

Society 5.0: AI and the Law

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence or ChatGPT? A Universal presence on personal devices worldwide, but do we really know about AI and the immense dependence we have on AI? It's probably more than search engines like Google. Artificial Intelligence was introduced decades ago but OpenAI was founded by Elon Musk in 2015, was an Industrial Revolution for the World as everyone was astonished to have seen Robots replacing Humans? Something none of us really anticipated, but Elon Musk made it possible. Human life today is increasingly dependent on Artificial Intelligence for nearly every aspect of daily functioning. People have been buzzing about AI, but what is AI? The basic definition of Artificial Intelligence is Machine Intelligence which requires speech recognition, certain commands and visual perception and everything is ready in a fraction of second. AI is basically a machine technology which can function, behave and think like Humans.

The inclusion of AI in Indian Society was first mentioned by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, in his budget speech for 2018 – 2019, mandated NITI Aayog to establish the National Program on AI³⁰, with a view to guiding the research and development in new and emerging technologies and the inclusion was also seen as a guiding light for Viksit Bharat 2047. The inclusion of AI in 2018-2019 has left an ever-lasting impact on Indian Society. Thinking of AI, this is all over, every field has included AI and it has helped us in every possible way. Talking specifically about Law Students and Professionals, AI has brought a mold in the field, while AI enhances efficiency for Legal Research but the tendency to generate irrelevant caselaws and inaccurate legal research raises serious concerns about reliability and accountability, yes, as a Law Student, the dependence on Artificial Intelligence for Research, Drafting has almost become common. Students prefer AI over other search engines such as Google these days because it is crisp, fast and concise. Thus, my Research Article would mainly focus on enhancing the analytical ability of Legal Professionals, while reflecting on the limitations and ethical considerations surrounding its use.

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³⁰ Press Information Bureau, GOV'T OF INDIA, MIN. OF FIN. (Feb. 1, 2018, 6:13 PM).

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INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence is shaping the structuring of our Indian Society as well as Legal landscape, offering us the platform for efficiency as well as posing critical threats. Artificial Intelligence is an ever-growing field that is changing our lives rapidly and making us dependent upon it, from personal assistants like Siri & Alexa to Self-Driven cars, AI is rapidly taking over our lifestyle and is providing us the opportunity to upgrade our lives & standard of living as well. The Artificial Intelligence is a rapidly growing field but everything that dives into the Society, it has its own pros and cons, just like how every coin has two sides, Artificial Intelligence is similar to a coin here, it has its own pros and cons, if it's helping us to ease our lives, it's also posing threats to the Human Employment as AI is more efficient, quick and gives information in fraction of second. AI has been used in every field nowadays and the newer generation is absolutely dependent upon the information provided by AI. As a Law Student, the people of my Profession are also heavily dependent upon Artificial Intelligence for quick solutions, faster drafting of documents and getting legal research in seconds. AI has been introduced in Dispute Resolutions as well which has contributed a lot in decreasing the pendency of cases in the field of Law. The "algorithmic justice" has sparked several debates all over the World. The term algorithmic justice was coined by Joy Buolamwini,³¹ who also founded the Algorithmic Justice League at MIT to move toward equitable and accountable use of artificial intelligence (AI). The term "Algorithmic Justice" means AI systems can perpetuate discrimination and violate human rights, and outlines strategies for ensuring that these technologies are fair and equitable. Algorithmic justice involves identifying and mitigating biases inherent in AI algorithms that can lead to discriminatory outcomes against marginalized groups. Such biases often arise from biased training data, flawed algorithmic design, or inadequate oversight. The importance of Algorithmic Justice has been of utmost importance because AI has been cast-off for taking critical decisions such as hiring, lending, healthcare, legal decisions etc, which undermines fairness, accountability and transparency but ensuring that this benefits the Society, the policymakers and developers must ensure that the rigorous detection of hidden bias, secondly the developers should add inclusive data practices that has

³¹ Algorithmic Justice League, *Project Overview* (MIT Media Lab), <https://www.ajl.org> (last visited Aug. 20, 2025).

diverse population data, thirdly the Legal Frameworks should mandate strict guidelines to ensure transparency and space for stakeholders for challenging the unfair and harmful outcomes. Talking about Algorithmic Justice, it puts onto greater significance when talking about Robo Judges or usage of AI in Judicial matters, the Courts all around the World has been instilling the idea of using AI in legal research, predict case outcomes and formation of judgments on precedents, the idea is pretty much efficient oriented but poses equivalent risks as well. The Policy makers and users of such applications need to be extremely mindful and alert as AI doesn't understand the nuances of Justice, Empathy, Fair Judgements. As mentioned earlier, if the algorithm is biased, the Robo-Judges would also deliver biased & partial judgements which wouldn't do justice to the Individuals who approached the Court of Law in order to receive a Fair and Just Judgement.

In context of Dispute Resolution, AI algorithms help in reducing the dependency of the cases and these have been used in the several arenas of Law such as e-commerce, consumer rights etc, they have been useful in regards to saving costs, time and efforts of litigants. In order to end this debate of AI and Law, I would like to add that it's more than technological arenas but more of redefining the Legal Structures, essence of Justice and Fairness in the AI driven generation. Therefore, the Research article would focus on two main objectives:

- AI and the Future of Justice: Dispute Resolution, Society, and Law
- The emergence of Robo-Judges.

IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON SOCIETY & LAW

According to Bernard Marr, the Artificial Intelligence has positive and negative implications in our lives, he quotes that, "as an optimist at heart, the changes would be good but challenges would be faced and we should think to address them now, just like how coins have two sides, the implications of AI also have two sides i.e Positive and Negative implications of AI. One of the pressing implications of AI is, "Artificial Intelligence will definitely cause our workforce to evolve. The alarmist headlines emphasise the loss of jobs to machines, but the real challenge is for humans to find their passion with new responsibilities that require their uniquely human abilities. According to PwC, 7 million existing jobs will be replaced by AI in the UK from 2017-2037, but 7.2 million jobs could be created. This uncertainty and the changes to how some will make a living could be challenging." The major implication would be the Efficiency and decrease in Workforce as AI has been more accurate, faster and efficient in comparison to

Humans. The Artificial Intelligence has kicked in AI-generated girlfriends as well and a keypoint to note here is that AI is also exposed to the younger generation and they are quite familiar with the aspect of AI, ChatGPT etc and they could misuse certain information because all the AI tools have extensive information which is accessible to all age groups. Looking at the negative sides, there are a lot more positive implications which have helped all the generations. The information can be gathered within seconds along with their authentic source and we can trace that information easily. The integration of AI tools in educational environments is reshaping how teaching and learning processes are conducted. AI-powered platforms, such as adaptive learning technologies and intelligent tutoring systems, offer significant potential to personalise education, enhance student engagement, and assist educators in managing classroom dynamics. For example, adaptive learning platforms use AI to tailor educational content to individual student needs, improving learning outcomes and academic performance. The implications of AI on Society has been adverse and I would like to quote something from a Podcast that was discussed about, “How ChatGPT would take over the World?” and it quoted, “ChatGPT never had to take over, you asked ChatGPT too” which showcases the reliance of People on Artificial Intelligence and ChatGPT.

IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON LAW

The impact of AI on Legal Field has been profound, the accuracy and efficiency of AI has taken over the control on Legal Research, as a Law Student, individuals first preferred search engines like Google, Yahoo but now everyone runs to the application or website of OpenAI which has saved time for Legal Scholars and Lawyers because the Legal Research that traditionally takes hours to complete, can be performed within fraction of seconds with appropriate sources and authenticity of the same. AI has not only helped in Legal Research but also in checking and reviewing the Contracts and its clauses as well. AI in minutes can understand the High-risk clauses that help us mitigate the clauses or refine it in the client’s favour. The Legal Professionals also use AI in the context of Streamline routine legal tasks, thus freeing up time for higher-value client interactions, provide predictive insights into potential case outcomes, which can enhance client counselling, offer real-time language translation, which can facilitate global client communication and generate customized reports and updates, thus improving transparency and engagement between lawyer and client. The pros of using AI are endless here but the cons are endless too, the accuracy and efficiency is extremely attractive in context of AI but during certain intervals of life, you need personalisation as well like in Indian Society,

the case of Divorce, Child Custody (basically Family Law) needs human touch and empathy, which AI lacks, and While AI can assist in many areas, it cannot substitute human empathy, judgment, and intuition.³² This may limit its usefulness in comprehending nuanced interpretations of law or understanding the emotional components often involved in trial cases. In other words, AI does not have a heart, brain, or personality. It merely contains and provides data. Because databases are used to train AI, the AI program becomes vulnerable to the implicit biases of the databases used to train it. In a society where customer service is king, the personal touch that can be offered only by people and natural human emotion is lost, thereby risking a diminishment in attorney-client relationships. Lawyers typically get “repeat” clients for a reason. Part of that is how connected and understood the client feels by their lawyer. Overreliance on AI may get you accurate data, but it can never replace a personal touch, no matter how well AI tries to emulate it. One of the most horrifying things about AI is the incorrect research or data provided which lands up lawyers in trouble and then recently the Delhi High Court stated that, “Artificial intelligence (AI) can substitute neither the human intelligence nor the humane element in the adjudicatory process, the Delhi High Court has held and said ChatGPT can’t be the basis of adjudication of legal or factual issues in a court of law. Justice Prathiba M Singh stated that “the accuracy and reliability of AI-generated data is still in the grey area and at best, such a tool can be utilised for a preliminary understanding or for preliminary research”³³. Therefore, Artificial Intelligence is extremely useful but then again it isn’t reliable in terms of information especially in Legal fields, therefore the inclusion of AI in the Legal field in India is not so prevalent and it would take another decade to receive reliable and authentic information from AI keeping in mind the Legal fraternity.

THE EMERGENCE OF ROBO JUDGES:

The concept of “robo-judges” computer-based systems aiding or ruling legal matters has evoked controversy in India. While complete automation of adjudication does not go along with constitutional democracy, AI can be used as a means to enhance judicial efficiency. India has a huge pendency of more than 4.4 crore cases in courts, where procrastination erodes the basic right to speedy justice under Article 21 of the Constitution (acknowledged in *Hussainara*

³² Charles R. Nesson, *The Mission of Harvard in the Age of Artificial Intelligence*, THE HARVARD CRIMSON (Jan. 30, 2025), <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2025/1/30/nesson-harvard-ai-mission/>.

³³ Simranjeet & Ridhi, *Artificial Intelligence Cannot Substitute Human Intelligence in Adjudicatory Process: Delhi High Court Refuses to Rely on CHATGPT Responses*, SCC TIMES BLOG (Aug. 28, 2023), <https://www.scconline.com/blog>.

*Khatoon v. State of Bihar, 1979*³⁴). On this front, AI provides useful support in legal research, identification of precedents, summarization, and docket management. The Supreme Court has already begun taking measures in this direction. The SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Courts Efficiency)³⁵ initiative, initiated in 2021 under the e-Committee of Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, offers judges AI-based support for research. Likewise, programs such as SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) to machine translate judgments into local languages indicate the contribution of AI to more inclusive justice. In *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India (2020)*³⁶, the Court itself recognized the increasing significance of technology in balancing rights and governance. Yet, dangers lurk. Algorithmic bias, transparency deficits, and infrastructural inequalities arouse fears about fairness and accountability. In contrast to Western nations, India's social heterogeneity and uneven digital reach necessitate guarded embracing. The NITI Aayog's "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence" (2018) also prioritized ethical deployment of AI in governance, including the judiciary. Therefore, in India too, "robo-judges" should be decision-support systems and not substitutes. They could minimize delays, encourage consistency, and increase accessibility, but the last word has to be with human judges to ensure judicial transparency, ensuring that the constitutional principles are upheld. The emergence of Robo-Judges is not seen so prominently in India but AI has been used in certain Indian Courts like Delhi High Court in context of writing the Judgements and Orders given by the Honorable Judge in the Court of Law which has affected the workforce in Stenography as they specialise in the field of converting spoken words into written texts. The Indian Judiciary has included AI to an extent but again it doesn't hold immense trust on Artificial Intelligence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research adopted a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. This approach was chosen to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on society. Books and articles from academic libraries provided theoretical foundations, while data was gathered from credible online journals such as the Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research and International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology. These sources provided peer-reviewed insights, case commentaries, and contemporary legal analysis relevant to the research. Peer-reviewed

³⁴ Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar, 1979 SCR (3) 532.

³⁵ Press information bureau release on 25 JUL 2025 3:44PM (Release ID: 2148356).

³⁶ Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India, (2020) 3 SCC 637.

insights, case studies, and analysis of certain research papers taken by authentic sources in order to understand the implications in a better manner.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on AI's impact on society and law highlights its transformative potential as well as the ethical, social, and legal challenges it poses. The articles and papers I have studied on Algorithm Justice show that perpetuate discrimination through biased data, flawed design, or lack of oversight, emphasizing the need for fairness, transparency, and human accountability. Research on AI in dispute resolution and predictive analysis in Courts demonstrates efficiency but also lacks the Human Touch at times, AI can write Judgements but certain disputes and laws need empathy and understanding which AI lacks as of now, but sooner or later, the advancements would help us combat this issue as well. As a Student researching in this field of study, scholars have researched extensively, but the gaps remain regarding the standardized form of dispute resolution, fairness assessments and practical frameworks for smaller courts and firms. The Introduction of AI in the Legal field and the Judgements written by AI in the Courts of Law would be discussed further. This research addressed those gaps and discusses the additions to the Society in context of Artificial Intelligence.

1. *"The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Society"* (Adere, 2023)³⁷

The existing scholarship on Artificial Intelligence (AI) highlights its multidimensional effects on the economy, society, and ethics. The literature converges on a dual narrative: while AI has the capacity to improve healthcare, education, and economic productivity, it simultaneously presents challenges of inequality, algorithmic bias, and ethical accountability. Scholars agree that the benefits of AI must be balanced by robust governance and responsible deployment.

2. *"Exploring ChatGPT and its impact on Society"* (Lodder, A. R., & Zeleznikow, J. (2024)).³⁸

Recent academic research has investigated the influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on legal decision-making and the resolution of disputes. The existing literature emphasizes both technological progress and ethical considerations. Initial studies concentrate on the promise of AI-enhanced Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) systems to improve efficiency, lower expenses, and offer scalable access to justice. Scholars contend that machine learning algorithms can aid

³⁷ Marr, B. (2021, July 13). *What is the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on society?* Bernard Marr. <https://bernardmarr.com/what-is-the-impact-of-artificial-intelligence-ai-on-society/>.

³⁸ MdA Haque & S. Li, *Exploring CHATGPT and Its Impact on Society*, 1 (arXiv.org, 25 March 2024), <https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.17823>.

in predicting case outcomes, evaluating evidence, and formulating judicial reasoning, thus alleviating the burden on overloaded courts. Nevertheless, researchers also warn against an overdependence on AI, highlighting concerns regarding algorithmic transparency, inherent biases, and the potential diminishment of judicial discretion. The ongoing discussion revolves around whether AI should function solely as a supportive tool or if partial automation of the adjudication process is feasible. The current body of literature also points out regulatory deficiencies, particularly in maintaining transparency, explainability, and guarantees of due process.

3. (*John-Stewart Gordon, 2021 – “AI and law: ethical, legal, and socio-political implications”*)³⁹

Research on artificial intelligence and law is increasingly centered on the ethical, legal, and socio-political challenges posed by swift technological advancements. Gordon (2021) initiates the discussion by highlighting that AI already impacts areas such as finance, parole, and employment, while simultaneously raising issues related to machine bias, opaque decision-making processes, and violations of fundamental rights. Gunkel (2012) endorses a phenomenological and social-relational viewpoint, while Wales dismisses the concept of robot personhood due to the lack of consciousness and self-awareness. Gordon himself posits that although current robots do not meet the criteria for personhood, future developments may challenge this viewpoint. Another significant theme is moral agency: Veliz contends that algorithms are devoid of sentience and therefore cannot be considered moral agents, comparing them to ‘moral zombies.’

FINDING OF THE STUDY

The findings of the research article is that Artificial Intelligence is considered useful, accurate and precise but should be used with caution and should not be misused by the younger generation who has exposure to the following technologies. Firstly, the concept of algorithmic justice highlights that, without oversight, AI systems may perpetuate discrimination and violate essential rights due to biased datasets and unclear design. Secondly, although “robo-judges” cannot substitute for human decision-makers within India’s constitutional system, AI-driven decision-support tools like SUPACE and SUVAS indicate the judiciary’s readiness to embrace

³⁹ J.-S. Gordon, *AI and Law: Ethical, Legal, and Socio-Political Implications - AI & Society*, AI & SOCIETY (SpringerLink, 26 March 2021), <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00146-021-01190-4>.

technology to tackle significant backlogs and improve accessibility. Thirdly, the use of AI in dispute resolution, particularly through Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) indicates potential for speeding up low-value cases, enhancing efficiency, and lowering costs, although safeguards such as human oversight and appeal processes are crucial. Fourthly, the legal profession is experiencing a fundamental transformation: automation is eliminating repetitive legal tasks while simultaneously creating new roles in AI governance, ethics, and technology law. Significantly, there are still gaps in standardized fairness assessments, long-term evaluations of AI-assisted dispute resolution, and infrastructural capabilities in developing nations like India. In summary, the findings emphasize that AI should serve as a supportive tool improving justice delivery without undermining the constitutional principles of fairness, accountability, and human dignity.

CONCLUSION

The Research Article focuses on Artificial Intelligence and its implications on Society and Law. The topic has been extensively researched but then the gap between the implications of AI in the context of Indian Judiciary is uninvestigated & little-known but the implications of AI on Indian Society has been researched well & talked about substantially. My article focuses more on the Legal Implications of AI, how it has helped the Legal Scholars and Advocates in Legal Research but how it affects at times because of Algorithm Justice which ends up giving biased and one-sided judgements which affects the Justice System of India and the sentiments of Individuals who actually seek Fair Delivery of Judgements and in India the people resort Courts for Justice.