:** Predictive analytics is a ground-breaking use of AI in the court system. AI algorithms are able to forecast probable outcomes of ongoing legal cases by analyzing past data from those instances, which helps judges comprehend potential precedents and the ramifications of their decisions, in addition to helping attorneys develop tactics.²¹
- c) Legal research:** AI can be used to analyze legal documents, statutes, and case precedents to assist lawyers in finding relevant information quickly can saving hours of manual research and enabling legal professionals to focus on higher-value tasks, ultimately improving the efficiency of the legal system.²²
- d) Sentencing and Risk Assessment:** AI-based risk assessment tools are used to evaluate the likelihood of recidivism and inform sentencing decisions. These tools analyze various factors, such as criminal history, demographic information, and behavioral patterns, to generate risk scores that help judges assess the risk posed by defendants and make appropriate sentencing decisions. While risk assessment tools aim to improve

¹⁹ Shiwani, *Supra* Note 17 at 2307.

²⁰ Indiaai, <https://indiaai.gov.in/article/decoding-the-future-how-ai-is-reshaping-decision-making-in-the-judiciary> (last visited on May 28, 2025)

²¹ *Id* at 2307.

²² Legal service, www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-13251-artificial-intelligence-in-criminal-justice-system (last visited on May 28, 2025)

consistency and fairness in sentencing, concerns exist about algorithmic bias and potential discriminatory outcomes.

- e) **Language Translation and Interpretation:** AI-powered language translation and interpretation tools assist courts in overcoming language barriers and providing access to justice for non-English speakers. These tools utilize machine learning algorithms to translate legal documents, interpret courtroom proceedings, and facilitate communication between parties who speak different languages.
- f) **Pre-trial release and parole:** In the pre-trial process, AI is used in the law enforcement system and to determine the terms of release for an inmate. This AI programs determine the likelihood of a defendant's flight and then by evaluating complex data, an inmate can be released on parole, for example The US Criminal Justice System uses COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions) for simple risk evaluation when assessing a person's parole conditions which help to make rulings in the courts effective and rapid.²³

1.3.3 In corrections: Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly being utilized in various aspects of the correctional system to improve operations, enhance rehabilitation efforts, and promote public safety. Implementing AI in corrections has the potential to impact a wide range of agency operations that facilitate making decisions and performing tasks, which include

- a) **Inmate Management and Security:** AI technologies are used in correctional facilities to monitor inmate behavior, enhance security measures, and prevent incidents such as violence, self-harm, or contraband smuggling. AI-powered surveillance systems analyze video feeds in real-time to detect suspicious activities or anomalies, alerting staff to potential security threats and enabling timely intervention.
- b) **Risk assessment:** AI can be used to assess the risk of violence or escape for offenders. This information can then be used to make decisions about security and programming.²⁴ These tools analyze various factors, including criminal history, demographic information, and behavioral patterns, to generate risk scores that help correctional authorities assess the level of supervision, programming, and resources required for each inmate.

²³ LinkedIn, www.linkedin.com/posts/casakshiagarwal7_the-use-of-ai-in-criminal-justice-justice-activity (last visited on May 28, 2025)

²⁴ Artificial, *Supra Note 22* at 2308.

- c) **Staffing:** AI-powered case management systems track inmates' progress, facilitate coordination among service providers, and promote continuity of care during the reentry process. AI can be used to match offenders with the appropriate treatment programs and staff. This can help to ensure that offenders receive the care they need.²⁵

1.4 CONCERNS TOWARDS HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE:

While AI offers numerous benefits, its use also raises ethical, legal, and social concerns, which must be addressed to ensure that AI technologies are deployed responsibly and ethically will giving due consideration to human rights and procedural justice, such as:

1.4.1 Ethical Concerns: The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the criminal justice system (CJS) raises various ethical concerns that must be carefully addressed to ensure fair, transparent, and responsible deployment of AI technologies, such as:

- a) **Bias and Discrimination:** AI algorithms may inadvertently perpetuate or exacerbate biases present in the data used to train them, leading to discriminatory outcomes in law enforcement, legal proceedings, and sentencing decisions.²⁶
- b) **Accountability and Oversight:** Mechanisms should be in place to monitor AI systems' performance, detect biases or errors, and address any adverse impacts on individuals' rights or well-being. Holding stakeholders accountable for AI deployment and ensuring transparency in decision-making processes are essential ethical considerations.
- c) **Privacy and Data Protection:** AI technologies in the CJS rely on vast amounts of data, including sensitive personal information, to train and operate effectively. There are concerns about the collection, storage, and use of this data, as it may infringe on individuals' privacy rights. Protecting individuals' privacy and ensuring compliance with data protection regulations are essential ethical considerations in AI deployment within the CJS.²⁷
- d) **Human Dignity and Well-Being:** Avoiding dehumanizing or stigmatizing practices, ensuring meaningful human involvement in decision-making processes, and prioritizing

²⁵ Legal Service, www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-13251-artificial-intelligence-in-criminal-justice-system (last visited on May 28, 2025).

²⁶ The ethical debate of AI in criminal justice: Balancing efficiency and human rights, [IJNRD2408261.pdf](https://www.abhidhvajlawjournal.com/index.php/IJNRD/article/view/2408261) (last visited on May 28, 2025)

²⁷ *Id* at 2309.

the welfare of individuals affected by AI deployment are essential ethical considerations in the development and use of AI in the CJS.

1.4.2 Social Concerns: The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the criminal justice system (CJS) raises several social concerns that must be carefully addressed to ensure equitable, transparent, and accountable implementation, such as:

- a) **Disproportionate Surveillance and Policing:** AI-powered surveillance and predictive policing technologies may disproportionately target certain communities or individuals based on race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or other factors. This can exacerbate existing inequalities and tensions between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, leading to feelings of distrust and alienation.²⁸
- b) **Privacy and Civil Liberties:** Mass surveillance, facial recognition, and predictive analytics may infringe on individuals' rights to privacy, freedom of movement, and freedom from unwarranted government intrusion, leading to increased surveillance and potential abuses of power.
- c) **Social and Economic Inequality:** Affluent communities or jurisdictions with greater resources may have access to advanced AI tools and technologies, while marginalized or under-resourced communities may be left behind, exacerbating disparities in access to justice and legal representation.
- d) **Stigmatization and Discrimination:** The use of AI-driven risk assessment tools and predictive analytics may contribute to the stigmatization and discrimination of individuals labeled as high-risk or prone to criminal behavior. This can perpetuate stereotypes and prejudices, leading to social marginalization and hindering individuals' opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration into society.²⁹

1.4.3 Legal Concerns: The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the criminal justice system (CJS) raises several legal concerns that must be carefully addressed to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and constitutional principles, such as:

- a) **Due Process and Fair Trial Rights:** AI technologies used in the CJS must

²⁸ A vulnerability analysis: Theorising the impact of artificial intelligence decision-making processes on individuals, society and human diversity from a social justice perspective, Science direct (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.) www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0267364920300340

²⁹ *Id* at 2310.

adhere to principles of due process and fair trial rights guaranteed by national laws and international human rights standards. Any AI-driven decision-making processes must respect these fundamental rights to ensure procedural fairness and justice for all individuals involved in the legal system.

- b) **Legal Liability and Accountability:** Determining legal liability and accountability for AI-driven decisions within the CJS can be complex and challenging. Questions may arise regarding the responsibility of AI developers, system operators, law enforcement agencies, and judicial authorities for any adverse outcomes or legal consequences resulting from AI use³⁰
- c) **Evidence Admissibility and Reliability:** AI-generated evidence must meet legal standards for admissibility and reliability in court proceedings. Judges and legal practitioners must assess the validity, accuracy, and relevance of AI-generated evidence and ensure that it complies with the rules of evidence and procedural requirements.³¹

1.5 CURRENT LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF AI IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA:

India does not have specific, comprehensive legislation or regulations specifically governing the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the criminal justice system (CJS). However, several existing legal frameworks and regulations may be relevant to the use of AI in law enforcement, legal proceedings, and correctional systems in India. Here are some key aspects:

- a) **Indian Penal Code (IPC):** The IPC contains provisions related to various criminal offenses, procedures for investigation, evidence, and trial. While the IPC does not specifically address AI technologies, it provides the legal basis for criminal prosecution and adjudication in India, including cases involving AI-generated evidence or AI-assisted investigations.
- b) **Indian Evidence Act, 1872:** The admissibility of evidence obtained through predictive analytics and AI is subject to the same rules of evidence that apply to all forms of

³⁰ Legal service, www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-11509-exploring-the-legal-implications-of-artificial-intelligence-in-criminal-justice-systems.html (last visited on May 28, 2025).

³¹ Rahman ravelli, www.rahmanravelli.co.uk/assets/Uploads/9434fffa1f/Use-of-AI-in-Criminal-Justice.pdf (last visited on May 28, 2025).

evidence.³² The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, governs the admissibility of evidence in court proceedings in India. Under the Act, evidence must be "relevant, material, and admissible. ".³³

- c) **Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act):** The IT Act regulates electronic transactions, digital signatures, cybercrimes, and data protection in India. Certain provisions of the IT Act may apply to the use of AI technologies in the CJS, particularly concerning data protection, cybersecurity, and electronic evidence.
- d) **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:** The Protection of Human Rights Act establishes the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) responsible for promoting and protecting human rights in India. The NHRC and SHRCs may investigate complaints related to the use of AI in law enforcement and ensure compliance with human rights standards.
- e) **Data Protection Laws and Regulations:** While India does not have comprehensive data protection legislation like the GDPR, the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 (PDP Bill) is currently under consideration. Once enacted, the PDP Bill will regulate the processing and transfer of personal data, including data used in AI applications in the CJS.
- f) **Surveillance and Privacy Laws:** The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Interception, Monitoring, and Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009, regulate the interception and monitoring of electronic communications by law enforcement agencies. These laws may be relevant to AI-powered surveillance technologies used in the CJS.
- g) **Legal Principles and Constitutional Rights:** The Constitution of India guarantees various fundamental rights, including the right to equality, privacy, due process, and access to justice. Legal principles derived from constitutional provisions and judicial precedents provide the basis for safeguarding individuals' rights and liberties in the context of AI use in the CJS.
- h) In the case of **Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer**³⁴ The Supreme Court of India held that electronic evidence, such as emails and text messages, is admissible in court if it meets

³² Legal service, www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-10342-the-future-of-criminal-law-exploring-the-use-of-predictive-analytics-and-ai-in-criminal-justice (last visited on May 28, 2025)

³³ *Id* at 2312.

³⁴ AIR 2015 SC 180

certain conditions. The court held that the electronic evidence must be relevant, authentic, and must not have been tampered with. The court also held that the person producing the electronic evidence must be able to provide the necessary infrastructure and expertise to prove its authenticity.

- i) Similarly, in the case of **State of Maharashtra v. Praful Desai**³⁵ The Supreme Court held that scientific evidence, such as fingerprint analysis, is admissible in court if it meets certain conditions. The court held that the scientific evidence must be reliable, relevant, and properly conducted by a qualified expert. The court also held that the expert witness must be able to explain the methodology and basis for the scientific evidence.
- j) One such case is **Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Another v. Union of India and Others**³⁶, where the Supreme Court of India held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution. The court held that privacy is essential for the protection of personal autonomy and human dignity, and that any interference with privacy must be proportionate and justified by a legitimate state aim.
- k) While India lacks specific legislation or regulations solely dedicated to governing AI use in the CJS, existing legal frameworks and principles provide a foundation for addressing legal and ethical concerns associated with AI deployment.

1.6 APPLICATIONS OF AI IN INDIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

Digitalization flourished in India during COVID, where everything went online. The Supreme Court formed an AI committee for launching three AI portals, which are as follows: SUPACE, SUVAS, and LIMBS.

SUPACE: Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency is an AI-enabled mechanism that collects important data, relevant facts, suitable precedents, and legislation. It prepares a report of all appropriate substances over the case listed and makes them available to a court as a preparatory report.³⁷ Firstly, it is introduced on an experimental basis by the judges of Bombay and Delhi High Courts who deal with criminal proceedings as it will generate

³⁵ AIR 2003 SC 2053

³⁶ AIR 2018 SC 1841

³⁷ Isha Sharma, "A Legal Study on Role of AI In Criminal Justice System In India" 10 *JEITR* 695 (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.) [JETIR Research Journal](https://www.jetir.com/)

outcomes personalized to the necessity of the case and the way the judge thinks will be time & cost effective as It will help the judges and the court in decreasing delays and pendency of cases.³⁸ **SUVAS:** The "Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software" (SUVAS) is a software developed by the Supreme Court of India to facilitate the translation of judgments and other legal documents from English to various regional languages. This initiative aims to enhance access to justice and promote linguistic diversity by making legal content more accessible to individuals who may not be proficient in English. The introduction of SUVAS reflects the Supreme Court's commitment to leveraging technology to improve the efficiency and accessibility of the judicial system.

LIMBS: Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS) is a web-based application created by the Department of Legal Affairs under the Ministry of Law and Justice, to make the legal data available at one single point and streamline the procedure of litigation matters conducted on behalf of the Union of India.³⁹ LIMBS being a repository of data gathers information relating to various departments, tribunals and categorizes them into groups of customized Management Information System (MIS) reports that can be accessed through a user- friendly drop-down menu which expedites different levels of administration by sending timely alerts for catalyzing actions by concerned functionaries in a given case.⁴⁰

1.7 FUTURE OF AI IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

New AI criminal justice applications could emerge every day, opening the door to potential future opportunities to support the criminal justice system and, ultimately, increase public safety. Movement and pattern analysis, video analytics for integrated facial recognition, the detection of people in multiple locations using closed-circuit television or across multiple cameras, and object and activity detection may all be used to help solve crimes by identifying suspects and preventing them from happening and due to the massive amounts of data being produced by technologies like cameras, video, and social media, AI may be able to identify crimes that would otherwise go undetected and contribute to increased public safety by looking into likely criminal actions, therefore, the public's confidence in the criminal justice system

³⁸ *Id at 2314.*

³⁹ Byjus, <https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/legal-information-management-briefing-system/> (last visited on May 28, 2025)

⁴⁰ *Id at 2314.*

and law enforcement will rise as a result.⁴¹ Analysis of data patterns may be used to thwart, lessen, and punish illegal activities by preventing victims and potential offenders from turning into criminals. Algorithms may also help criminal justice professionals safeguard the public in ways that were previously unimaginable.⁴² Another advantage of AI technology is its potential to provide situational awareness and context to law enforcement, improving officers' safety through more knowledgeable responses to potentially dangerous situations, adding to it, robotics and drone technology could be utilised to monitor public safety, be combine into bigger public safety systems, and provide a safe alternative to endangering law enforcement and the general population.⁴³

1.8 AI: A GIFT OR CURSE TO THE LEGAL SECTOR:

The impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the legal sector is a complex issue with both positive and negative aspects, so it's not accurate to categorize it strictly as either a "gift" or a "curse." Instead, AI presents a range of opportunities and challenges that require careful consideration.

1.8.1 Gifts (Benefits):

- a) **Efficiency:** AI can automate routine tasks such as legal research, document review, and contract analysis, saving time and resources for legal professionals. This allows lawyers to focus on more complex and strategic aspects of their work.
- b) **Accuracy:** AI-powered tools can analyze vast amounts of data with greater speed and accuracy than humans, reducing the risk of errors and improving the quality of legal research and analysis.
- c) **Access to Justice:** AI has the potential to increase access to legal services by making legal information and assistance more affordable and accessible to individuals and organizations, particularly in underserved communities.
- d) **Predictive Analytics:** AI can analyze legal data to identify trends, patterns, and outcomes, helping lawyers and judges make more informed decisions and predict the likely outcomes of legal cases.

⁴¹ Shiwani and Dr. Namah Dutta, "Research Paper on Artificial Intelligence And Criminal Justice System" *IJCRT* (May 28, 2025, 8:00 P.M.) [IJCRT2301151.pdf](https://www.abhidhvajlawjournal.com/IJCRT2301151.pdf)

⁴² *Id* at 2315.

⁴³ Shiwani, *Supra* note 41 at 2315.

1.8.2 Curses (Challenges):

- a) **Job Displacement:** The automation of routine legal tasks by AI may lead to job displacement for certain legal professionals, particularly those involved in tasks that can be easily automated, such as document review and basic contract drafting.
- b) **Bias and Fairness:** AI algorithms can perpetuate or amplify biases present in the data used to train them, leading to discriminatory outcomes in legal decision-making. Ensuring fairness and mitigating bias in AI systems is a significant challenge for the legal sector.
- c) **Ethical Dilemmas:** The use of AI in the legal sector raises ethical dilemmas regarding issues such as data privacy, confidentiality, transparency, and the delegation of decision-making authority to machines. Legal professionals must navigate these ethical challenges when deploying AI technologies.
- d) **Legal Liability:** Determining legal liability for errors or misconduct involving AI systems can be complex, particularly when AI systems make decisions autonomously or without human intervention. Legal frameworks must evolve to address questions of accountability and responsibility in the AI-driven legal landscape.

1.9 CONCLUSION:

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the criminal justice system (CJS) in India presents both opportunities and challenges. AI technologies have the potential to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and access to justice, but they also raise concerns related to job displacement, bias, ethics, and legal liability. While AI has the potential to automate routine tasks, streamline processes, and improve decision-making in the CJS, its deployment must be carefully managed to mitigate potential risks and ensure fairness, transparency, and accountability. Regulatory frameworks and ethical guidelines are needed to govern the use of AI in law enforcement, legal proceedings, and correctional systems, addressing issues such as bias, privacy, and legal liability. The successful integration of AI into the CJS in India depends on striking a balance between harnessing its benefits and addressing its challenges, guided by principles of fairness, equity, transparency, and accountability. By embracing innovation while respecting legal and ethical norms, India can leverage AI to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its criminal justice system while upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of individuals.