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Role of Artificial Intelligence in Developing Criminal Justice System in India: An Analytical & Legal Framework

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ABSTRACT

The conjunction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the criminal justice system depict once-in-a-lifespan expectation to modify and transfigure how justice is delivered in our society. Artificial intelligence has the possibilities and implicit aftermath of innate biases, enhance and upgrade resource allocation, and promote decision-making processes. However, while we embrace AI's evolutionary and extraordinary power & ability, we must go ahead with prudence, assuring that humane philosophy, virtuous elements, clarity, obviousness, and accountability drive its adoption.

The mutual interaction between humans and AI has the capability to establish a fair, efficient, and just criminal justice system. We can reduce prejudices that have plagued the criminal justice system for few decades by exploiting and manipulating AI's logical competence. Personalized & intuitive judgements influenced by race, gender, or socioeconomic factors can be weakened by objective data-driven decision-making. Human oversight should continue to be an important part of the decision-making process, ensuring that AI algorithms are constantly examined, evaluated, and held responsible. Collaboration among AI experts, legal professionals, and policymakers is critical for striking a careful balance between the benefits of AI and the protection of human rights and due process. To fully realize AI's promise in the criminal justice system, we must be proactive in its growth, deployment, and regulation.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence; criminal justice system; conjunction; Collaboration; decision-making.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Technological advancement prominent for its ability to remodel and transform civilization in the wide area of scientific advancements. AI has captured access in several facets of our life, from self-driving cars to virtual personal assistants, drastically affecting how we work, communicate, and even perceive reality. As we approach towards the modern world, it is critical to investigate how artificial intelligence (AI) can affect the future of the criminal justice

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system—a world troubled and laden with opaqueness, ambiguity, unjustness, foulness and the quest for integrity, impartiality and justness. For administration of justice, an efficient judicial system with no discrimination, unfairness and well-planned & effectual resources distributed is vital as it is to be considered essential in administration of justice system of a Nation. AI has the potential to escort this illusion to life, providing a more equitable, impartial and effective administration of justice. However, such revolutionary potential requires careful study, strict laws, and ethical protection in order to evade unexpected and accidental consequences. One of the most significant ways AI's abilities to analyses massive volumes of data and identify patterns can assist in detecting and correcting systemic biases as well as reconstruct the criminal justice system through its ability to minimize the humane biasness & discrimination. Human judges and law enforcement agents are all prone to bias, whether conscious or unconscious. Furthermore, AI can improve the criminal justice system's efficiency by streamlining operations, optimizing resource allocation, and providing predictive analytics. Time-consuming procedures like document analysis and data processing can be automated, allowing legal practitioners to concentrate on more important areas of their work. Machine learning algorithms can help law enforcement recognize patterns and trends in criminal behavior, allowing them to prevent crimes before they happen.² It is critical to find a careful balance between AI's ability to improve the system and the safeguard of human rights, justice, and due process. Finally, the intersection of artificial intelligence and the criminal justice system provide a exciting look into a future in which equity and efficiency coexist.

II. PROHIBITION OF OFFENCES BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a powerful tool in prohibition of offences in arena characterized by rapid technical advancement. As communities attempt to ensure safety and security, artificial intelligence (AI) offers new and unprecedented approach for implementation and application of existing legal practices and managing typical situations. We can revolutionize crime prevention tactics, empower communities, and build a safer society by exploiting and utilizing AI's capabilities. Traditional ways to crime prevention consistently & oftenly concentrate on reactive strategy, in which law enforcement responds after commission of offences, while AI, facilitates a paradigm shift towards proactive and preventive methods. AI systems may find patterns, detect abnormalities, and provide vital insights into potential criminal activities by analyzing massive amounts of data.

This proactive approach enables law enforcement agencies to engage before crimes occur,

² OJP.GOV, Available at: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/252038.pdf> (last visited on 28/3/2024)

reducing risks and protecting communities. One of AI's primary capabilities in crime prevention is its capacity to process and analyse large datasets from a variety of sources. AI algorithms can generate real-time insights by combining data from surveillance systems, social media, public records, and also from other relevant sources. All this permits law enforcement agencies to more effectively identify hotspots, forecast crime patterns, and allocate resources. For instances,

- AI- powered predictive policing models can support law enforcement agencies in identifying crime locations with enhanced crime probability, allowing them to use officer's visionary and anticipatorily, prevent happenings, and establish confidence within communities.
- AI has the potential to significantly improve the capabilities and efficiency of existing surveillance systems.
- AI-powered video analytics can monitor and analyse video feeds automatically, indicating questionable activity and decreasing the burden on human operators.
- Facial recognition technologies can help to identify individuals involved in criminal activity, aid investigations, and speed up suspect apprehending.
- AI can act as a catalyst, strengthening links between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.
- AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants can give community members with accessible and personalized information, addressing their issues and disseminating crime prevention suggestions.
- AI algorithms can analyze community generated data, such as reports of suspicious activity, to aid in recognizing emerging trends and permitting targeted responses. Community members can actively participate in crime prevention initiatives through AI-enabled platforms, contributing to safer neighbors hoods and encouraging a sense of shared responsibility.³

However, as we adopt AI in crime prevention, ethical concerns and privacy precautions must be prioritized. It is critical to strike a balance between public safety and individual liberties.

³ Puneet G., Sony R., the Role of Artificial Intelligence in Improving Criminal Justice: Indian Perspective, 3 *Legal Issues in the Digital Era* 78, 84-93 (2020), Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350346087_The_Role_of_Artificial_Intelligence_in_ImproviNg_Criminal_Justice_System_Indian_Perspective. (last visited on 29/3/2024)

III. AI IN INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES

One of the major critical issues in the criminal justice system is the lack of resources in investigating crimes and unravelling mysteries. AI can help in accelerate the investigation process by analysing large amounts of data and identifying patterns and connections that would be challenging for humans to do alone. This can help law enforcement agencies in recognizing suspects and collecting evidence in a more efficient and accurate manner. AI can also assist in forensic analysis, which is pivotal in solving various critical issues. For instance, AI can analyse DNA samples, fingerprints, and other evidence to identify suspects or link crimes to previous incidents.

- 1. Ai in Implementation of Legal Processes:** Use of AI in execution can help in smooth and efficient functioning of the legal process, curtailing delays, and assuring fast and efficient justice for all. AI can help in analysing evidence and identifying key pieces of information that can help in building a case. AI can also assist in identifying trends and patterns in criminal behaviour, which can help prosecutors in making informed decisions about plea bargaining and sentencing. AI can analyse data on previous cases, including outcomes, to help prosecutors in building stronger cases and achieving better outcomes.
- 2. Criminal Justice System:** The criminal justice system is the bedrock of any democratic society, ensuring fairness, upholding the rule of law, and safeguarding individuals' rights. Unlike other Nations, India's criminal justice system faces critical issues that necessitate new and transformative solutions. By resisting these issues directly and accepting progressive reforms, India may design and discover a criminal justice system that promotes equality, efficiency, and equitable access to justice for all. The issue of backlog and delays in judicial procedures is one of the most serious challenges defying India's criminal justice systems. It is said that 'Justice delayed is justice denied'. To address this difficulty, a multifaceted approach that harnesses technology, simplifies processes, and improves judicial infrastructure is required. Case management systems and E-filing platforms can help to speed up legal proceedings, minimize paperwork, and increase efficiency.

Another major problem is the access of justice to the marginalized and weaker sections of the society. Disparities in legal representation, a lack of awareness of legal rights, and budgetary restraints frequently impede individuals' capacity to seek justice in a Nation. To overcome these obstacles, India's criminal justice system must accept novel, generic and humane solutions.

IV. CARDINAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

There are four major principles of criminal law:

- a. Until a person is found guilty, they are presumed innocent;
- b. A person 's guilt must be proven —beyond reasonable doubtll;
- c. A person can be required to incriminate himself or herself;
- d. A person who has been acquitted cannot be tried again for the same offence.

Every individual should be assumed to be innocent unless and until they are proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, which is a key premise underlying the right to a fair trial.

In the case of **Woolmington v DPP**⁴ the presumption of innocence was re-consolidated. In criminal law the case identifies the fancifully 1 "golden thread" running through that domain of the presumption of innocence that the burden of proof lies with the prosecution to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the crime was committed, and the accused is not required to demonstrate his innocence.

In this entire process of criminal trial, the role of a judge is not a mere spectator. Just as the prosecutor or the defence council has the duty to present the case of their client considering and studying each case as a unique one, the judge or the judicial officer, also has the prime responsibility of deciding each case as a separate one in the light of inimitable and individual facts and circumstances of the particular case concerned.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam, in his speech on "ROLE OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION" (05.01.2013) at Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy for the Newly Recruited Civil Judges, referred to the observation of Former Chief Justice Ranganath Mishra in a writ petition relating to conditions of subordinate judiciary in the case of *All India Judges' Association vs. Union of India*⁵.

Ranganath Mishra, the Chief Justice, noted: —The Trial judge is the captain and leader in the hierarchical system of administration of justice. He directly comes in contact with the litigant during the proceedings in the court of law. On him lies the obligation of building up of the case appropriately and on his understanding of the matter the cause of justice is first answered. The personalities, knowledge, judicial restraint, capacity to maintain dignity are the additional phases which go into making the Court 's functioning successfull. Mentioning the high expectations of society from the judges, he further advices: —A judge ought to be wise

⁴ *Woolmington v DPP* (1935) AC 462.

⁵ *All India Judges' Association vs. Union of India* (1992) 1 SCC 119.

enough to know that he is ignorant and therefore, ever ready to learn and be bold and gutsy enough to acknowledge his errors.

The Indian Evidence Act's Section 165 gives the judge broad authority to ask any question to witnesses and parties concerning the facts of the case, relevant or irrelevant. Giving such broad authority is justified in order to ascertain the truth and persuasive evidence. Counsel simply wants their client to succeed, but the judge must see justice prevail. The responsibilities and duties of judicial magistrates are defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure at each step, including pre-trial, trial, and post-trial. Everyone is presumed innocent unless their guilt is proven beyond a reasonable doubt in a trial before an unbiased and competent court, which is one of the cardinal and basic principles of criminal law. Also Section 165 of BSA is similar to Indian Evidence Act, but Sections of BSA applies to all the documents and electronic records and explicitly mentions digital evidence.

Sec 235 of Cr. PC also provides for a provision according to which if the judge convicts the accused after hearing all the arguments, he first has an obligation to hear the accused on determining the sentence before pronouncing the sentence unless he proceeds according to sec 360 Cr. PC.

In Dhananjay Chatterjee v. State of West Bengal⁶ the Hon'ble Apex Court observed,—The measure of punishment in a given case must depend upon the atrocity of the crime, the conduct of the criminal and the defense less and unprotected state of the victim

Sec 167 Cr. PC provides for a very important provision from the perspective of police investigation., if the police is unable to complete its investigation within 24 hrs. Of arresting a person, then as per section s 57 of Cr. PC the Police may plead before the court to extend the detention of the accused for a period however not exceeding 15 days as provided in the law. This provision of extending the detention of the accused for a period up to 15 days is known as the Remand Order '. This detention of custody can be in nature of police custody or judicial custody.

The judiciary has in various cases referred to the role of the judges and the need to apply their mind in the conduct of criminal justice system. Referring to **Art. 22(2), Justice Bhagwati** stated in **Khatri II v. State of Bihar²¹¹** that the "provision enables the magistrates to keep check over the police investigation and it is necessary that the magistrates should try enforcing this requirement and, where it is found to be disobeyed, come down heavily upon the police." However, the magistrate is under no compulsion to grant remand on a regular basis. To prove

⁶ Dhananjay Chatterjee v. State of West Bengal, 1994 SCR (1) 37.

that, the police must present evidence. The order cannot be automated.

The Hon'ble Apex Court ruled in Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra that the magistrate⁷ must tell the apprehended accused person of his right to a medical examination **under section 54**. In this instance, the High Court instructed the magistrates to inquire with the person who was arrested about any complaints of torture or other mistreatment while in police custody.

As per ruling in **Hussainara Khatoon's 'case'**⁸ the magistrate has a responsibility to inform the accused of his entitlement to be freed on bail following the statutory waiting period of 90 or 60 days, as the case may be.

Thus, it follows that the magistrates are the most qualified individuals to ensure that the accused is not denied their rights.

In a most recent case of **Ghulam Hassan Beigh v. Mohammad Maqbool Magrey**⁹ (decided on 26.07.2022), the SC while explaining the importance of the role of trial courts, opined that, —the trial court is enjoined with the duty to apply its mind at the time of framing of charge and should not act as a mere post office. The endorsement on the charge sheet presented by the police as it is without applying its mind and without recording brief reasons in support of its opinion is not countenanced by law.

V. APPLICATION OF AI IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

However, AI can be a very vigorous mode for well organized, systematic and effective functioning of Criminal Justice System. Various challenges faced in the efficient and fruitful functioning of the Criminal Justice System are large number of pending cases, massive manual labour involved in procedural details, shortage of technological skill in investigation process etc. For solution of these difficulties, various applications of AI have been used.¹⁰

- i. E- filing of cases and the opportunity to pay court fees from by any chance makes the job of the lawyers very convenient especially as they can access complete information regarding the case at any moment.¹¹
- ii. Further the inter operable criminal justice system (ICJS) enables continuous and uninterrupted transfer of data between the various players of criminal justice system viz.

⁷ Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra, (1983) 2 SCC 96.

⁸ Hussainara Khatoon & Ors vs Home Secretary, State Of Bihar (1980) 1 SCC 108.

⁹ Ghulam Hassan Beigh v. Mohammad Maqbool Magrey, 2022 SCC Online SC 913.

¹⁰ OJP.GOV, Available at: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/252038.pdf> (last visited on 5/4/2024)

¹¹ *E-COURTS project for online hearing* (no date) Press Information Bureau. Available at: <https://pib.gov.in/pressreleaseiframepage.aspx?PRID=1907546> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

court, police, prison etc. much flawless, smoother and straightforward trouble free. ICJS ensures immediate and easy access to documents like FIR, Case diary, charge sheet etc. from one platform.¹²

iii. NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) is a integrated process service tracking application comprising of a web application and a complementary mobile app designed to elegant and smoother the process of service of summons and notices. Introduction of AI has a great impact on disposal of cases.¹³

iv. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is a database of orders, judgments and case details of 18,735 District & Subordinate Courts and High Courts created as an online platform under the e-Courts Project. Data is updated on a near real-time basis by the connected District and Taluka courts. It provides data relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of all computerized district and subordinate courts of the country. All High Courts have also joined the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) through web services, providing easy access facility to the litigant public. NJDG works as a monitoring tool to identify, manage & reduce pendency of cases. It helps to provide timely inputs for making policy decisions to reduce delays in disposing of cases and helps in reducing case pendency. It also facilitates better monitoring of court performance and systemic bottlenecks, and, thus, serves as an efficient resource management tool.¹⁴

v. In India, the use of AI for policing is very common. JARVIS, or Joint AI Research for Video Instances and Streams, is a video analytics platform that was introduced by the start-up Staqu, an Indian audio and video analytics company in November 2019. JARVIS was developed to automate video surveillance and to control and reduce the constraint manual monitoring, offering real time insights for immediate and unbroken delivery of data and content over the internet as well as for protection, safety and compliance purposes. JARVIS can help law enforcement agencies in tracking each furious episode that occurs in a certain location. The Police may be able to mobilize officers to prevent any expansion of the incident and to contain any possible dangers to property and human life with the aid of such real-time event identification. This software's goal is to produce valuable data from lengthy CCTV video footage with brief, clear real-time notifications utilizing AI and computer vision.

Eight states and union territories, including Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar, and Telangana,

¹² Ecourts, <https://districts.ecourts.gov.in> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

¹³ *NSTEP: Official Website of e-Committee, Supreme Court of India: India* (no date) *State Emblem of India*. Available at: <https://ecommitteesci.gov.in/nstep/> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

¹⁴ Available at: <http://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/wfbcjsin.pdf> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

are currently receiving services from Staqu. Punjab Police (2018) employed a similar programmer and the Police Artificial Intelligence System (PAIS), which was created by Staqu. A database of more than 1 lakh records of criminals being held in jails around the state of Punjab is made available by the functionality of this product, which also allows for options like face and text searches. Product with identical features, called Trinetra has been also helping the UP Police.¹⁵

vi. AI has also been employed in DNA evidence, pattern recognition, crime scene reconstruction, digital forensics, image-processing, psycho/narco-analysis etc.¹⁶

In **Selvi v. State of Karnataka, the Hon'ble Apex Court** has laid down that Narcoanalysis test can be conducted on the accused person after seeking their consent. If the test is conducted on the accused without the consent of the person, it would violate Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution. Further, it was held that the test should be conducted in the presence of the expert.

vii. AI can be used in a variety of fields, including digital forensics, image processing, psycho/narcoanalysis, pattern recognition, crime scene reconstruction, and DNA analysis. By creating logical evidence, reconstructing crime scenes in 3D, handling evidence skillfully, and evaluating it to achieve logical conclusions at various levels of investigation, AI is assisting forensic specialists and investigators.

viii. AI-based algorithms are utilized for detection, prevention, and even prediction of future crime or criminal conduct since they can identify risk in large amounts of data.²²⁴

ix. AI is also incredibly helpful for managing prisons. Using AI, it is possible to allocate cells depending on a variety of criteria, including the accused or convicted person's age, criminal history, family background, and type of crime committed. AI-based monitoring is the perfect remedy for:

1. Put an end to the violence inside the prison
2. Crowd research
3. Threats to security are identified

¹⁵ *Joint AI Research Video Instances & Streams* (no date) Microsoft. Available at: https://appsource.microsoft.com/en-us/product/web-apps/staquetechnologiesprivatelimited1584519310889.jarvis_staqu?tab=overview (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

¹⁶ Parveen, G. (2024) *Selvi v. state of Karnataka (2010): Case analysis, iPleaders*. Available at: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/right-remain-silent-case-commentary-smt-selvi-v-state-karnataka/> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

4. Detection of breaches or unauthorized entry into prisons.¹⁷

x. AI is used mostly for legal research and data base creation. Westlaw, Lexis Nexis, Google Scholar, Fastcase, Ross Intelligence are most recognized platforms providing legal research tools.¹⁸

Numerous law firms are now eager to test out new technologies for an instant reference on judicial precedents and pronouncements on cases with related legal issues at stake. The first law office in India to implement AI in legal research, analysis, and documentation was Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas. In order to improve and modernize their legal services and make them more effective and precise, they entered into an arrangement with Canada-based technology startup Kira Systems in 2017.

Mumbai-based A "legal tech" company called Riverus has created ML software that, in a fraction of the time, can read through vast amounts of cases, "understand" them, and parse instances with similar content.¹⁹

- a) SUPACE, a hybrid of human and artificial intelligence, would not be employed in decision-making, according to Hon. CJI Justice Bobde. The gathering and processing of data will be the exclusive function of AI. Through this gateway, the Supreme Court plans to use machine learning to manage the volume of data it receives from case filings.²⁰
- b) The Supreme Court created SCI-Interact software in 2020 to eliminate paper from all 17 of its benches. This computer programmed enables judges to retrieve papers, add annexures to petitions, and take notes.²¹

¹⁷ *Artificial Intelligence in prisons in 2030*. Available at: <https://rm.coe.int/ai-in-prisons-2030-acjournal/1680a40b83> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

¹⁸ *Best AI for legal research: 5 questions to find your solution* (no date) *Best AI for legal research: 5 questions to find your solution* | Thomson Reuters. Available at: <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/insights/articles/best-ai-for-legal-research> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

¹⁹ *Kiren Rijiju, justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul Point to significance of Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration* (no date) *The Economic Times*. Available at: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-andnation/kiren-rijiju-justice-sanjay-kishan-kaul-point-to-significance-of-artificial-intelligence-in-arbitration/articleshow/98072092.cms> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

²⁰ McKendrick, J. and Thurai, A. (2022) *AI isn't ready to make unsupervised decisions*, *Harvard Business Review*. Available at: <https://hbr.org/2022/09/ai-isnt-ready-to-make-unsupervised-decisions> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

²¹ *Supreme Court develops software to make all its 17 benches paperless* (no date) *The Economic Times*. Available at: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-andnation/supreme-court-develops-software-to-make-allits-17-benchespaperless/articleshow/75989143.cms> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

- c) Earlier, the Ministry of Law and Justice's Department of Legal Affairs (DoLA) had unveiled a web-based program named LIMBS, or Legal Information Management & Briefing System. The software might keep track of cases uploaded by the relevant Commissionerate 's from high courts and tribunals. The goal was to efficiently follow a case's entire life cycle.
- d) The Apex Court introduced SUVAAS, a locally developed neural translation tool, in November 2019 to more quickly and accurately translate judicial orders and judgements from English to vernacular languages.²²

VI. BENEFITS OF AI IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The use of AI in the criminal justice system in India can bring several advantages, including:

- 1) **Upgraded Effectiveness:** -AI can analyze large amounts of data Fastly, efficiently and accurately, which can encourage in accelerate investigations and lessen delays in the legal process.
- 2) **Enhanced Authenticity:** -AI algorithms can analyze data without bias, which can help in ensuring that justice is served fairly.
- 3) **Expenses Reduction:** - AI can assist in reducing costs by automating routine tasks, such as document analysis, freeing up human resources to focus on more complex tasks.
- 4) **Combating Offences:** - AI can assist in predicting and preventing crime, helping to keep communities safer.
- 5) **Enriched Public Security:-** AI can assist in identifying probable and latent threats and vulnerabilities, helping law enforcement agencies to respond quickly and effectively to ensure the public safe.²³

VII. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING AI IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

1. Regardless of the possible & conceivable benefits of AI in the criminal justice system in India, there are also numerous criticisms that need to be addressed. One of the most crucial challenges is the lack of data and digital infrastructure in various parts of the country, which can limit the effectiveness of AI.
2. There are also concerns around the use of AI, particularly around issues such algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, privacy, and accountability as AI's 'black box' decision

²² Available at: <https://main.sci.gov.in/pdf/Press/press%20release%20for%20law%20day%20celebratoin.pdf> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

²³ Available at:, <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/252038.pdf> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

making process makes it impossible to understand its challenges. It is essential to ensure that AI is developed and implemented ethically and transparently, with appropriate oversight and regulation.²⁴

3. Also, present legal framework proves insufficient in governing the use of AI due to lack of specific statutes and regulations creating legal uncertainty as it is difficult to ensure fairness, biasness and protection of human rights.
4. There is great risk of illegitimate use of AI. As fraudsters and transgressors can make use of AI for malignant and hateful intents, designing forged documents, compromising investigations. Existing statutes are inadequate in addressing these latest AI enabled crimes.
5. AI system relies on large amount of sensitive data, creating risk of infringement of one's privacy via surveillance and data breaches.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The convergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the criminal justice system represent once-in-a-lifetime chance to transform how justice is delivered in our society. Artificial intelligence has the capability to overcome innate biases, optimize resource allocation, and improve decision-making processes. However, while we embrace AI's transformational capacity, we must proceed with caution, ensuring that ethical principles, transparency, and accountability drive its adoption.²⁵

The symbiotic interaction between humans and AI has the potential to establish a fair, efficient, and just criminal justice system. We can reduce prejudices that have plagued the criminal justice system for decades by leveraging AI's analytical capabilities. Subjective judgements impacted by race, gender, or socioeconomic variables can be mitigated by objective data-driven decision-making.

Furthermore, using AI to automate time-consuming tasks can free up valuable human resources, allowing legal practitioners to focus on more important areas of their work. While AI has enormous potential, its deployment must adhere to strict ethical guidelines. Transparent algorithms, auditability, and strong data protection procedures are required to avoid bias reinforcement or the erosion of human freedoms. Human oversight should continue to be an

²⁴ 30, M. kashyap A. (2023) *Legal implications of artificial intelligence in the criminal justice system.*, *The Amikus Qriae*. Available at: <https://theamikusrqiae.com/legal-implications-of-artificial-intelligence-in-the-criminal-justice-system/> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

²⁵ Available at: <https://www.nujs.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/vol-8-iss-4-1.pdf> (Accessed: 30 December 2025).

essential part of the decision-making process, ensuring that AI algorithms are constantly examined, evaluated, and held responsible. Collaboration among AI experts, legal professionals, and policymakers is critical for striking a careful balance between the benefits of AI and the protection of human rights and due process. To fully realize AI's promise in the criminal justice system, we must be proactive in its development, deployment, and regulation.
