



ADVANCING GREEN JUSTICE: THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIA'S JUDICIAL SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to redefine the Indian judicial landscape, playing a transformative role in enhancing both environmental sustainability and institutional efficiency. The traditional paper heavy legal procedures have long posed challenges, not just in terms of judicial delays, but also in contributing to deforestation and environmental degradation. In response, the judiciary has increasingly embraced digital technologies, positioning AI as a critical tool in building an ecofriendly justice system. AI enabled platforms are helping reduce the dependency on physical documents, enabling virtual hearings, and promoting green practices across various levels of courts. This shift is not only streamlining workflows but also addressing larger goals related to climate change and responsible governance.

As of 2025, several significant AI driven initiatives are shaping India's judicial reforms. Among them, SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency), SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software), and the ongoing e Courts Mission Mode Project have emerged as leading examples. SUPACE aids judges by presenting relevant facts and legal precedents quickly, thus improving case management efficiency. SUVAS, which has now translated over 50,000 Supreme Court judgments into Hindi and other regional languages, is a testament to how AI can bridge linguistic divides and promote wider access to justice. The e Courts Project, now in its ambitious Phase III, is also focused on digital case management, paperless filing, and virtual courtrooms all contributing to significant environmental savings. According to the latest reports from the Supreme Court's E Committee, these initiatives have collectively saved thousands of trees and prevented tens of thousands of tons of carbon emissions since their inception.

Despite these gains, challenges remain that could hinder the full scale adoption of AI in the judiciary. Critical issues include the lack of uniform digital infrastructure across states, the need to update obsolete procedural laws, and concerns around data security and privacy. However, recent developments offer cause for optimism. The Indian government's 2024 25 budget allocated ₹1,500 crore for Phase III of the e Courts Project, underscoring its long term vision for digital justice. The enforcement of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, also reflects a parallel commitment to secure and responsible data handling. As AI technology matures and digital literacy improves among judicial officers and litigants, India stands at a pivotal juncture poised to create a justice delivery system that is not only more efficient and inclusive but also environmentally sustainable for generations to come. Technology in the judiciary balancing progress with the ethical and legal safeguards essential in a democratic society.

Keywords: AI Integration, Judicial System in India, Eco-Friendly Justice, Climate Resilience, Digital Transformation, Legal Frameworks

1. Introduction

India, recognized as one of the world's largest democracies, has a well-established judicial system. However, one of its persistent challenges is the growing backlog of cases, resulting in substantial



delays in delivering justice. This situation arises due to a combination of factors an increasing caseload, inadequate infrastructure, limited judicial personnel, and bureaucratic red tape. Environmentally, the justice system's heavy reliance on paperwork further compounds the issue, contributing to ecological degradation.

As technological advancements continue to reshape governance, their potential to modernize and streamline the judiciary cannot be ignored. This article highlights the growing relevance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in addressing these systemic inefficiencies while promoting environmental sustainability.

2. Methodology

This study adopts a combined doctrinal and analytical research approach to assess how AI can contribute to a greener and more efficient judicial process in India. The research draws on both primary and secondary data sources, including legal documents, statutes, case laws, scholarly articles, government publications, and trusted online repositories.

Primary sources comprise official court rulings, policy documents, and government frameworks, while secondary sources include expert analysis and academic publications. The cross verification of diverse information ensures a comprehensive understanding of AI's integration into the judicial system, particularly through the lens of environmental sustainability.

Key references include:

- **Centre for Law and Policy Research (CLPR):** Highlights AI's evolving role in judicial processes.
- **E Committee of the Supreme Court of India:** Provides insights on the ongoing digital transformation through e Courts and related initiatives.
- **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY):** Facilitates AI policy implementation aligned with India's digital governance vision.
- **Reports from NITI Aayog** (e.g., *National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence* and *AI for All: 2022*): These articulate India's broader strategic intent regarding AI adoption across sectors, including judiciary.

Additionally, recent documentation from the **Press Information Bureau (PIB)** and the **Supreme Court of India's Annual Reports** further enrich the analysis by shedding light on digital translation tools like SUVAS and structural judicial reforms.

The study also integrates policy evaluation models to understand environmental implications and to assess the current legislative and governance landscape surrounding AI use in the judiciary.

3. Review of Literature

3.1 AI and Judicial Transformation

Extensive global research has demonstrated AI's potential to modernize judicial systems. Notably, studies from China highlight its use in reducing wrongful convictions and expediting court procedures. For instance, a 2016 initiative by the Shanghai High People's Court applied AI to manage criminal case workflows from evidence collection to sentencing resulting in significant efficiency gains.



Books and academic reports emphasize AI's value in improving transparency, enhancing judicial accuracy, and streamlining procedures. Key applications include legal research assistance, intelligent court reporting, and decision making tools. Despite the benefits, scholars caution about unresolved challenges related to algorithmic bias, data security, and accountability.

Ethical concerns, particularly around privacy and human rights, remain critical. Many studies stress the absence of rigorous empirical evidence measuring AI's impact on trial durations, case resolution rates, and overall judicial performance. Furthermore, there is limited discourse on the effectiveness of AI in non criminal cases such as administrative and civil matters.

Thus, future academic inquiry must focus on the comparative impact of AI on diverse legal contexts. Bridging these knowledge gaps is crucial not only to optimize environmental outcomes through digital transformation but also to ensure AI serves as a complement rather than a substitute to human judicial wisdom.

3.2 Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for Sustainable and Efficient Justice Delivery in India

Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds the potential to revolutionize India's overburdened judicial system by streamlining processes such as document review, legal research, and administrative functions. With the persistent backlog of cases and limited judicial personnel, AI can serve as a powerful tool to assist judges in decision making tasks, particularly in areas like bail, parole, and probation. International examples from countries like the U.S. and Canada demonstrate that AI tools using machine learning can predict case outcomes, enhance legal consistency, and reduce manual workload. However, the role of AI should remain supportive, not substitutive, ensuring that human judgment continues to guide justice delivery.

Despite its promise, the integration of AI into India's legal framework faces several critical challenges. There is limited empirical data to confirm AI's impact on speeding up case resolution or enhancing judicial efficiency in the Indian context. Moreover, the potential for algorithmic bias, public mistrust, and ethical concerns raises valid reservations about its use. Practical hurdles such as lack of digital readiness, resistance from legal professionals, and absence of regulatory standards further complicate implementation. To move forward, India must prioritize research on AI's judicial impact, establish ethical frameworks, and ensure gradual, inclusive adoption that preserves transparency and access to justice.

3.3 The Role of E Government in Enhancing Public Service Delivery

In their 2024 study, Didin et al. examine how e- government initiatives influence public services using a bibliometric analysis. Their findings underscore the transformative potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in governance boosting transparency, service efficiency, and accessibility for citizens.

Using Biblioshiny as the analytical tool, the research maps leading academic contributions to the field of e governance and identifies dominant research trends. The study concludes that digital governance can significantly reduce bureaucratic obstacles, simplify administrative processes, and increase citizen engagement.

Nevertheless, it also raises valid concerns. Key challenges such as cyber security threats, digital illiteracy, and infrastructure limitations especially in less developed regions can impede the



effectiveness of e government systems. Furthermore, while the study effectively captures academic trends, it falls short of offering empirical case studies that illustrate the real world impact of digital governance across diverse socio economic contexts.

There is also a noticeable gap in literature discussing e government implementation in developing countries. While the advantages of efficiency and transparency are frequently cited, crucial issues like legal safeguards, data protection, ethical concerns, and policy frameworks are often overlooked.

For e governance to truly transform public service delivery, future studies must examine these aspects more closely, ensuring that the digital shift is inclusive, equitable, and accountable.

3.4 Exploring the Promise and Limitations of Digital Governance at the Local Level

A study by Karinda et al. (2024) on digital governance in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, highlights both the opportunities and challenges of implementing technology at the local level in developing regions. The research finds that digital governance can significantly enhance administrative efficiency, improve data systems, and encourage citizen participation, leading to more transparent and responsive local government. Using NVivo 12 Plus for thematic analysis, the study emphasizes the need for targeted policy support to strengthen digital infrastructure and governance capabilities at the grassroots level.

However, the study also identifies major obstacles such as poor internet connectivity in rural areas, limited digital literacy among government staff, and public concerns about data privacy and security. While the research offers valuable local insights, it lacks comparative perspectives from other regions and does not explore legal aspects like data protection laws or cybersecurity policies. Addressing these limitations through further research is essential for creating a more effective and inclusive model of digital governance in developing contexts.

4. Greening the Justice System – An Urgent Need

4.1 The Judiciary and Its Foundational Role

The judiciary, as a fundamental and independent pillar of democratic governance, plays a vital role in upholding justice, interpreting laws, and ensuring constitutional compliance. It not only resolves civil and criminal disputes but also shapes legal precedent through its interpretations. In recent years, the judiciary has embraced digital innovations such as virtual hearings, electronic case management, and online dispute resolution to enhance efficiency and reduce environmental impact. These measures not only streamline judicial processes but also support sustainability by minimizing paper use and physical appearances. Moreover, by promoting transparency and accessibility, the judiciary continues to strengthen public trust and drive meaningful legal reform.

4.2 Environmental Sustainability and its Growing Significance

Environmental sustainability involves the responsible management and conservation of natural resources to ensure their availability for both present and future generations. It aims to prevent overexploitation, promote ecological preservation, and support economic and social development in a balanced manner.

Sustainable practices emphasize harmony between human society and nature, where environmental well being is vital for long term human survival. The concept integrates three main pillars: **ecological balance, resource management, and pollution control.**



1. **Ecological balance** ensures the protection of biodiversity, natural habitats, and endangered species while maintaining the natural cycles that support life on Earth.
2. **Resource management** promotes the efficient and equitable use of renewable and non renewable resources. This includes adopting practices such as recycling, minimizing waste, and optimizing extraction methods to conserve limited resources.
3. **Pollution control** focuses on reducing air, water, and soil pollution through effective waste management, cleaner technologies, and stricter emission regulations.

Environmental sustainability delivers numerous benefits climate stability, biodiversity preservation, disaster risk reduction, and food security. It also supports a healthier society by enhancing air and water quality and reducing disease burdens. Public health improves when sustainable development is aligned with access to clean resources and green infrastructure.

Economically, sustainability drives innovation, efficiency, and new market opportunities. It paves the way for technological advancement in sectors such as renewable energy, eco friendly agriculture, and green construction. These innovations not only contribute to job creation but also enhance industrial competitiveness.

However, challenges such as urbanization, population growth, and climate change can hinder sustainable efforts. Policy interventions, legal frameworks, and increased environmental awareness are essential to overcoming these barriers. Effective implementation requires cooperation across governments, industries, and communities.

In summary, transitioning to a green justice system and integrating environmental sustainability into governance are imperative for achieving long term ecological balance and societal well being. The synergy between legal institutions and environmental responsibility can help build a more resilient and just future.

4.3 Infrastructure and Physical Storage Demands

The Indian judiciary's reliance on physical storage for vast legal archives presents a significant environmental and financial burden. With over 70 million square feet of space, much of it requiring climate control, courts consume substantial energy estimated at 200–250 million kilowatt hours annually contributing to high carbon emissions. Additionally, the maintenance of these facilities costs around ₹500 crore each year and often involves ecologically disruptive construction. To reduce this impact, a shift to digital archiving is essential, offering a more sustainable, efficient, and accessible approach to managing judicial records.

5. Technological Advancements in the Indian Judiciary

The introduction of digital technologies into the Indian judicial system marks a significant shift towards a more efficient, transparent, and citizen friendly justice delivery mechanism. With millions of cases pending across the nation, the conventional paper based approach has increasingly shown its limitations in delivering prompt justice (Ministry of Law & Justice,2023). According to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), this backlog has posed serious challenges for timely case resolution.



To address this concern, the Government of India initiated the **National e Governance Plan (NeGP)**, followed by the launch of the **e Courts Project**. This ambitious reform project is focused on modernizing the justice system using **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)** tools to streamline processes and enhance user accessibility, making the justice system more integrated and citizen oriented.

5.1 Supreme Court's e Committee: Driving Digital Transformation

India's judiciary has long been characterized by delayed case resolutions, procedural inefficiencies, and a lack of transparency. The outdated, paper dependent system not only slowed down judicial operations but also often left litigants uninformed about the status of their cases (Kumar and Dahiya, 2024). The persistent case backlog brought attention to the urgent need for technological reform.

Recognizing this, the **Supreme Court of India** established the **e Committee** in 2005 to spearhead the implementation of ICT across the judicial ecosystem. This committee laid the foundation for what eventually evolved into the **e Courts Project**, with the goal of making the judiciary more streamlined, accessible, and responsive through digitization.

The e Committee's responsibilities extend beyond project management—it plays a critical role in evaluating technological progress across courts, driving innovation, and ensuring effective implementation. Additionally, it actively works with high courts to reform outdated rules and standardize judicial procedures through re-engineering efforts.

By aligning existing practices with current technological advancements, the committee ensures that ICT serves as a facilitator not a barrier to justice delivery (eCommittee Supreme Court of India, 2024a). Its work underscores a clear message: technology, when integrated thoughtfully, can significantly enhance judicial efficiency and citizen trust in the legal system.

5.2 National e Governance Plan (NeGP)

The National e Governance Plan (NeGP), launched in 2006, aimed to digitize public services and ensure seamless access for citizens through electronic platforms. Its fundamental goal was to boost operational efficiency in governance and improve the delivery of services across different sectors like education, healthcare, and public administration.

At the heart of the NeGP lies the mission to build a citizen friendly governance model that harnesses digital technology to streamline access and simplify procedures. A major focus of the plan is transitioning from traditional manual processes to digital systems. This shift has been especially crucial for India's judicial system, where delays and administrative inefficiencies are widespread. NeGP's commitment to adopting ICT solutions is helping pave the way for a paperless judiciary, leading to faster case processing and improved record keeping.

5.3 The e Courts Initiative

Launched in 2007 under the broader NeGP framework, the **e Courts project** envisioned a digitally empowered judicial system in India. Designed as an Integrated Mission Mode initiative, it seeks to enhance judicial performance and broaden access to justice. The **e Committee of the Supreme Court** has been instrumental in developing this multi phase project, aiming to embed digital technologies at all court levels nationwide.



5.3.1 Phase I: Setting Up Core Infrastructure

The initial phase was focused on laying down the essential groundwork for ICT adoption within courts. This involved installation of computer systems, network connectivity in district and subordinate courts, and software platforms tailored for judicial operations. Judges and court officials received laptops and training, with many systems running on Ubuntu Linux to enhance technological capabilities.

The Case Information System (CIS) was deployed to streamline processes such as case filing, tracking, and real time monitoring. Litigants also benefited by accessing their case related data through dedicated web portals, improving transparency and ease of access (eCommittee Supreme Court of India, 2024c).

5.3.2 Phase II: Strengthening and Expanding Infrastructure

Phase II built upon the foundational progress by scaling up the technological network. With a sanctioned budget of ₹1,670 crores, this phase emphasized full scale computerization of court records, integration of digital services like e filing, and the introduction of online payment gateways. A major thrust was on connecting all courts through a centralized **Wide Area Network (WAN)**.

One of the key developments during this phase was the establishment of centralized filing systems, which simplified case submission for litigants. Additionally, **video conferencing** became a core feature, especially valuable during the COVID 19 pandemic. It enabled judicial proceedings to continue without physical presence, minimizing logistical delays related to prisoner transport (eCommittee Supreme Court of India, 2024a).

5.3.3 Phase III: Advanced Technologies and Integration

Currently in progress, **Phase III** of the e Courts project is focused on leveraging cutting edge technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML). These tools are being introduced to enhance legal data analysis, assist judges in decision making, and predict case outcomes using historical trends.

Another significant milestone under this phase is the development of **mobile applications** for litigants. These apps will allow users to file cases, check updates, and view judgments directly from their smartphones. This initiative is expected to make the justice system more inclusive and reduce the digital divide, empowering all citizens with access to judicial services from anywhere (eCommittee Supreme Court of India, 2024b).

5.4 Digital Innovations in Indian Judiciary

The implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) across Indian High Courts has been diverse, with each court adopting its own tailored strategies to improve judicial processes and service delivery.

In Gujarat, the High Court has rolled out '**CIS 2.0**' in district courts, placing a strong focus on **video conferencing (VC)** and multimedia facilities (Damle & Anand, 2020). To ensure effective use of these digital tools, regular **training sessions for judges** are conducted. Taluka courts actively update case orders and judgments through **GSWAN/NICNET networks**, which are synchronized to a web based staging server at the High Court. Notably, the launch of **online bail application systems** has significantly broadened access to legal assistance for underprivileged sections (Rehn et al., 2011).



The **Uttarakhand High Court** marked a major milestone in ICT integration by launching its official website on **March 16, 2010**. This portal interlinks all **13 District Courts** in the state, improving public access and internal coordination (National Informatics Centre, 2024). Additionally, the court introduced the **District Court Information System (DCIS)** software, designed to train court personnel on digital tools and case management systems. This initiative supports both the execution of ICT solutions and compliance with national e governance norms (Bhardwaj, 2013).

In **Karnataka**, the High Court has been at the forefront of digital transformation in the judiciary. By introducing **SMS based services**, it keeps lawyers and litigants informed about case progress. Out of 199 courts in the state, **177 utilize this feature**. The SMS alerts are powered through the **'HC2LC' application**, which bridges communication between the High Court and lower courts (Karnataka Judiciary, 2024). For instance, when appeals or revisions are filed concerning interim orders, judges are automatically notified via SMS regarding stay orders and other status updates, allowing them to prepare accordingly.

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5.5 Technological Advancements in the Indian Judiciary

The integration of digital technologies within the Indian judicial system has marked a paradigm shift in how justice is delivered. This transformation focuses on improving efficiency, transparency, and ease of access for citizens. With over **32 million cases** still pending across various courts in India, the traditional paper based approach has proven inadequate in ensuring timely justice, as highlighted by the **National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)**.

Recognizing these challenges, the Government of India introduced the **National e Governance Plan (NeGP)** and subsequently launched the **e Courts project**. This initiative leverages **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)** to streamline court processes, reduce delays, and enhance public interaction with the justice system, making it more citizen centric (Ministry of Law & Justice, 2023).

5.6 Role of the e Committee of the Supreme Court

India's judicial system has historically been marred by inefficiencies, case backlogs, and limited transparency. The traditional model not only slowed down the clearance of cases but also restricted litigants from gaining insights into their legal matters (Kumar and Dahiya, 2024). The growing volume of unresolved cases highlighted the urgent need for technological intervention and reform.

In 2005, the **Supreme Court of India** established the **e Committee**, tasked with overseeing the implementation of ICT tools across courts nationwide. This body played a critical role in the evolution of the **e Courts project**, aimed at creating a more accessible, efficient, and digitally enabled judicial infrastructure.



The e Committee functions as a monitoring and coordination agency, supervising various digital initiatives and ensuring their alignment with modern technological standards. It also leads re engineering efforts across High Courts to modernize judicial procedures and streamline operations. The committee continually reviews existing practices, recommends improvements, and ensures that technology acts as a facilitator rather than a barrier in the delivery of justice (eCommittee Supreme Court of India, 2024a).

6. Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Judiciary

India is taking significant strides toward integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) within its judicial framework. Spearheaded by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), NITI Aayog, and the Supreme Court's AI Committee, the country is leveraging AI tools such as SUPACE, SUVAS, and SCI Interact to modernize its legal system. These advancements are aimed at boosting judicial productivity, reducing manual errors, and improving citizens' access to justice.

6.1 Role of MeitY in Judicial AI Integration

The **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)** is at the forefront of India's digital transformation, especially in the legal sector. In partnership with institutions like NITI Aayog and the judiciary, MeitY is promoting the deployment of AI driven solutions to streamline court functions. Tools like SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency), SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software), and SCI Interact are being employed to automate routine tasks, assist in legal research, and facilitate language translation, all contributing to faster and more efficient justice delivery.

6.2 NITI Aayog's Strategic AI Vision

NITI Aayog, the government's key policy think tank, has been instrumental in shaping India's AI roadmap. Through its landmark publication, the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, NITI Aayog advocates for the deployment of AI in sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture, and most notably, the judiciary. The strategy emphasizes the use of AI to eliminate systemic delays, manage large volumes of legal data, and support decision making processes.

By fostering collaborations between the judiciary and tech innovators, NITI Aayog envisions the development of indigenous AI solutions tailored to India's multilingual and complex legal environment. These initiatives are designed to enhance transparency, reduce case backlogs, and empower judicial institutions through data driven insights.

6.3 The Supreme Court's AI Committee

In a major policy move, the Supreme Court of India established an Artificial Intelligence Committee in 2019 under the leadership of Justice L. Nageswara Rao. This committee has been tasked with assessing the viability of AI based interventions in court procedures. Its primary objective is to explore technologies that can ease the administrative burden on courts, reduce pendency, and accelerate case resolution.

Crucially, the committee collaborates with legal experts, technologists, and academic institutions to ensure that AI applications uphold the ethical and constitutional integrity of judicial processes. The focus remains on AI as an assistive mechanism, rather than a substitute for judicial discretion, ensuring that the human touch remains central to justice delivery.



7 Discussion: the legality, feasibility and promise of invoking AI in Indian judiciary

7.1 Legality of invoking AI

India is gradually exploring the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into its judicial system, though it currently lacks specific legislation governing this domain. Constitutional safeguards particularly Articles 14 and 21-mandate equality before the law and the right to a fair trial, forming the ethical and legal backbone for AI usage in courts. While initiatives like the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA), inspired by the EU's GDPR, mark progress in regulating data use and privacy, challenges remain. Issues such as data security, consent, transparency, and bias in AI driven decisions are especially pressing given the sensitivity of legal data. Without a strong regulatory foundation, these technologies risk violating individual rights and ethical norms. International models, including the GDPR and AI frameworks in the UK, China, and Japan, offer useful templates for India as it builds a responsible AI driven judicial ecosystem.

Cases like *State v. Loomis* in the U.S. highlight the potential pitfalls of over reliance on algorithmic tools in legal decisions. The use of AI in predicting case outcomes or recommending sentences has raised concerns about systemic bias, discrimination, and the lack of accountability in black box algorithms. As seen globally, AI models trained on historical data may unintentionally reinforce past prejudices, particularly against marginalized communities. Thus, regular audits, transparent decision making processes, and appeal mechanisms are vital. At the same time, AI offers benefits like reduced paperwork and environmental advantages critical for a country like India facing serious climate impacts. Leveraging AI for judicial efficiency while upholding fairness and protecting rights could also support India's broader goals, such as addressing climate related legal challenges through data driven, ICT based judicial strategies.

7.2 Feasibility and potential of invoking AI

The integration of AI into India's judiciary holds immense promise for improving efficiency, reducing case backlogs, and expanding access to justice, as reflected in substantial government investments ₹1,500 crore for the e Courts Project and ₹551.75 crore under the IndiaAI Mission. However, the effectiveness of AI depends on high quality, unbiased data and extensive training for legal professionals. While digitization brings environmental and procedural advantages, it also risks deepening the digital divide, particularly among rural populations, the elderly, and non English speakers. Bridging these gaps will require inclusive policy measures, expanded digital infrastructure, multilingual legal tech, and hybrid models that ensure both accessibility and sustainability.

8. Conclusion

The Indian judiciary faces significant environmental challenges due to excessive paper use, physical storage, and emissions from frequent travel. Although steps are being taken toward digital transformation, much more is needed. Embracing digital infrastructure, virtual hearings, and strategic reforms can not only reduce the judiciary's carbon footprint but also improve public access to justice. Notably, virtual court proceedings between 2020 and 2023 helped avoid nearly 50,000 metric tons of CO₂ emissions, showcasing the environmental benefits of tech driven reforms.

However, integrating AI into the judicial system requires careful planning. While AI tools like SUPACE can enhance efficiency, they must function as decision support systems rather than replacing human judges. There are concerns regarding algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, and the risk of undermining fair trial rights. Establishing strong legal frameworks, conducting regular AI



audits, and ensuring AI systems are accessible and ethically governed are essential. Special focus must be placed on training legal professionals and safeguarding human oversight in AI assisted decisions, especially when fundamental rights are at stake.

To ensure inclusivity in the digital judiciary, equitable internet access must be treated as a basic right. This includes expanding public Wi Fi, offering subsidies to low income populations, and promoting digital literacy across rural and marginalized areas. India must also frame climateconscious judicial policies that encourage energy efficient technologies and green digital practices. Moving ahead, this paper encourages further research on the practical impact of AI in courts, societal trust in digital justice, and the legal intricacies of automation within India's legal system.

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