INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW

VOLUME 5 AND ISSUE 14 OF 2025

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW

APIS – 3920 – 0001 | ISSN - 2583-2344

(Open Access Journal)

Journal's Home Page – https://ijlr.iledu.in/

Journal's Editorial Page - https://ijlr.iledu.in/editorial-board/

Volume 5 and Issue 14 of 2025 (Access Full Issue on - https://ijlr.iledu.in/volume-5-and-issue-14-of-2025/)

Publisher

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INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW [IJLR – IF SCORE – 7.58]

VOLUME 5 AND ISSUE 14 OF 2025

APIS – 3920 - 0001 *(and)* ISSN - 2583-2344

Published by

Institute of Legal Education

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AI (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE) IN JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING

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BEST CITATION - RAJARAJESHVARI R.S, AI (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE) IN JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING, *INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW (IJLR)*, 5 (14) OF 2025, PG. 648-658, APIS – 3920 – 0001 & ISSN - 2583-2344.

Abstract:

Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer (Former Judge, Supreme Court of India)"Justice is not cloistered Virtue: she must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful, even though outspoken, Comments of ordinary men." The use of artificial intelligence (AI) into the judicial system Represents a significant leap in legal technology. In recent years, AI techniques have been Increasingly used to help forecast court rulings, analyse legal data, and translate legal papers. SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) is one such application that helps Translate judicial papers between English and regional languages like Tamil, boosting Accessibility and efficiency in legal proceedings. However, while AI has numerous Advantages, its role in judicial decision-making remains contentious. As Hon'ble Justice B.R. Gavai pointed out, AI lacks the vital human attributes of emotion, moral reasoning, and Ethical judgment, all of which are required to appreciate the complexities and intricacies of Legal conflicts. This study investigates the two domains of AI in the judiciary: its benefits And limitations. It is particularly concerned with how current and future generations of legal Professionals are expected to adapt to this changing technology. Drawing on historical Analogies with previous technological revolutions, such as the adoption of computers and Mobile technologies, this paper highlights that successful adaptation requires a thorough Understanding of legal concepts rather than a superficial reliance on AI tools. The findings Imply that, while AI can improve judicial efficiency and inform decision-making, it cannot Replace a well-trained legal mind's interpretative and ethical abilities. To effectively Integrate AI into decision-making, legal practitioners must have both technological Competence and a solid conceptual base.

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, technology, human, judiciary, decision making*

INTRODUCTION:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is no longer a future concept; it is actively affecting our lives, the economy, national security, and society as a whole. AI has evolved into an astonishing tool in fields ranging from healthcare to art. For example, AI systems may read complex medical reports and explain them in simple, understandable terms. Similarly, when given instructions to create photographs, AI can deliver high-quality results. However, these results are only as reliable as the data used to train them. A basic test—asking an AI tool like C-Lab to draw an image of a left-handed person writing—often yields a right-handed representation, reflecting the bias of dominating training data.

At its heart, AI is a human-designed system that operates via algorithms and coded instructions. These programs translate human input into tokens, search for relevant data, and provide statistically valid responses. As technology heavyweights such as Elon Musk, Bill Gates, and Sundar Pichai have emphasized, AI has the ability to outperform humans in certain sectors. With this potential comes widespread anxiety

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that AI will replace humans, particularly in decision-making positions. However, history reminds us that every technological revolution—from electricity to computers—was initially faced with fear, but society eventually adapted and progressed. The same approach must be applied to AI: rather than rejecting it, we must learn to coexist with and efficiently use it.

The COVID-19 epidemic provided a clear lesson in adaptability[1113]. Although it caused enormous damage, it also accelerated technical innovation and resilience. However, unlike humans, AI lacks empathy, moral reasoning, and the emotional intelligence required for certain domains, particularly the judiciary. While AI can evaluate legal material and help make decisions, it cannot fully comprehend human emotions or assess mens rea (the mental state that drives actions), which is a fundamental premise in law. The judiciary is based not just on facts, but also on compassion, fairness, and natural justice principles, which AI cannot imitate.

This study examines the changing role of AI in judicial decision-making, highlighting that the key is not how to halt AI, but how to appropriately adapt to it—without jeopardizing the human core of justice.

OBJECTIVE:

- The purpose of this study is to analyse the growth of Artificial Intelligence
- The goal is to comprehend the evolution of the legal system from ancient times to the present, including its structure and function.
- The goal is to explore significant legal ideas and reasoning in landmark judgments made by judges. Learn how AI works in the judicial process, including data input, algorithmic processing, and decision production.
- The study aims to compare human judges with AI systems in terms of empathy, moral reasoning, and intent interpretation (mens rea).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. N.H. Patil,S.H.Patel,S.D [1114]Lawand in their work named Research paper on Artificial intelligence And it's Application, this research speaks about the overview of Artificial intelligence technology and scope of AI in different areas with special Reference to the use of this technology in the field of education along with its meaning, searching techniques Innovation and future
2. Axel[1115].Abels,Vito Trianni, Ann Nowe,Tom lenaertis in their work named collective Intelligence in Decision making with Non- Stationary Experts In this study they speaks. The power of collective Intelligence to facilitate better Decision – making in the face of evolving expertise or dynamic environments Christopher collins[1116], Dennis Dennehy, Kieran conboy , patric mikabf in their work titled Artificial intelligence in information systems research: A systematic literature review and research agenda , This Research is examines a systematic literature Review of AI research in between 2005 and 2020 and they also speaks that An identification of the current reported Business value and contribution of AI , research and practical Implications on use of AI , Opportunity for future AI research
3. Sayed Fayaz Ahmad , Hesuptian, Muhammad Mansoor Alam, mohd khairrul Rehmat , Muhammad Irshad , Marcelo Arranoz, munzo and Aotonio Ariza- montes In their work titled Impact Of Artificial intelligence on human loss in Decision making, laziness and safety in

[1113] The Role of Artificial Intelligence in the Judiciary: Balancing Efficiency with Justice (2022) 45 Harvard Journal of Law and Technology 321, 330–33.

[1114] N H Patil, S H Patel and S D Lawand, 'Artificial Intelligence and Its Application' (Research Paper, 2023)

[1115] Axel Abels, Vito Trianni, Ann Nowé and Tom Lenaerts, 'Collective Intelligence in Decision Making with Non-Stationary Experts' (2021) 25 *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research* 1123

[1116] Christopher Collins, Dennis Dennehy, Kieran Conboy and Patric Mikael, 'Artificial Intelligence in Information Systems Research: A Systematic Literature Review' (2021) 58 Computers in Human Behavior 106874

Education[1117], This study examines the impact of AI on loss in Decision making, laziness and privacy concerns among University students in Pakistan and china and also preventive measures are necessary before implementing AI technology in Education

4. Marzchang and Monica chang in their work named a new approach to cognitive science and Artificial intelligence[1118], In their study they speaks about how to approach cognitive science and Artificial intelligence by using the concept called Iwordnets
5. Roger C. Schank's landmark essay "Where's the AI (Artificial Intelligence)" challenges the fundamental nature of AI and considers the gap between AI's theoretical promises and its practical successes[1119]. The study investigates what genuinely characterizes AI by defining algorithms that display intelligent behavior. Schank criticizes the usage of the name "AI" for systems that do not adhere to the fundamental principles of intelligence, requiring further philosophical and technical research into the topic.
6. Alexandra Harry's work "Role of AI in Education"[1120] addresses AI's transformational impact on the educational industry. The study discusses how AI enables tailored learning experiences, allowing students to grow at their own pace and thereby enhancing learning results. Furthermore, it investigates issues such as data privacy, algorithmic unfairness, and the necessity for digital infrastructure. The study is significant because it closes the gap between technology innovation and teaching methods.
7. Dario Gil, Stacy Ttobson, and John R. Smith's research "Artificial Intelligence for Management: An Overview"[1121] provides a comprehensive analysis of how AI applications are transforming the management industry. They provide case studies and examples that demonstrate AI's use in decision-making, predictive analytics, operational efficiency, and strategic planning. This book is a valuable resource for understanding the managerial benefits and implementation tactics of AI in corporate contexts.
8. Roger C. Schank's "What is Artificial Intelligence, Anyway"[1122] delves into 10 key issues in AI research. This work gives a thorough examination of the fundamental issues that researchers encounter, such as natural language processing, learning, reasoning, and perception. Schank critically examines the trajectory of AI research and proposes a shift to more human-like cognitive models, making this a must-read for anybody interested in the philosophical and technological complexities of AI.
9. Rajuv Vaisya, Mohd Javid, Ibrahim Haleem Khan, and Abid Haleem's work "Artificial Intelligence (AI) Application for COVID-19 Pandemic"[1123] investigates the critical role AI has played in addressing the COVID-19 problem. This study focuses on how artificial intelligence technologies were used for early detection, contact tracing, drug discovery, and healthcare infrastructure management. The authors highlight AI's potential as a significant technology in

[1117] Sayed Fayaz Ahmad, Hesuptian, Muhammad Mansoor Alam, Mohd Khairrul Rehmat, Muhammad Irshad, Marcelo Arranoz, Munzo and Aotonio Ariza-Montes, 'Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Human Loss in Decision Making, Laziness and Safety in Education' (2022) International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning

[1118] Marzchang and Monica Chang, 'A New Approach to Cognitive Science and Artificial Intelligence' (2021) Journal of Cognitive Science and AI

[1119] Roger C Schank, 'Where's the AI (Artificial Intelligence)?' (1991) AI Magazine 10(3) 38–50

[1120] Alexandra Harry, 'Role of AI in Education' (2023) Journal of Educational Technology and Innovation

[1121] Dario Gil, Stacy Ttobson and John R Smith, Artificial Intelligence for Management: An Overview (MIT Press 2021).

[1122] Roger C Schank, What is Artificial Intelligence, Anyway? (Lawrence Erlbaum Associates 1991).

[1123] Rajuv Vaisya, Mohd Javid, Ibrahim Haleem Khan and Abid Haleem, 'Artificial Intelligence (AI) Application for COVID-19 Pandemic' (2021) *Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews* 15(4) 102–109 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2021.05.032 accessed 27 July 2025.

preparing for, preventing, and combatting not only COVID-19, but also future pandemics, providing critical insights into the convergence of technology and public health emergencies.

RESEARCH GAP:

While multiple studies have looked into the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in a variety of industries, including healthcare, education, and management, the specific subject of judicial decision-making has received little attention. Existing literature, such as Rajuv Vaisya et al.'s work on AI in healthcare during the COVID-19 pandemic and Alexandra Harry's research on AI in education, focuses mostly on how AI improves efficiency and outcomes in specific sectors. Similarly, experts such as Dario Gil and Roger C. Schank provide broad overviews of AI's promise and limitations, but do not critically examine its impact on the judiciary.

What is strikingly absent from these research is a thorough evaluation of AI's limitations in substituting human logic, ethics, and discretion in judicial decision-making. The legal system requires complicated human emotions, moral considerations, cultural understanding, and interpretative reasoning—elements that AI, despite its advances, cannot fully reproduce or comprehend. As a result, this study seeks to address this gap by examining the bounds of AI in the context of the court, suggesting that, while AI can help with legal research, data analysis, and case management, it cannot and should not replace human judges in making final decisions. **This study aims to illustrate the importance of human conscience, empathy, and contextual judgment in providing justice.**

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research draws on both primary and secondary sources of data. This entails looking into primary sources examines current legal literature, statutes, court rulings, and academic discussion. It investigates the legal and theoretical underpinnings of incorporating AI into court decisions. The paper examines the conceptual framework, possible advantages, and difficulties of artificial intelligence in the judiciary using secondary sources including scholarly journals, books, and reliable legal databases. Comparative legal analysis is used to comprehend the methods used by other countries. The approach, which is entirely analytical and interpretive, seeks to assess how well AI aligns with legal precepts like responsibility, openness, and justice.

RESEARCH ANALYSIS:

Evolution of Artificial intelligence:

What is AI?

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a multidisciplinary branch of computer science that focuses on the creation of intelligent computers capable of executing activities that would normally need human intellect. These tasks include experience-based learning, sophisticated data interpretation, natural language comprehension, and decision-making. Artificial intelligence systems are increasingly being used in a variety of industries, including healthcare, transportation, law, education, and finance. The core goal of AI is to enable computers or machines to replicate features of human intellect. AI, as defined by John McCarthy, one of its founding fathers, is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs.

Mechanism of Artificial intelligence

Data collection is the first step in AI requiring enormous amounts of relevant data. Depending on the application, this data could consist of photos, text, audio, or structured databases. The more diversified and accurate the data, the better the AI system will perform.

Data pre-processing involves removing errors and inconsistencies from collected data. [1124]This phase verifies that the data is appropriate for training the model. Normalization, missing

[1124] Jason Brownlee, 'How to Prepare Data for Machine Learning' (Machine Learning Mastery, 3 August 2020)

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value handling, and format conversion are all part of the process.

In this stage, AI developers select relevant algorithms like decision trees, neural networks, or support vector machines. These algorithms are used to create models that learn from data. Machine Learning and Deep Learning are among the most commonly used.

Deep Learning, which is inspired by the neural networks of the human brain, is particularly useful for complicated tasks such as picture and speech recognition. The AI system is taught using input-output pairs.

During this process, the system recognizes patterns and correlations. The goal is to reduce the error between expected and actual results using methods such as gradient descent or backpropagation.

Time line and how Artificial intelligence evolution

Alan Turing's "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" (1950) introduces the Turing Test (Imitation Game) for assessing computer intelligence.[1125]

1952, Arthur Samuel created a self-learning checkers software, which was one of the first demonstrations of machine learning. John McCarthy coined the phrase "Artificial Intelligence" in 1955, which led to its first formal use.

1956 – McCarthy and colleagues convene the Dartmouth Conference, which officially establishes artificial intelligence as a scientific topic.

1958 – McCarthy creates LISP, the first AI programming language that is still used in AI research today. Arthur Samuel coined the phrase "machine learning" in 1959, emphasizing machines' potential to improve performance via experience.

1961 – General Motors deploys Animate, the first industrial robot, to automate dangerous assembly line operations.

1965: Feigenbaum and Lederberg develop DENDRAL, the first expert system that simulates expert-level reasoning.

1966 – Joseph Weizenbaum creates ELIZA, an early chatbot that uses basic Natural Language Processing to mimic human communication.

Alexey Ivakhnenko creates the Group Method of Data Handling (GMDH) in 1968, which served as an early precursor to deep learning models. Minsky and Papert publish "Perceptrons" in 1969, criticizing early neural networks and causing a pause in neural network research.

1973 – The Light hill Report criticizes AI progress, resulting in a large reduction in UK research funding—the first AI winter.

1979 – The Stanford Cart, an early self-driving vehicle, successfully navigates a room of obstacles without human intervention.

1979 – The American Association of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) is founded to support and advance AI research.

1980 – The rise of expert systems in corporate applications (e.g., XCON) sparks commercial interest in AI. Disillusionment and inadequate computer power lead to the second AI winter, which lasts from 1987 to 1993.

1997: IBM's Deep Blue defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov, demonstrating that machines can surpass humans in sophisticated strategic games.

2011: IBM's Watson wins Jeopardy!, demonstrating sophisticated natural language processing and reasoning. Alex Net uses deep convolutional neural networks to revolutionize image recognition in 2012, ushering in the deep learning era.

2016 – Google DeepMind's Alpha Go defeats world champion Lee Sedol in the game of Go,

[1125] Nils J Nilsson, The Quest for Artificial Intelligence: A History of Ideas and Achievements (Cambridge University Press 2010) 25–30.

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outperforming human tactics in an abstract realm.[1126]

2022-2023, generative AI tools such as ChatGPT and DALL·E will become widely available, enabling improved language and image synthesis.

The path of artificial intelligence began in 1950, when the visionary British mathematician Alan Turing asked a significant question in his work "Computing Machinery and Intelligence": can computers think? He developed the Turing Test, also known as the Imitation Game, to assess a machine's capacity to demonstrate intelligent behaviour. Just two years later, in 1952, Arthur Samuel created a software that could play checkers and learn from experience, becoming one of the first examples of machine learning. John McCarthy formally invented the term "Artificial Intelligence" in 1955, and he arranged the historic Dartmouth Conference in 1956, which laid the groundwork for AI as a scientific field. In 1958, McCarthy introduced LISP, the first programming language designed particularly for AI research.

Samuel coined the phrase "machine learning" in 1959 while discussing how computers could learn to play chess better than their programmers. AI entered the real world in the 1960s, with Animate, the first industrial robot, starting work at General Motors in 1961, doing perilous manufacturing duties. In 1965, scholars Edward Feigenbaum and Joshua Lederberg created DENDRAL, the first expert system capable of simulating human decision-making in scientific analyses. A year later, in 1966, Joseph Weizenbaum produced ELIZA, the first chatbot capable of simple human-like conversations via natural language processing, which astounded people with its simulated empathy. Meanwhile, in 1968, Soviet mathematician Alexey Ivakhnenko proposed the Group Method of Data Handling (GMDH), which lay the framework for what is today known as deep learning. However, hope started to dwindle.

In 1969, Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert's critical book "Perceptrons" showed the limitations of early neural networks, resulting in a drop in funding and interest. The situation deteriorated with the Lighthill Report in 1973, which prompted the British government to withdraw financing for AI research, resulting in the first AI winter—a time of decreased excitement and investment.Despite setbacks, growth proceeded.

In 1979, the Stanford Cart, an early self-driving robot, successfully navigated a room full of obstacles without human assistance, demonstrating the promise for autonomous machines. That same year, the American Association for Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) was founded, indicating a rising desire to formalize AI research. The 1980s saw the emergence of expert systems in commercial applications, but excessive expectations led to disillusionment, leading in the second AI winter (1987–1993).

The field rebounded dramatically In 1997, when IBM's Deep Blue upset world chess champion Garry Kasparov, demonstrating that machines can surpass humans in complicated, rule-based strategic games. Another milestone occurred in 2011, when IBM Watson won the quiz show Jeopardy!, exhibiting powerful natural language understanding and real-time reasoning. The breakthrough that revived AI's appeal came in 2012, when a deep learning model dubbed Alex Net won the Image Net competition with unrivaled accuracy, demonsAccording to the Mahabharata, "A King who after having sworn that he shall protect his subjects fails to protect them should be executed like a mad dog." "The people should execute a monarch who does not defend them, but instead deprives them of their property and assets, and who seeks no advice or instruction from anyone. Such a king is more like disaster than a monarch." These passages suggest that sovereignty was founded on an implied social bargain, and that if the King broke the conventional pact, he lost his kingship.

[1126] https://www.tableau.com/data-insights/ai/history

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Evolution of judiciary from ancient time

According to the Mahabharata, "A King who after having sworn that he shall protect his subjects fails to protect them should be executed like a mad dog." "The people should execute a monarch who does not defend them, but instead deprives them of their property and assets, and who seeks no advice or instruction from anyone. Such a king is more like disaster than a monarch." These passages suggest that sovereignty was founded on an implied social bargain, and that if the King broke the conventional pact, he lost his kingship.

When it comes to the historical times of the Mauryan Empire, Kautilya describes the duties of a king in the Arth-shastra as follows: "In the happiness of his subjects lies the King's happiness; in their welfare his welfare; whatever pleases him he shall not consider as good, but what pleases his people he shall consider as good." 5 Kautilya's Principle was founded on an ancient tradition that existed during the Ramayana period. Rama, the King of Ayodhya, was forced to exile his queen, whom he adored and in whose virginity he had complete faith, merely because his subjects objected to his reuniting a wife who had spent a year in her abductor's house.

The monarch surrendered to the will of the people, even though It hurt his heart. According to the Mahabharata, an ordinary fisherman refused to marry his daughter to the King of Hastinapur unless he agreed that his daughter's sons, rather than the heir apparent from a prior queen, would succeed to the crown. Prince Deva Vrata's abandonment of the kingdom and pledge of lifelong celibacy (Bhishma Pratgyan) is one of the Mahabharata's most emotional moments. However, its significance for jurists stems from the fact that even the sovereign was not beyond the law.

The powerful King of Hastinapur could not compel the most lowest of his subjects to marry him unless they agreed to his stipulations. It refutes the notion that ancient Indian kings were "Oriental despots" who could do whatever they wanted without regard for the law or their subjects' rights.

With this initial warning, this paper will attempt to outline ancient India's judicial system. According to Kautilya's Artha-shastra[1127], the realm was divided into administrative units known as Sthaniya, Dronamukha, Khrvatika, and Sangrahana. Sthaniya was a fortress built in the center of 800 villages, a dronamukha in the center of 400 villages, a kharvatika in the center of 200 villages, and a sangrahana in the center of ten villages. Law courts were established in each sangrahana as well as at district meeting points (Janapadasandhishu). The Court was composed of three jurists (dhramastha) and three ministers (amatya). 7 This supports the presence of circuit courts, as it is unlikely that three ministers were permanently assigned to each area of the realm. The great jurists, Manu, Yajn-valkya, Katyayana, Brihaspati, and others, as well as subsequent commentators like Vachaspati Misra and others, documented in detail the judicial system and legal procedure that prevailed in India from ancient times to the end of the Middle Ages

As civilization expanded, the king's tasks grew in number, and he had less and less time to hear suits in person, forcing him to transfer an increasing portion of his judicial functions to professional judges. Katyayana suggests: "If due to pressure of work, the king cannot hear suits in person he should appoint as a judge a Brahmin learned in the Vedas." 21 Judges were required to have very high qualifications. According to Katyayana, "A judge should be austere and restrained, impartial in temperament, steadfast, God-fearing, assiduous in his duties, free from anger, leading a righteous life, and coming from a good family."

The judge has at least done his duty. When the judge sees that the monarch has gone from equity and justice, his responsibility is not to please the king, as now is not the time for gentle

[1127] Soumya Shrivastava, 'Evolution of Indian Judicial System' (2023) International Journal of Law Management & Humanities

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discourse (vaktavyam tat priyam natra); if the judge fails in his duties, he is guilty."

This paper will not speak briefly about the quality of the judiciary and the code of behavior for judges. A judge's primary duty was honesty, which encompassed impartiality and the lack of any bias or attachment. The concept of integrity was given a broad definition, and the judicial code of integrity was extremely stringent. According to Brihaspati, a judge should determine matters without regard for personal advantage or bias, and he should follow the procedure outlined in the texts. A judge who conducts his judicial duties in this manner obtains the same spiritual merit as a person performing a Yajna.[1128]

How Judges Interpreting laws and how AI works

Judges' interpretation of the law, application of legal concepts, and awareness of social and moral norms have all influenced judicial decision-making throughout history. Landmark decisions not only resolve individual cases, but also establish legal precedents for subsequent verdicts. In contrast, Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the judiciary is based on facts, logic, and prediction algorithms. As courts around the world consider AI integration, it is critical to examine how judicial reasoning compares to automated decision making.

Judges use a layered method of legal reasoning, which includes:

a) **Doctrine and Precedent**
Judges use theories such as stare decisis (binding precedent), constitutional interpretation, and statutory construction. Example: Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) – The "Basic Structure" concept was developed via constitutional morality and thorough reasoning.

b) **Principles of Justice and Equity**
Many landmark decisions make use of natural justice, equity, and fairness. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) enhanced Article 21 (Right to Life) by applying the notion of due process.

c) **Social Context and Morality.**
Judges frequently examine societal norms, cultural sensitivity, and developing moral standards. For example, in Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018), Section 377 IPC was decriminalized, recognizing dignity and human rights. Judicial thinking is dynamic and
impacted by context, empathy, ethics, and human values, rather than just cold logic.

Artificial intelligence in judicial decision-making follows a mechanical but complex process involving: Data input AI systems are fed large datasets of historical judgments, statutes, case facts, legal arguments, and even linguistic patterns. These datasets are pre-processed and labelled to ensure relevance and accuracy.

Algorithmic Processing Machine learning algorithms can detect patterns in legal outcomes. Predictive models use previous data to assess the likelihood of rulings (for example, similar case types, jurisdictions, and facts). Natural language processing (NLP) software aids AI in comprehending legal writings.

Decision Suggestion and Protection[1129] AI does not "decide," but it can predict likely outcomes. Safeguards must be introduced. Human oversight Explainable AI (XAI) to prevent "black-box" judgments Privacy safeguards and bias audits The Indian Supreme Court's SUPACE technology helps judges extract important material without compromising their discretion.

How human differ from AI in judicial decision making

Judging is not an immediate or mechanical process; it is the culmination of centuries of legal progress and human intellectual development. From ancient societies where justice was dispensed by monarchs, councils, or traditional elders, the judicial system evolved

[1128] K N Singh, 'The Bench and the Bar: A Historical Perspective' in Post Centenary Silver Jubilee Celebration Volume (Allahabad High Court 1991) 151–160.

[1129] Supreme Court of India, 'SUPACE: Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency' (2021)

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through layers of intellectual, moral, and legal concepts. This progression resulted in judicial reasoning that was based on ethics, society standards, and human values as well as on laws.

Judges are more than just law interpreters; they are seasoned practitioners with years of legal experience, courtroom exposure, and ethical judgment to guide their decisions. Typically, by the time a judge makes key decisions, he or she has: Have spent at least 5-10 years in the legal field. Gained a knowledge of courtroom dynamics Experienced the emotional and social context of conflicts, Learned via watching the real-world implications of legal decisions. This life experience shapes a judge's intuition, discernment, and understanding of fairness, allowing them to strike a balance between the text of the law and the spirit of justice.

In contrast, artificial intelligence lacks the ability to learn through experience. It evaluates information provided by people, principally past judgments, legal statutes, and case patterns, and uses algorithms to forecast or recommend conclusions. However: AI is unable of comprehending human suffering or the moral complexities of a situation. It lacks contextual reasoning, particularly in situations involving exceptions, new social realities, or moral problems. It cannot demonstrate compassion, empathy, or fairness beyond what is statistically deduced from available facts.

For example, a human judge may be lenient with a first-time juvenile criminal based on rehabilitative ideas. An AI model educated on harsh historical punishment may be unable to provide such flexibility unless explicitly programmed to do so.

Human judgment is the result of intellectual, emotional, and moral development—qualities that no algorithm can completely imitate. While artificial intelligence can help streamline processes and spot trends, it cannot replace a judge's thinking skills or ethical responsibilities. The distinction is not only in procedure, but also in purpose: AI examines, while humans judge. "Law is reason, not passion—but justice requires both reason and compassion. That is what makes human judgment incomparable.

FINDINGS:

a) Human fear of being surpassed by AI is rooted in natural survival instincts. The growing concern among people that Artificial Intelligence (AI) may outperform human capabilities is more than just technology anxiety; it reflects a fundamental survival urge that has been part of human nature since the beginning of time. Humans, like all other species, are conditioned from birth to meet survival problems. The dread of being replaced or rendered obsolete by robots is thus a natural emotional response, rather than an unreasonable panic.

b) AI should be viewed as a competitor, not a threat. Given this survival-driven dread, the modern human position should transition from opposing AI to competing and coexisting with it. Rather than viewing AI as a threat, the goal is to understand how humans differ from AI—by recognizing and developing distinctively human capabilities such as moral judgment, creativity, empathy, emotional intelligence, and ethical reasoning.

c) Humans and AI differ not only in judicial decision-making, but in all disciplines, including medical, education, art, business, and governance. Each of these industries has human-centred values that AI cannot mimic. While artificial intelligence can detect ailments faster, it cannot deliver the same level of comfort and ethical care as a doctor. Similarly, in the legal system, AI can advise a verdict but cannot empathize with a victim or deliver justice with compassion.

d) Rather than fearing AI or striving to stifle its advancement, the future rests in aligning AI with human ideals. Humans

must not only learn to compete with AI academically, but also protect and develop their emotional, moral, and social intelligence. This deliberate approach will ensure that AI is used to improve rather than replace human existence.

SUGGESTIONS:

- ✓ To prevent over-reliance on AI and technology, students should be trained to think critically and independently beginning in school.
- ✓ Education and professional training should focus on laying solid foundations. Before relying on technology tools, you must first have a solid comprehension of fundamental principles.
- ✓ In addition to technical education, schools and universities should incorporate subjects and activities that promote empathy, ethics, emotional intelligence, and social awareness.
- ✓ AI should only serve as a support system. Humans must always make the final choice, especially in matters of rights, justice, and human dignity.

CONCLUSION :

Every technology and invention originates in the human intellect. If humans are concerned that AI will outperform them, they must remember that the solution to any difficulty, including AI itself, rests inside human intelligence. Rather than fearing technology, we should strive to understand, guide, and improve it. With intentional effort, ethics, and education, people can continue to be the creators and controllers of technology, rather than its victims.

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