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TECH-DRIVEN TRANSFORMATION: HOW IT IS SHAPING INVESTMENT LAW

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Abstract

This paper examines how Information Technology is reshaping India's investment law landscape. Digital tools have altered everything from regulatory filings to market surveillance, enabling faster compliance, real-time monitoring, and wider investor participation. Platforms such as MCA21, SCORES, and the Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal have streamlined procedures and increased transparency. AI, data analytics, and emerging technologies like blockchain are strengthening fraud detection and transforming how investments are managed and enforced. At the same time, the shift raises serious legal challenges, including data privacy risks, cybersecurity threats, gaps in the regulation of new technologies, and jurisdictional issues in cross-border digital transactions. The paper argues that while IT is driving unprecedented efficiency and accountability, India must update its legal and regulatory frameworks to keep pace with technological change and ensure equitable access for all investors.

Keywords: Information Technology, Investment Law, SEBI, FEMA, Digital Regulation, Market Surveillance, Blockchain, AI, Investor Protection, Cybersecurity, India.

Introduction

In the rapidly evolving global economy, Information Technology (IT) has emerged as a powerful catalyst for transformation across all sectors—including law. In India, where economic liberalization and digital innovation are progressing side by side, the field of investment law is undergoing a notable tech-driven shift. Traditionally rooted in rigid procedures and paper-based systems, investment law is now being reshaped by digital platforms, automation tools, data analytics, and blockchain technologies.

Investment law governs the legal relationship between investors, investment instruments, and regulatory authorities. In India, this legal framework comprises a range of statutes, including the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999¹⁰⁵⁶, Companies Act, 2013, SEBI Act, 1992, and various regulations issued by financial regulators such as the Securities and

Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The integration of IT has not only enhanced the implementation and enforcement of these laws but also revolutionized how investments are made, monitored, and protected.

This assignment explores how IT is driving a structural and functional transformation in India's investment law landscape. It examines the evolution of investment law, the digitalization of regulatory processes, innovations like smart contracts, the use of AI for market surveillance, and the improved mechanisms for investor protection and dispute resolution. At the same time, it highlights the legal and regulatory challenges that must be addressed to fully realize the benefits of this digital shift.

As India aims to position itself as a global investment hub, embracing technology in legal and regulatory systems is no longer optional—it is imperative. This transformation is not just

¹⁰⁵⁶ Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 (Act No. 42 of 1999)

about efficiency, but also about enhancing transparency, accountability, and investor trust in an increasingly digital investment environment.

Evolution of Investment Law in India

Investment law in India has undergone a significant transformation in response to economic liberalization, globalization, and the growing need for a structured legal framework to govern domestic and foreign investments. In the post-independence era, India maintained a highly regulated investment regime under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973, which discouraged foreign investment due to stringent controls. However, the 1991 economic reforms marked a turning point, leading to the gradual liberalization of the Indian economy and the introduction of more investor-friendly laws.

A key development in this journey was the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999¹⁰⁵⁷, which replaced FERA. FEMA shifted the focus from regulation to facilitation of external trade and payments, thus promoting the orderly development of the foreign exchange market in India. Simultaneously, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was empowered through the SEBI Act, 1992¹⁰⁵⁸ to regulate and protect the interests of investors in securities markets.

Further, the Companies Act, 2013¹⁰⁵⁹ introduced stricter corporate governance norms, transparency standards, and investor protection mechanisms. India has also entered into various Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) to safeguard foreign investments and provide access to international arbitration.

This evolution reflects India's transition from a restrictive to a liberalized investment regime, setting the foundation for modern developments, including the integration of

information technology in regulatory and compliance processes.

Role of Information Technology in Investment Law

The integration of Information Technology (IT) into India's investment law framework has been transformative, enhancing efficiency, transparency, and investor protection. As India moves towards a digital economy, the legal infrastructure surrounding investments has had to adapt to new tools and platforms that facilitate faster and more secure financial transactions.

One of the most visible changes is the digitization of regulatory processes. Key financial and regulatory institutions like the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) have introduced various online portals and e-governance systems. For instance, SEBI's SCORES platform enables investors to file grievances online, making the complaint process more accessible and time-efficient. Similarly, the Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIFP) has simplified FDI approvals, promoting ease of doing business.

Another major contribution of IT lies in market surveillance and fraud detection. Regulators are using AI and machine learning algorithms to track unusual trading patterns, detect insider trading, and mitigate risks. Big Data analytics allows for real-time monitoring of markets, enhancing the regulatory response to financial malpractices.

Moreover, IT has enabled the use of smart contracts and blockchain in financial transactions, offering new possibilities for automating investment agreements and ensuring immutability and transparency. Though still evolving in the Indian legal context, these tools may soon become mainstream in investment compliance and enforcement.

In the area of dispute resolution, Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) platforms are being

¹⁰⁵⁷ Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 (Act No. 42 of 1999)

¹⁰⁵⁸ SEBI Act, 1992 (Act No. 15 of 1992)

¹⁰⁵⁹ The Companies Act, 2013 (Act No. 18 of 2013)

increasingly recognized as efficient alternatives for resolving investment-related conflicts. These platforms reduce cost, time, and procedural burden, making legal remedies more accessible, especially in cross-border disputes.

Overall, IT is not just an enabler but a key driver of reform in the field of investment law, setting the stage for a more secure, transparent, and investor-friendly ecosystem.

Digitization of Regulatory Processes

Digitization of regulatory processes is one of the most significant and visible impacts of Information Technology on the field of investment law in India. It refers to the transformation of traditional paper-based, manual, and time-consuming regulatory procedures into streamlined, online, and automated systems. This shift has improved efficiency, reduced human errors, and enhanced transparency in regulatory compliance and investor interactions.

1. Online Portals for Regulatory Filings

Regulatory bodies like the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) have adopted robust digital infrastructures to facilitate online submissions, disclosures, and approvals. For example:

- MCA21: An e-governance initiative under the MCA, allows companies to file documents, access records, and complete compliance-related tasks online.
- SEBI's Intermediary Portal: Enables online registration, reporting, and monitoring of market intermediaries like stockbrokers, portfolio managers, etc.

2. Foreign Investment Facilitation

The Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIFP) is a centralized, online single-window clearance system for processing FDI proposals that require government approval. It minimizes bureaucratic delays and ensures transparency in the approval process.

3. Digital KYC and e-Signature

Know Your Customer (KYC) compliance, which was once a manual and physical document-heavy process, is now digital. Investors can complete KYC through Aadhaar-based verification, video KYC, and digital signatures, reducing onboarding time and enhancing security.

4. Real-Time Information and Tracking

Investors and regulators can access real-time information on filings, stock market trends, and compliance status via digital dashboards. Platforms like SEBI's SCORES provide real-time tracking of complaints, ensuring timely redressal and accountability.

5. Reduction in Cost and Time

Digitization has significantly reduced the cost and time associated with regulatory compliance for both companies and investors. Automated systems reduce dependency on intermediaries and physical infrastructure, making the investment process smoother and more inclusive.

Market Surveillance and Fraud Detection

The integration of advanced Information Technology tools has revolutionized market surveillance and fraud detection in the Indian financial and investment ecosystem. In a highly digitized and fast-paced market, traditional methods of monitoring and enforcement are no longer sufficient. Regulatory bodies such as SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) and stock exchanges now rely on sophisticated technological solutions to proactively detect, investigate, and prevent irregularities in the financial markets.

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)

AI and ML are being extensively used to detect complex patterns of illegal trading activities such as **insider trading**, **front-running**, and **price manipulation**. These systems can process vast amounts of data in real time, flagging suspicious transactions that may otherwise go

unnoticed by human analysts. For instance, SEBI has developed AI-based tools to analyse trading data and identify anomalies or breaches of securities laws.

2. Big Data Analytics

Regulators are leveraging **big data analytics** to collect and analyse data from multiple sources including trading platforms, social media, corporate disclosures, and economic indicators. This helps in identifying potential market manipulation schemes and understanding investor sentiment in real time.

3. Algorithmic and High-Frequency Trading Oversight

As **algorithmic trading** becomes more common, there is a higher risk of systemic market instability due to rogue algorithms or flash crashes. SEBI has introduced specific regulations for algorithmic trading and uses real-time surveillance systems to monitor these high-speed trades. Alerts are generated instantly if any algorithm behaves abnormally or breaches regulatory thresholds.

4. Blockchain for Traceability

While not yet mainstream in India, **blockchain technology** offers immense potential for fraud prevention due to its ability to create immutable, time-stamped records of financial transactions. This can greatly enhance transparency and accountability in the securities and commodities markets.

5. Surveillance by Stock Exchanges

Leading Indian stock exchanges such as the **National Stock Exchange (NSE)** and **Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)** have their own real-time surveillance systems. These systems monitor thousands of transactions every second, using predefined parameters and AI models to detect suspicious activity and prevent market abuse. Through cutting-edge IT tools, market surveillance and fraud detection have become more proactive, predictive, and data-driven. This not only strengthens the enforcement capabilities of regulators like SEBI but also

boosts investor confidence by ensuring market integrity. As technology continues to evolve, so must the legal and regulatory framework to keep pace with emerging threats and challenges in the digital investment landscape.

Investor Protection and Transparency

Investor protection and transparency are fundamental pillars of any robust investment law framework. With the advancement of Information Technology, these principles are being reinforced in India through digital platforms, real-time disclosures, and improved access to information. The digital transformation has empowered investors—especially retail investors—by giving them tools to make informed decisions, register complaints, and access redressal mechanisms efficiently.

1. Online Disclosures and Real-Time Information

Listed companies in India are mandated by SEBI to make **continuous and timely disclosures** about material events, financial statements, shareholding patterns, and governance practices. These disclosures are uploaded on the **SEBI website, stock exchange portals (like NSE and BSE), and company websites**, providing easy access and real-time updates to all investors.

Digital dissemination ensures that no group of investors has an unfair information advantage, thus fostering transparency in the marketplace.

2. SEBI's SCORES Platform

SEBI has developed an online grievance redressal system called **SCORES (SEBI Complaints Redress System)**. Investors can file complaints against listed companies or market intermediaries from anywhere in the country. The platform allows tracking of the complaint status, ensuring **transparency and accountability** in the redressal process.

3. Use of Technology by Intermediaries

Investment intermediaries such as **mutual fund platforms, stock brokers, and registrars** have

adopted IT-based tools like **chatbots**, **AI advisors**, and **robo-advisors** to provide personalized assistance, risk profiling, and guidance to investors. This reduces dependency on human agents and minimizes the chances of mis-selling or fraud.

4. Enhanced Corporate Governance

IT tools have enabled better implementation of corporate governance norms. Electronic voting (e-voting) during Annual General Meetings (AGMs), virtual board meetings, and digital auditing systems have improved **shareholder participation**, **accountability**, and **board transparency**.

5. Investor Awareness and Education

Digital platforms are also being used by SEBI, AMFI (Association of Mutual Funds in India), and other institutions to promote **investor education initiatives**. Campaigns via social media, webinars, and mobile apps help spread awareness about investor rights, market risks, and the importance of due diligence.

Key Legal and Regulatory Challenges

While Information Technology has significantly improved the investment ecosystem in India, it has also brought with it a set of complex legal and regulatory challenges. These issues must be addressed to ensure that the integration of IT in investment law remains sustainable, secure, and equitable.

1. Data Privacy and Cybersecurity

With the digitalization of investment-related processes, a massive amount of sensitive financial and personal data is now stored and transmitted online. This raises serious concerns regarding data breaches, identity theft, and unauthorized access. Although India has taken a major step with the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023**¹⁰⁶⁰, ensuring compliance across platforms remains a significant challenge. Investment platforms must maintain robust cybersecurity infrastructure to protect both investor data and market integrity.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (Act No. 22 of 2023)

2. Absence of a Legal Framework for Emerging Technologies

Technologies like **blockchain**, **cryptocurrencies**, and **smart contracts** are increasingly used in investment platforms, but India's existing investment laws do not yet formally recognize or regulate them. This legal vacuum creates ambiguity regarding enforceability, liabilities, and compliance, potentially deterring innovation and investor confidence.

3. Jurisdictional Issues in Digital Transactions

Investment platforms often operate across borders. In case of disputes involving foreign investors or digital contracts, determining **jurisdiction**, **applicable law**, and **enforcement** becomes complicated. India lacks a cohesive framework that clearly outlines how cross-border digital investment disputes are to be resolved, especially when the transactions involve automated or AI-driven systems.

4. Regulatory Arbitrage and Lag

Technology evolves faster than legislation, creating gaps that malicious actors can exploit. For instance, algorithmic trading and robo-advisory services are advancing rapidly, but India's regulatory system is still catching up. This lag gives rise to regulatory arbitrage, where companies exploit legal grey areas to gain unfair advantages or bypass compliance norms.

5. Digital Divide and Accessibility

Another concern is the **digital divide**—not all investors have equal access to digital tools or literacy. This can lead to an uneven playing field where only tech-savvy investors benefit, leaving behind those from rural or economically weaker sections.

In conclusion, while IT brings transformative potential, the legal system must evolve proactively to fill the emerging gaps. Robust regulatory mechanisms, updated legislation, and international cooperation are essential to ensure that technology strengthens rather than undermines the investment law framework.

Conclusion

The intersection of Information Technology and investment law marks a paradigm shift in how financial regulations are conceptualized, implemented, and experienced in India. As this assignment has explored, the digitization of regulatory processes, the emergence of smart contracts, AI-driven market surveillance, and the evolution of investor protection mechanisms are collectively reshaping the investment legal landscape. These technological advancements have not only made compliance more efficient but have also strengthened transparency, reduced fraud, and empowered investors—particularly retail and first-time participants.

India's regulatory institutions like SEBI, RBI, and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs have demonstrated commendable adaptability by embracing IT solutions, contributing to a more dynamic and inclusive investment ecosystem. However, this transformation is not without challenges. Issues like cybersecurity, data privacy, jurisdictional ambiguity, and the legal recognition of emerging technologies remain significant concerns. Bridging the digital divide and ensuring that innovation does not come at the cost of fairness and legal clarity is a pressing need.

Going forward, it is imperative for lawmakers, regulators, and stakeholders to adopt a forward-looking legal approach—one that balances innovation with accountability. Robust legal frameworks must be continuously updated to accommodate new technologies while safeguarding investor interests and market integrity.

In conclusion, Information Technology is not merely a tool but a transformative force in investment law. With thoughtful regulation and strategic implementation, it has the potential to make India's investment environment more efficient, transparent, and globally competitive.