



A Study on Generative Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice: Opportunities, Risks and Regulatory Framework in India

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Abstract

Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) has developed as a transformative technology in the legal sector. It is offering many solutions for legal research, providing innovative ideas for the legal research method, document drafting, contract analysis, case prediction, and client support services. In India, the adoption of Generative AI is steadily increasing among law firms, corporate legal departments, and judicial institutions. It is improving the efficiency, reducing the costs, and it helps to access justice immediately sometimes. But the integration of AI into legal practice also presents some risks which include data privacy, confidentiality, algorithmic bias, accuracy of legal outputs, intellectual property rights, and accountability for AI-generated decisions.

Nowadays many advocates are using the AI tools for the case laws and which creates the AI hallucination and that forces the courts to waste valuable time and resources verifying references. This delays the judicial process. This paper analyses both the opportunities and challenges presented by Generative AI, this study emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and adaptive regulatory framework that promotes innovation while safeguarding legal rights, professional ethics, and public trust in the justice system. This research provides awareness about the Governing Acts and Regulations which is governing the usage of the Artificial Intelligence in the legal practice. The research discusses about the development of clear guidelines, and governance standards to ensure the responsible and ethical use of AI technologies within the legal sector.

The findings aim to contribute to the growing academic and policy discourse on AI governance and provide valuable insights for legal practitioners, policymakers, regulators, and researchers seeking to facilitate the sustainable integration of Generative AI into the Indian legal system. This research provides many suggestions for governing the AI in the Legal practice and how to avoid the mistakes while using the AI tools. The research examines the "Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026" is currently a draft released by the Supreme Court of India's Artificial Intelligence Committee.

Keywords: Generative Artificial Intelligence, Technology, Legal Practice, AI hallucination, Regulatory framework.

1. Introduction

Artificial Intelligence is one of the most important part in today's modern World. We are using the Artificial Intelligence in all the fields and through this AI we can avoid spending time with the particular work or field. The use of Generative AI in legal practice offers several opportunities. It can reduce the time required for legal research, help in preparing drafts, identify relevant legal provisions, organise large volumes of documents, and improve access to legal information. AI-based tools may also assist courts and legal institutions in translation, transcription, case management, scheduling, and digitisation of records. In a country like India, where courts handle a large number of pending cases and legal documents, AI can support the justice delivery system by improving efficiency and reducing administrative burdens. In India, there is no separate and complete law exclusively

regulating the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice. However, existing laws such as the Advocates Act, 1961, Bar Council of India Rules, Information Technology Act, 2000, and Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 provide certain principles relating to professional responsibility, data protection, and accountability. The proposed Draft Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026 also highlight the importance of human supervision, disclosure, verification, and responsibility while using AI in judicial processes.

2. Statement of the Problem

The increasing use of Generative AI tools like ChatGPT by advocates for legal drafting, research, and case law identification has created concerns regarding the accuracy, authenticity, ethical implications, and legal accountability of

AI-generated content. In India, the lack of a comprehensive regulatory framework governing AI-assisted legal practice raises challenges relating to professional ethics, client confidentiality, data security, and responsibility for incorrect or fabricated legal information. This study aims to investigate these issues and evaluate whether the current legal framework is sufficient to regulate the growing use of Generative AI in the legal profession.

3. Review of Literature

Rajat Sethi, Deborshi Barat and Rohin Goyal (2023) highlight that on the question of regulating artificial intelligence ("AI"), India's position is not yet clear. In April this year, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ("MeitY") had stated that the government did not have plans to introduce a specific law to govern the growth of AI in the country. By early June, however, it was clarified that the government would regulate AI after all – at least to protect digital users from harm, likely through the proposed Digital India Act ("DIA"). In this regard, it is possible that MeitY's re-articulated position has been influenced by developments in the European Union ("EU") – where parliamentary committees adopted a draft negotiating mandate (a compromise text) in May on establishing the world's first harmonized rules for AI systems – based, in turn, on the level of risk they pose to safety, livelihood, and rights. Further, members of the European Parliament adopted its negotiating position on the Artificial Intelligence Act (the "Proposed AI Act") on June 14, ahead of talks with EU member states on the final shape of the law, aiming to reach agreement by the end of 2023 ^[1].

One Nation One License One Payment (2025) states that Balancing AI Innovation and Copyright Artificial Intelligence holds out the potential of immense benefits for mankind. It can revolutionise healthcare by enhancing patient care and accurate diagnosis. Quality education can be made more accessible and inclusive with the use of AI. It can support disaster management, boost productivity and research, streamline and enhance government service delivery to citizens, leading to a far more sustainable and efficient world. According to the United Nations, Sustainable Development Goal 1 ("SDG1") 'No Poverty - end poverty in all its forms everywhere' is not on track and "if current trend persists, estimated 575 million people will still be living in extreme poverty by 2030 ^[2]".

Rajkhanna and Rabbiraj (2023) emphasize that AI's influence extends to legal education and pedagogy. As AI continues to transform the legal industry, legal educators must adapt their curricula to prepare law students for these technological shifts. This adaptation ensures that future legal professionals are equipped to leverage AI while addressing its ethical considerations. AI can significantly enhance legal research capabilities, potentially impacting how lawyers operate and requiring law schools to update their teaching methodologies accordingly.

4. Research Gap of the Study

Existing studies mainly focus on the general opportunities and risks of Artificial Intelligence in the legal sector. However, there is limited research on the actual use of Generative AI tools by advocates for legal research, drafting, and finding case laws in India. Many studies do not specifically examine the problem of AI-generated fake case laws and citations used in legal proceedings. This paper analyses the proposed Draft Regulations for Use of Artificial

Intelligence in Courts, 2026, issued by the Supreme Court of India. Therefore, this study fills the gap by examining Generative AI in legal practice along with the challenges and regulatory issues arising from the draft framework.

5. Objectives of the Study

- i). To analyse the role and growing use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in legal practice in India.
- ii). To examine the opportunities offered by AI in legal research, drafting, document analysis, and case management.
- iii). To find out the risks and challenges faced by advocates while using AI tools for legal work.
- iv). To analyse the issue of AI-generated fake case laws, incorrect citations, and their impact on court proceedings.
- v). To examine the effectiveness of the Draft Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026 in ensuring accountability, verification, and responsible use of AI.

6. Methodology

This research is based on both doctrinal and non-doctrinal research. The sources of data collected from different newspaper, journal, magazine and e-resources. The statistical tool of the research is average and percentage method. It is used such as the sample size of the respondent is 79 respondents. The duration of the research is 1 month. The jurisdiction of the research is within Tamil Nadu.

7. Significance of the Study

This study is useful for readers, including advocates, law students, legal researchers, and law firms, because it provides awareness about the opportunities and risks of using Generative Artificial Intelligence in legal practice. It helps readers to understand how AI can assist in legal research, drafting, document analysis, and case management and also highlighting the problems such as AI hallucination, data privacy, confidentiality, bias, and overdependence on technology.

The study is also beneficial for the Government, judiciary, and regulatory authorities because it highlights the need for a clear legal and ethical framework to govern the use of AI in the legal profession. It may help the policymakers in developing guidelines relating to data protection, accountability, transparency, professional ethics, and verification of AI-generated legal content. The findings can support the Government in promoting responsible innovation for protecting the plaintiffs, advocates, and the justice delivery system from the misuse of AI.

8. Hypothesis of the Study

H₁: The usage of AI in Legal Practice creates more problems such as lack of confidentiality and lack of professional ethics than solutions.

H₂: AI can be used for stereotype related problems but not suitable for understanding the human emotions.

9. Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to a small geographical area within Tamil Nadu and is based on the responses of only 100 respondents. Therefore, the findings may not fully represent the views and experiences of advocates, law students, law firms, and legal professionals across India. The study is conducted within a limited period of 2 months, which restricts detailed long-term analysis of AI developments in legal practice. Since Generative AI technology is rapidly changing,

the findings may become outdated with new technological and legal developments. The research also depends partly on respondents' personal opinions, which may contain bias.

10. Result and Discussions

A). Doctrinal Research

10.1. AI in Judicial Process:

Government investment under eCourts Phase III signals a long-term commitment to strengthening India's justice delivery through responsible technology use. AI is supporting courts through tools like SUPACE and AI-based transcription and translation deployed by the Supreme Court and several High Courts. These tools improve efficiency by automated filing, intelligent scheduling, enhancing the Case Information System and communicating with the litigants through chatbots. AI adoption is cautious and controlled, ensuring that technology assists but never replaces judicial decision-making [3].

10.2. Government's Investment in AI for Judiciary:

In 2020, the Central Government of India increased the outlay for Digital India to USD 477 million to boost AI, IoT, Big Data, Cybersecurity, Machine Learning and Robotics [4]. India's flagship digital initiative i.e. Digital India aims to make the internet more accessible, promoting e-governance, e banking, e-education, and e-health [5]. In the 2019 Union Budget, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said the government would offer industry relevant skill training for 10 million youth in India in technologies like AI, Big Data, and robotics [6].

Additionally, policy-level initiatives by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and programmes around AI by NASSCOM and Defence Research & Development Organization (DRDO) have laid the groundwork for future disruption and created a roadmap for AI in India [3]. One such initiative was establishing the Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (CAIR), a laboratory of the DRDO, in 2014 for research and development in AI, robotics, command and control, networking, information and communication security [7].

The Indian government has demonstrated a strong commitment to digital transformation in the judiciary by allocating Rs. 7,210 crores to implement e-Courts Phase III. Rs. 53.57 crore is earmarked explicitly for Future Technological Advancement, including AI and blockchain, across High Courts in India up to 2027. This financial backing underscores the government's recognition of AI's potential to enhance judicial efficiency and accessibility [8].

10.3. Opportunities of AI in Legal Decision Making:

AI-powered tools are installed to optimise court scheduling, reduce delays, and ensure timely hearings. Predictive analytics can assess case timelines, offering valuable insights into probable outcomes based on historical data. This will save the time of the people and provide justice as soon as possible.

The Courts in India use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) which transforms scanned, image-based, or handwritten legal files into editable, searchable machine-readable text. In the judicial process, it digitizes bulky paper records, significantly reducing case research time from days to minutes while enabling seamless digital workflows. AI-driven document automation and OCR technologies are enhancing the accuracy and speed of filing legal documents. These systems minimise manual data entry, improving efficiency and reducing

administrative burdens on court staff.

Natural language processing tools revolutionise legal research by providing judges and lawyers quick access to relevant precedents and judgments but they are needed to check the judgements with authorised websites. Additionally, AI-based translation systems facilitate multilingual access to legal resources. It accelerates case analysis and improves access to justice while keeping the judge as the final decision-maker.

AI-powered chatbots are deployed to assist litigants by providing real-time case updates and procedural guidance. Unlike traditional rule-based bots that rely on strict scripts, they understand natural language, learn from interactions, and generate unique responses in real-time. It reduces the dependency on court officials for basic queries and improves use engagement with the judicial system.

Acknowledging the imperative of data protection, a sub-committee composed of High Court judges and technical specialists has been constituted to guarantee secure connectivity and authentication protocols. This committee evaluates and enhances the e-Courts project's digital infrastructure to protect citizen privacy [9].

AI handles the digitization, classification, and summarization of heavy filings and evidence, converting hours of manual reading into seconds of synthesis [10].

10.4. Rules for Advocates Regarding AI

Some Advocates use public, web-based AI tools (like ChatGPT or Copilot) to draft documents or summarize case files those AI tools can leak sensitive client information into public training models, breaching attorney-client privilege.

Generative AI models are known for "hallucinate" case laws. Sometimes Advocates use AI tools to take case laws it generates hallucinate case laws which means in generative AI, a hallucination occurs when the system confidently invents false information such as making up fictional legal precedents, case numbers, or quotes that look entirely authentic. When lawyers or litigants submit these AI-generated "cases" to courts, it leads to real legal sanctions for professional misconduct [11].

Advocates must ensure that any AI tool or platform used complies with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, particularly when handling sensitive litigant data.

Advocates and courts are strictly barred from using AI for predictive profiling, witness credibility assessment, surveillance, or determining case outcomes like bail eligibility or sentencing [12].

10.5. Challenges in adopting AI in Indian Legal Practice:

i). **Data Privacy and Ethical Concerns:** One of the major concerns associated with the use of AI in the legal field in India is data privacy. Legal professionals handle sensitive client data, and AI tools require access to this data to function effectively. However, India's data protection laws remain underdeveloped, with the Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB) currently in draft form. The absence of clear regulations poses a risk to both clients and law firms regarding data breaches, unauthorized access, and misuse of personal information.

ii). **Regulatory and Institutional Barriers:** The Indian legal framework does not yet fully accommodate the use of AI tools in legal practice. Although the use of AI in the legal field is growing, there are no clear regulations or guidelines governing its implementation. Additionally, Indian courts have been slow to adopt technology, and AI integration in judicial decision-making is still far from

being a reality. As AI continues to shape the legal industry, the need for a legal framework that ensures transparency, accountability, and fairness in its use becomes crucial. This includes creating standards for AI algorithms, establishing ethical guidelines, and enhancing judicial understanding of AI^[13].

- iii). **Risk of Fake Case Laws and Citations:** Generative AI tools may produce case laws, judgments, legal provisions, or citations that do not actually exist. This happens because AI generates responses based on patterns in data and may present false information in a convincing legal format. If an advocate uses such fabricated citations in pleadings, written submissions, or court arguments without verification, it can mislead the court and harm the advocate's professional reputation. Therefore, advocates must verify AI-generated case laws through reliable legal databases, official court websites, and authentic law reports before relying on them.
- iv). **Lack of Human Legal Judgment:** Artificial Intelligence can process legal data and identify relevant cases quickly, but it cannot fully apply human legal judgment. Legal disputes often involve emotions, fairness, social conditions, moral values, and the specific circumstances of each party. An advocate must interpret the law carefully, understand the client's situation, and decide the best legal strategy. AI may provide general answers, but it cannot replace the reasoning, empathy, ethical responsibility, and practical experience of a legal professional.
- v). **Overdependence on Technology:** Overdependence on AI tools may reduce the independent legal research, drafting, analytical thinking, and problem-solving skills of advocates. If lawyers rely completely on AI for preparing pleadings, finding case laws, drafting contracts, or giving legal opinions, they may fail to properly understand the facts and legal issues of a case. This can result in errors, weak arguments, and poor representation before the court. Therefore, AI should be used only as a supporting tool, while final legal decisions and professional judgment must remain with the advocate.

10.6. Regulatory Framework in India for governing AI:

- i). **The Advocates Act, 1961:** The legal profession in India is governed primarily by the Advocates Act, 1961. Section 35 of the Act empowers disciplinary authorities to punish advocates for professional or other misconduct^[14]. Lawyers cannot delegate their core professional judgment, responsibility, or duty of confidentiality to any AI tool.
- ii). **Bar Council of India (BCI) Rules:** The Bar Council of India Rules on Professional Standards and Etiquette require advocates to act in a dignified manner and refrain from misleading the court. It emphasizes a lawyer's ultimate accountability. Using AI for drafting or research should not be accepted by the court, which may lead to misrepresentation, or reliance on "hallucinated" (fake) case citations.
- iii). **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023:** It restricts for uploading the client data and Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in the AI tools for drafting and getting the summary of the document. The data which is uploaded in public or unsecured AI model that might use the data for further training. The law firms and advocates are directly liable for protecting client information and ensuring AI vendors maintain rigorous

safeguards.

- iv). **Information Technology Act, 2000:** In legal practice, the advocates must satisfy the certification requirements under Section 65B for any AI-generated research, analysis, or transcripts submitted to courts. It bridges traditional law and artificial intelligence. Lawyers must trace the origin of AI outputs to authenticate them.
- v). **Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026 (Draft)**^[15]: The Supreme Court has released draft regulations on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in courts, allowing lawyers and litigants to use AI tools in legal work while requiring disclosure of such use. The proposed framework makes clear that the power to decide questions of law, fact and justice will remain exclusively with judges. The draft Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026, released by the Supreme Court's AI Committee for public consultation until June 20, would apply to the Supreme Court, High Courts, subordinate courts, tribunals and statutory adjudicatory bodies nationwide^[16].

Reason for this Draft

The regulations place responsibility on litigants and lawyers for the content they submit. If AI-generated material is found to be false, fabricated, misleading or inaccurate, the person filing it would remain fully accountable and could not cite the AI-generated nature of the material as a defence. The framework is anchored in the principle of "human primacy", stipulating that AI must function only as an assistive tool and cannot replace the independent exercise of judicial authority. Final responsibility for decisions on facts, law and justice would continue to rest with judges and court officials, who likewise cannot rely on AI errors or hallucinations to justify incorrect decisions. Recognising the risks posed by AI hallucinations, the draft requires verification of AI-generated outputs before their use in judicial processes^[17].

10.7. Case Laws:

- i). **Greenopolis Welfare Association (GWA) v. Narender Singh and Ors (2025):** The petitioner, Greenopolis Welfare Association (GWA), approached the Delhi High Court contesting a trial court order that had restricted them from filing their written statement while allowing the claims of several individual homebuyers they are represented by Narender Singh and others. The petitioner's legal counsel cited multiple case laws and presented in the court to support their legal arguments. However, during the arguments, opposing counsel exposed that the precedents cited did not exist, and several quoted paragraphs were entirely fabricated. In this appears to be one of the first instances of alleged "AI hallucination" before the Delhi High Court, a petition was dismissed as withdrawn after it was revealed that the plea relied on fabricated case law and non-existent judicial precedents^[18].
- ii). **Gummadi Usha Rani v. Sure Mallikarjuna Rao (2026)**^[19]: In a civil suit for an injunction, the Trial Court appointed an Advocate Commissioner to note the physical features of the disputed property. The petitioners challenged the Commissioner's report, but the Trial Court dismissed their objections. In drafting its dismissal order, the Trial Court unintentionally relied on four case law precedents that were later discovered to be fabricated (hallucinated) by an AI tool. The petitioners appealed to the Andhra Pradesh High

Court, pointing out that the lower court's citations were fake. The High Court identified the synthetic nature of the citations, but ultimately dismissed the revision petition, ruling that referencing AI-generated cases doesn't invalidate a judgment as long as the underlying legal principle is sound ^[20]. The petitioners took this matter to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled that relying on fake, AI-generated judgments are not merely an "error in decision-making," but constitutes professional misconduct with potential legal consequences ^[21].

iii). M/s Marhabba Overseas Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India:

The petitioner challenged a GST adjudication order and notice dated 29 June 2025 issued by the tax authorities. The Additional Commissioner relied on several High Court and Supreme Court judgments to support the tax demand. During the proceedings, it was discovered that many of the cited judgments were non-existent and AI-generated. Some existing cases were also wrongly attributed to different courts and cited without verification. The petitioner approached the Gujarat High Court, which examined the validity of the order based on these incorrect citations.

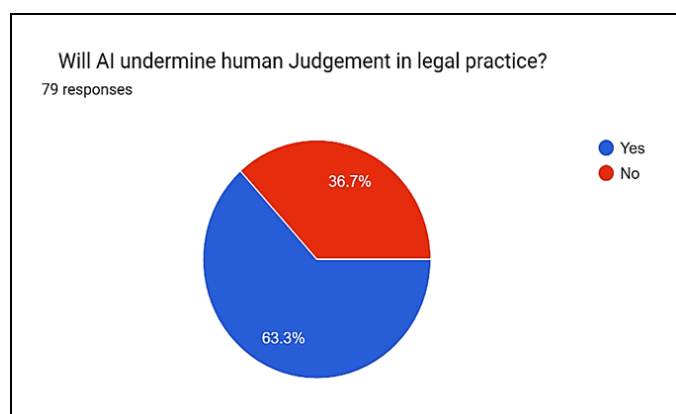
The Court made the following important prima facie observation *"The reasonings/findings recorded by the respondent-Commissioner... is flawed and deceptive. It appears that the Commissioner, without reading the actual judgements, has followed the AI generated citations and case law."* The Court also indicated that guidelines/parameters may be required for quasi-judicial authorities while relying on judicial precedents ^[22].

iv). Arunangshu Chakraborty v. KMDA (2026): In Arunangshu Chakraborty v. KMDA (2026), the petitioner challenged the allotment of two plots by KMDA to a cooperative housing society, alleging that the allotment was made without following proper procedures and in violation of Article 14 of the Constitution. The petitioner argued that KMDA acted arbitrarily, ignored eligibility norms, and lacked authority to allot the land. The case primarily concerns the legality, transparency, and fairness of public land allotment by a statutory authority ^[23].

These matters became a landmark cautionary tale for legal professionals in India regarding the risks of unchecked artificial intelligence in drafting petitions. The High Court and The Supreme Court highlighted the critical necessity for human verification of AI-generated content before it is submitted to the court.

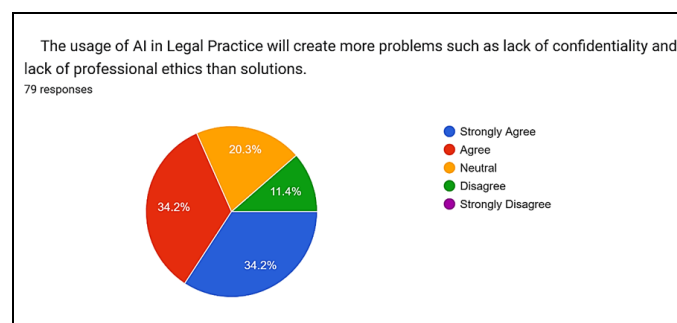
B). Non-doctrinal Research

i). Will AI undermine human judgement in legal practice?



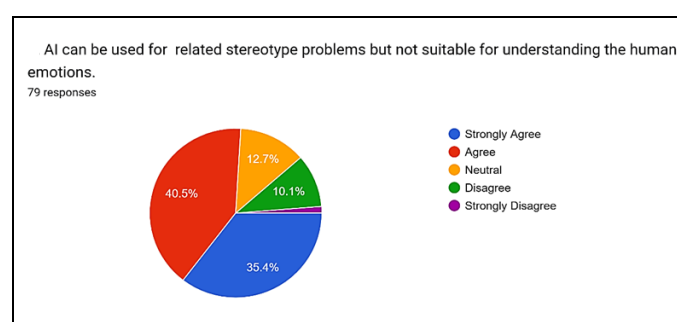
The total number of the respondents are 79 in that 63.3 percentage of the respondents answered "Yes" and 36.7 Percentage of the respondents answered "No". This result indicates that a majority of the respondents believe that the increased use of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice may reduce or affect the role of human judgment. However, 36.7% of the respondents believe that AI will not undermine human judgment because AI can be used only as a supporting tool.

ii). The usage of AI in legal practice will create more problems such as lack of confidentiality and lack of professional ethics than solutions.



The pie chart shows that 34.2 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed and another 34.2 percentage of the respondents agreed with the statement. This means that total 68.4 percentage of the respondents believe that the use of AI in legal practice may create serious concerns, especially regarding client confidentiality and professional ethics. Further, 20.3% of respondents remained neutral, showing that they may be uncertain about whether AI will create more benefits or problems. Only 11.4 percentage disagreed with the statement, while no significant percentage strongly disagreed. Therefore, the findings indicate that a majority of respondents are concerned that AI may create more risks than solutions in legal practice.

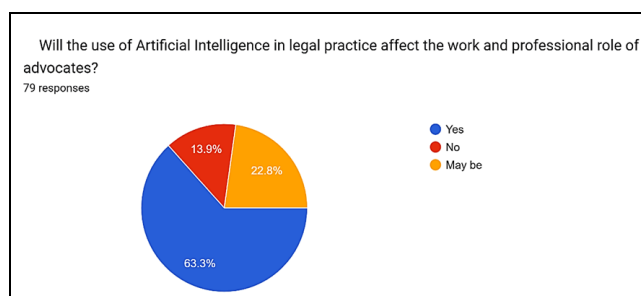
iii). AI can be used for related stereotype problems but not suitable for understanding the human emotions.



The chart shows that a majority of respondents expressed a positive opinion. 40.5 percentage of the respondents agreed and 35.4 percentage strongly agreed, meaning that 75.9 percentage of the respondents believe that AI may be useful in addressing stereotype-related issues but cannot properly understand human emotions. 12.7 percentage of the respondents remained neutral, showing that some respondents were uncertain about AI's emotional understanding. On the other hand, 10.1 percentage of the respondents disagreed and a very small percentage strongly disagreed with this. AI may provide quick information, but it cannot fully understand human emotions, fairness, social circumstances, and the

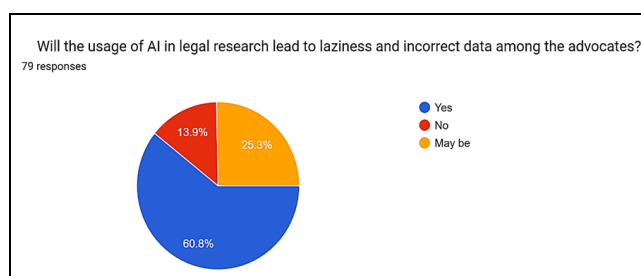
unique facts of every case.

iv). Will the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice affect the work and professional role of advocates?



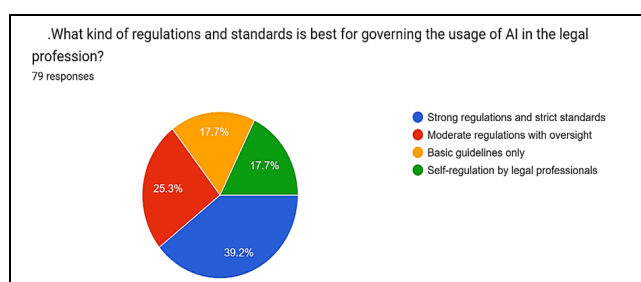
This pie chart shows that 79 respondents in that 63.3 percentage stated “Yes”, showing that most people believe AI will affect the work and professional role of advocates. This indicates that AI may change legal research, drafting, document review, and case analysis in legal practice. 22.8 percentage of the respondents responded “May be,” showing that some respondents are uncertain about the extent of AI’s impact. Only 13.9 percentage of the respondents answered “No,” indicating that fewer respondents believe AI will not significantly affect advocates. Overall, the survey suggests that AI is expected to influence the legal profession.

v). Will the usage of AI in legal research lead to laziness and incorrect data among the advocates?



This pie chart shows that 60.8 percentage of the respondents answered “Yes,” indicating that most respondents believe the use of AI in legal research may lead to laziness and incorrect data among advocates. This shows concern that advocates may depend too much on AI-generated content without properly verifying legal information and case laws. 25.3 percentage of the respondents responded “May be,” suggesting that some respondents are uncertain about whether AI will create such negative effects. Only 13.9 percentage of the respondents answered “No,” showing that a smaller group believes AI will not lead to laziness or inaccurate legal research.

vi). What kind of regulations and standards is best for governing the usage of AI in the legal profession?



This pie chart shows that 39.2 percentage of the respondents preferred strong regulations and strict standards for governing AI use in the legal profession. This shows that many respondents believe AI should be controlled through clear legal rules and professional safeguards. 25.3 percentage of the respondents supported moderate regulations with oversight, indicating the need for balanced monitoring rather than excessive restrictions. 17.7 percentage preferred only basic guidelines, showing that some respondents favour flexible rules for AI usage. Another 17.7 percentage supported self-regulation by legal professionals, trusting advocates to use AI responsibly. Overall, the majority supports some form of regulation to ensure accountability, accuracy, and ethical use of AI. The findings suggest that a proper regulatory framework is necessary to prevent misuse of AI in legal practice.

11. Testing of Hypothesis

H₁: The usage of AI in Legal Practice creates more problems such as lack of confidentiality and lack of professional ethics than solutions.

A majority of respondents 68.4 percentage believe that AI in legal practice raises concerns about client confidentiality and professional ethics. About 20.3 percentage of the respondents were neutral, while only 11.4 percentage of the respondents disagreed. Overall, the findings indicate that respondents perceive AI as posing more risks than benefits, emphasizing the need for proper regulation and ethical safeguards.

H₂: AI can be used for stereotype related problems but not suitable for understanding the human emotions.

The findings show that 75.9 percentage of respondents agree that AI can help reduce stereotype-related issues but cannot fully understand human emotions. About 12.7 percentage remained neutral, indicating uncertainty. Only 10.1 percentage disagreed, while very few strongly disagreed. Overall, respondents believe AI is useful but has limitations in understanding emotions, fairness, and the unique circumstances of legal cases. This highlights the importance of human judgment alongside AI in legal practice.

The data collected and analysed in the present study favours the Hypotheses, therefore the hypotheses are accepted. Hence they are null hypotheses.

12. Conclusion

Generative Artificial Intelligence has become an important supporting tool in legal practice in India. It can assist advocates and courts in legal research, drafting, document review, summarize the document, marking the important points, translation, case management, and access to legal information. The study shows that AI can improve efficiency, save time, reduce administrative work, and make legal services more accessible. However, the findings also reveal that AI tools may sometimes lead to the AI hallucination and AI cannot replace the human judgment, empathy, ethical responsibility, and professional experience of advocates and judges. Most respondents believed that AI would affect the professional role of advocates and that may lead to overdependence and incorrect information.

The study further concludes that the use of AI in legal practice requires strong regulations, professional guidelines, and human supervision. Advocates must double check the AI-generated case laws, citations, and legal content through authorised legal sources before using them in court. Client confidentiality and personal data must also be protected while

using AI tools. Therefore, AI should be used only as an assistive tool and not as a substitute for legal reasoning or judicial decision-making. A clear regulatory framework, ethical standards, accountability mechanisms, and proper training for legal professionals are necessary to ensure the responsible and effective use of AI in the Indian legal system.

13. Suggestion

- i). AI should be used as a supporting tool rather than a substitute for the professional judgment of advocates and judges. Human verification must always be ensured before relying on AI-generated legal content.
- ii). Regular training programs should be conducted to improve legal professionals' understanding of AI tools and their limitations.
- iii). The government should establish clear regulations and ethical guidelines for the use of AI in the legal profession and those should ensure transparency, accountability, and data privacy.
- iv). AI-generated case laws, citations, and legal opinions should always be cross-verified with authentic legal databases through this we can avoid the AI hallucination.
- v). Law schools and bar associations should incorporate AI and legal technology into their curriculum and continuing legal education. This will help the future advocates to use AI effectively and responsibly.
- vi). Confidential client information entered into AI platforms should be protected through strict cybersecurity measures and privacy safeguards and legal professionals must avoid sharing sensitive data with unsecured AI tools.

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