

Writers Crew International Research Journals

AN INTERNATIONAL PEER REVIEWED REFEREED RESEARCH JOURNAL

Impact Factor : 5.406 (SJIF)

**(An Indexed, Refereed, Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary International Research Journal of
Humanities, Science , Technology, Management & Developmental Education)**

Volume-2, Issue-11, January,2026



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22007868>

Editorial

Knowledge is not merely the accumulation of facts; it is the continuous awakening of human consciousness and the relentless pursuit of truth. With this profound belief, we humbly present the current issue of the **Writers Crew International Research Journal** to our thoughtful readers.

In the continuous flow of time and an ever-evolving global landscape, each generation carries the responsibility of shaping the future. Today's scholars, researchers, and youth, guided by awareness and critical inquiry, are no longer passive recipients of information but active architects of society. Their questions reflect a deeper engagement with global challenges, values, and human purpose. As the academic community moves toward higher ideals, platforms for robust research and reflection like the **Writers Crew International Research Journal** become essential spaces for intellectual dialogue and creative exploration.

A research journal is not sustained by digital pages and print alone; it thrives through the collective spirit of authors, reviewers, critics, and reflective readers. Their curiosity, rigorous discipline, and dedication breathe life into academic discourse. Thoughtful critique sharpens our collective understanding, while sincere

feedback guides the path toward intellectual integrity and research excellence.

We express our profound gratitude to the contributors of this issue—the visionary authors who dared to question the unknown, the peer reviewers who refined these thoughts, and the readers who engage with open minds. Your active participation strengthens the academic ethos of the **Writers Crew International Research Journal** and brings us closer to our aspiration of becoming a meaningful, transformative voice in the global world of research and educational thought.

With deep reverence for knowledge and steadfast faith in collective wisdom, we place this issue before you, trusting it will inspire reflection, spark constructive dialogue, and drive meaningful change.

“Let noble thoughts come to us from all directions, and may they illuminate our shared journey of discovery.”



Dr. Neeraj Tiwari
Editor-in-Chief

Judicial Precedent in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Evaluating the Future of Stare Decisis in the Indian Legal System

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22007868>

Supervisor:

Dr.N.Sudarshan

Head& Principal University college of Law , Kakatiya University

Department - Faculty of Law.

Affiliation - Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State

2

Research scholar S.SURESH KUMAR.

Department - Faculty of Law

Affiliation - Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State

Email address: sskv73@gmail.com

Article History

Vol. 2, Issue: 11, January 1962-1977 (2026)

Received: 08, January

Accepted: 22, January

Published: 31, January

Abstract

The embedding of Artificial Intelligence into judicial decision-support tools, semantic research processes, and legal research options demonstrates a structural barrier to the doctrine of stare decisis under the legal hierarchy of India. However, this technology reinforces operational efficacy in resolving the Indian court backlogs; the adoption process is threatening in front of the Policy Directives and Judges in terms of constitutional integrity. This research study aims to outline the acceptance pattern of judicial precedent in the age of Artificial Intelligence-driven legal judgment under the Indian legal system. The study strictly followed a secondary qualitative thematic analysis to validate the identified research problem. The major finding of this study is that AI-driven legal judgment, by implying the protocols of Articles 21 and 141, creates structural bias and jurisprudential stagnation while predicting judgments in legal cases. Finally, this study recommends the mixed data collection method by entitling both secondary qualitative and primary quantitative methods to validate the outcome both statistically and thematically.

Keywords: *Judicial Precedent, Artificial Intelligence, Stare Decisis, Indian Legal System, AI Algorithmic Hallucinations, Large Language Models*

1. Introduction

Background - The legal processes and judiciary protocols across India in recent years have shifted into a transformative stage, classified through the rapid integration of emerging technologies.¹ The legal sector is continually trying to utilise modern technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), to accelerate its decision-making efficiency after receiving more than 50 million pending case scenarios in different tiers of the Indian courts.² The Supreme Court of India has already acknowledged initiatives such as SUVAS (*Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software*) and SUPACE (*Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency*) for real-time translation of judicial statements into regional languages.³ The legal researchers, independent advocates, and law companies across India are gradually investing in adopting Large Language Models and Generative AI models in predicting case outcomes and automating the retrieval of case laws.

Problem Statement - The problem of this research study has manifested in four crucial contexts. The proliferation of hallucinated or synthetic citations within the court filings generates severe systemic barriers. Depending on un-validated AI-driven precedent compromises judicial authenticity, threatening the issuance of null judgments in hypothetical lawsuits. Commercial AI frameworks are generally trained on proprietary algorithms or Western-centric datasets.⁴ This scenario makes it hard to understand the critical difference between obiter dicta and ratio decidendi, while the predictive analytics-based barriers lock the jurisprudence into the historical bias. This suffocates the progressive and organic expansion of Indian constitutional law. The Bar Council of India and the Indian judiciary are recently struggling with standardised and comprehensive regulatory frameworks in governing AI adoption.⁵ The delegation of the ratio-

¹ Dr Surendra Pathak, "Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Indian Legal System: Transformations, Challenges, and Future Prospects" [2025] KAMKUS College of Law <<https://doi.org/10.1017/dap.2023.X>> accessed August 18, 2026.

² Paramdeep Singh, Pawan Prabhat and ET LegalWorld, "AI: The Economic Solution to India's Legal Paralysis" (ETLegalWorld 2024) <<https://legal.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/opinions/ai-the-economic-solution-to-indias-legal-paralysis/114318629>> accessed August 18, 2026.

³ PIB, "From Digitisation to Intelligence: How AI Is Enhancing Access to Justice in India" (*Pib.gov.in*, 2017) <<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=2226283®=48&lang=2>> accessed August 18, 2026.

⁴ James Muldoon and Boxi A Wu, "Artificial Intelligence in the Colonial Matrix of Power" (2023) 36 *Philosophy & technology* <<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13347-023-00687-8>>.

⁵ Sarfaraz Ahmed Khan and others, *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Evidence* (CRC Press 2026).

determining, interpretive, and discretionary functions to automated models has a threatening attitude in replacing the man-made judicial decision with non-transparent algorithmic outcomes, endangering procedure-based fairness.

Objectives -

- To illustrate the feasibility of Artificial Intelligence-driven decision-support and legal research tools with Article 21 and Article 141 of the Constitution of India
- To analyse the systemic barriers to unverified, hallucinated, and synthetic AI-driven legal precedents under the hierarchy of Indian courts.
- To assess the influence of automated legal retrieval systems, Western-centric model weights, and training data biases on statutory interpretation, precedent evolution, and judicial diversity
- To recommend the future of Stare Decisis under the Indian Legal System by formulating a regulatory and institutional framework for the authenticated, transparent, and ethical acceptance of AI tools

Significance - The major importance of the current research paper is to assess the constitutional boundary between impermissible algorithmic adjudication and AI-supported legal research. Through the evaluation of the automated tools against the benchmark of procedure-driven fairness under Article 21, the current research study protects the constitutional decree that judicial power is non-transferable. Another significance of this study is to derive a substitute Model Governance Framework for AI adoption in the Indian judicial system.

Brief Literature Review - The emergence of the integration of AI within the Indian judicial system reflects a significant tension between the constitutional tools and technological modernisation. AI threatens the stare decisis of India through the introduction of non-transparent machine learning models, variable outcomes, and algorithmic bias.⁶ If AI tools can process wider case legislation significantly, it destabilises the binding judicial consistency as of Article 141 of the Indian Constitution. AI has a rapid mapping to conflicting legal rulings, as well as tracing the legal doctrine evaluation across the decades of Supreme Court jurisprudence.⁷ On the contrary,

⁶ Diwakar Gangwar, “Artificial Intelligence in Indian Courts: Due Process and the Constitutional Limits of Judicial Decision-Making” (2026) 1 Juris Quantum: Journal of Emerging Technology and Law <<https://jurisquantum.com/index.php/jqjetl/article/view/4>> accessed August 18, 2026.

⁷ Stijn Van Ruymbeke and others, “Artificial Intelligence in the Judiciary: A Systematic Literature Review on the Practical Applications” [2026] Information & Communications Technology Law 1

AI creates algorithmic bias, through which the machine learning models are generally trained on the historical pattern of Indian judgements, perpetuating the previous social biases and creating tension between constitutional equality.⁸ Hence, the Indian Courts have a mandatory need for auditable and transparent algorithms in the case of accepting AI-driven legal platforms.

Research Questions -

1. How is the compatibility level of AI-generated decision-support and legal research tools as of Article 21 and Article 141 of the Constitution of India?
2. What are the systemic risks acknowledged by the unverified AI-generated legal precedents within the hierarchy of the Indian courts?
3. How do algorithmic bias, legal retrieval systems, and model weights create an impact on evaluating the jurisprudence?
4. What is the future of Stare Decisis, including the relevant governance and policies in the Indian Legal System?

2. Methodology

Philosophy - The current paper followed the concepts of interpretivism research philosophy by uncovering the nuanced insights and subjective viewpoints on the relevant research themes.⁹ Using this philosophy, the study assessed how the AI-driven automated legal retrieval process modifies the subjective reasoning benchmark of the Indian judges and reveals the constitutional barriers to the replacement of human hermeneutics.

Approach - The study considered the inductive research approach to interpret the available ideologies on the defined research problem through the extraction of real-world information and observing the patterns.¹⁰ Applying this approach, the current study outlined the failure of the traditional conceptions of constitutional interpretation and stare decisis as of

<<https://doi.org/10.1080/13600834.2026.2644818>>.

⁸ Mohit Tiwari and others, "From Algorithms to Accountability: Navigating AI's Ethical and Legal Challenges" [2025] Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Information Management & Machine Intelligence 1 <<https://doi.org/10.1145/3793449.3793466>> accessed August 18, 2026.

⁹ Maryam Ikram and Husaina Banu Kenayathulla, "Out of Touch: Comparing and Contrasting Positivism and Interpretivism in Social Science" (2022) 4 Asian Journal of Research in Education and Social Sciences 39 <<https://doi.org/10.55057/ajress.2022.4.2.4>>.

¹⁰ Sanmathi Kumar, "INDUCTIVE and DEDUCTIVE APPROACHES to QUALITATIVE RESEARCH" (2024) <<http://ijmer.in.doi./2024/13.1.69>> accessed August 18, 2026.

Articles 21 and 141. The inductive reasoning re-examined the basic ideas of obiter dicta versus ratio decidendi through the lens of a machine learning algorithm and an AI model.

Design - The exploratory research design followed for the current study is significant to analyse the poorly interpreted research problems, develop a foundation for futuristic testing, and expose new concepts.¹¹ By implementing this design for the present study, the synthesis of disparate domains is enabled in terms of the training set bias after using AI in the Indian legal jurisdictions. Based on this design, the study highlighted the gaps in the Indian legal system's readiness to adopt emerging technologies, like AI, pointed out the systemic barriers, and formulated progressive human-in-the-loop regulatory frameworks.

Strategy - The qualitative strategy was reflected in the current research study to thoroughly answer the “how” and “why” questions on the relevant research themes and defined problem statement.¹² Applying this strategy, the current study evaluates where the AI-driven automated decision systems in the Indian legal system are compromising judicial discretion, human dignity, and procedure-driven fairness.

Data Collection: The secondary data collection method application ensures the saving of time and money with the offerings of larger samples on the relevant topic to maintain the accuracy of the collected information.¹³ Utilising this data collection method, the study analysed the judicial precedent in the era of Artificial Intelligence by gathering ideas on the high institutional access barriers for the Indian legal system.

Tools - The significant tools for collecting the relevant information on the themes were peer-reviewed technology-law journal articles, law commission reports, Google Scholar-based articles, comparative law literature, and legal treatises, not earlier than 2022. Only the information written in English and with open accessibility was considered a credible data collection tool for this study.

Data Analysis - Thematic analysis is recognised as a fundamental qualitative research method for interpreting the visual or text-based information to identify the specific pattern of the

¹¹ Robert A Stebbins, *Exploratory Research in the Social Sciences* (SAGE Publications 2001).

¹² Hamed Taherdoost, “What Are Different Research Approaches? Comprehensive Review of Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Research, Their Applications, Types, and Limitations” (2022) 5 Journal of Management Science & Engineering Research 53 <<https://hal.science/hal-03741840/document>> accessed August 18, 2026.

¹³ He-in Cheong and others, “Secondary Qualitative Research Methodology Using Online Data Within the Context of Social Sciences” (2023) 22 International Journal of Qualitative Methods 1.

particular research topic.¹⁴ After applying this kind of data analysis, the current study exposed how the Black Box Model or AI Model had a direct influence on the non-delegable character of man-driven judicial cautiousness as of Article 141.

Ethics - The ethics for this study were maintained by recording the data over the alphanumeric password-protected cloud databases. Utilising the OSCOLA referencing style, the information's credibility was maintained by citing them with the real authors and reference list.

3. Results

Theme 1 - Automated legal analytics and reconfiguration of Stare Decisis Under the Indian Constitution

The rapid emergence of AI-driven automated legal analytics under the Indian judicial workflow is significantly reshaping the operational dynamics of the doctrine of precedent or stare decisis. Article 141 of the Constitution of India, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is strictly followed by tribunals, high courts, and lower courts.¹⁵ The transformation from man-made doctrine research to algorithmic legal retrieval modifies how the case law is identified, weighted, and judged. One of the significant influences of AI-powered automated analytics in the Indian legal system is that the Machine Learning algorithm and AI predictive model can promptly map the wider networks of case legislation.¹⁶ This technological integration in the legal system helps to figure out the case-judging trends, evaluate the concepts of ratio decidendi, and critically analyse judgments over the decades of the reports of High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Through the utilisation of machine learning models, semantic search vector spaces, and Natural Language Processing, thousands of pieces of jurisprudence are aligned into brief summarisation.¹⁷ The impact of this technological integration within the Indian legal system is to

¹⁴ Iryna Kushnir, "Thematic Analysis in the Area of Education: A Practical Guide" (2025) 12 Cogent Education <<https://doi.org/10.1080/2331186x.2025.2471645>> accessed August 18, 2026.

¹⁵ Constitution of India, "Article 141: Law Declared by Supreme Court to Be Binding on All Courts - Constitution of India" (2023) <<https://www.constitutionofindia.net/articles/article-141-law-declared-by-supreme-court-to-be-binding-on-all-courts/>> accessed August 18, 2026.

¹⁶ Janees Rafiq, "Harnessing the Power of Artificial Intelligence in Indian Justice System: An Empirical Study" (2025) <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/388121992_Harnessing_the_Power_of_Artificial_Intelligence_in_Indian_Justice_System_An_Empirical_Study> accessed August 18, 2026.

¹⁷ Gaikwad Ninad Vishnu and others, "AI-Powered Legal Document Analysis Tool - a Hybrid NLP & Machine Learning Approach for Automated Legal Text Processing" [2026] International Journal of Innovative Research in Engineering 102 <<https://doi.org/10.59256/ijire.20260702014>> accessed August 18, 2026.

enable the structural reconfiguration of Stare Decisis. For instance, the automated analytical model through AI analyses judicial textual data with the help of statistical frequency, semantic proximity, and keyword density.¹⁸ This blurs the line between non-binding judicial observations or obiter dicta and binding holdings or ratio. The AI-driven legal analytical algorithms examine precedent strength through quantitative metrics, such as the ratios of jurisdictional win-loss, probabilities of judge alignment, and citation counts. This substitutes qualitative constitutional assessment with statistical probability, reforming stare decisis as a significant strategy. Under the automated legal system, the AI-driven Search Algorithm outlines the previous rulings appearing on the initial page of the search outcomes. This scenario develops a feedback process where frequent retrieval of decisions enables an unbalanced visualisation.

Theme 2 - AI algorithmic hallucinations and judicial responsibilities in the Indian Legal System

There is a moderate to severe level of challenges relevant to the algorithmic hallucinations within the legal system across India. Lawyers and judges are involved in citing non-existent statutory precedents, wrong factual data, and fake case laws generated by AI-driven tools, such as ChatGPT.¹⁹ In this aspect, the courts are responsible for checking the ultimate judicial accountability in guaranteeing natural justice, preventing judicial unfairness, and verifying the entire legal research process. The generative AI framework creates convincing but fully falsified citations and case names. Hence, the AI addition in the legal proceedings of India hurts the development of a wrong judgment as a case solution. The AI algorithms may have a misreading attitude towards out-dated legal modifications or complex statutory evaluations.²⁰ The blind dependence on AI-driven automated legal proceedings creates an unverifiable utilisation by overburdened legal counsels and the pro-se litigants, misleading the judges' decision-making power.

¹⁸ Wullianallur Raghupathi, Aditya Saharia and Tanush Kulkarni, "Identifying Key Issues in Artificial Intelligence Litigation: A Machine Learning Text Analytic Approach" (2025) 16 Applied Sciences 235 <<https://doi.org/10.3390/app16010235>> accessed August 18, 2026.

¹⁹ Joy Bose, "AI for Indian Legal Practice: Graphs, Not Word Clouds" (*Google Books*, 2026) <[https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=8JbKEQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT5&dq=AI++in+the+Indian+Judiciary++National+Sovereign+Legal+Large+Language+Models+\(LLM\)+Infrastructure&ots=UJaK1KUxeT&sig=4RyaFVAVM3epGqLwpgdKkiEZZCGo](https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=8JbKEQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT5&dq=AI++in+the+Indian+Judiciary++National+Sovereign+Legal+Large+Language+Models+(LLM)+Infrastructure&ots=UJaK1KUxeT&sig=4RyaFVAVM3epGqLwpgdKkiEZZCGo)> accessed August 18, 2026.

²⁰ Hifajatali Sayyed, "Artificial Intelligence and Criminal Liability in India: Exploring Legal Implications and Challenges" (2024) 10 Cogent social sciences <<https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2343195>>.

Submission of the hallucinated and unverified precedents violates the duty of candour of an Indian advocate as per the rules and lawsuits of the Bar Council of India.²¹ In this context, the Supreme Court's involvement was in ordering the nVBar Council of India to formulate standard disciplinary guidance for treating negligent AI citations as professional misconduct. Another systemic vulnerability of AI addition in the Indian legal proceedings is that the judges cannot relinquish self-cognitive evaluation in automating the AI tools.²² Representation of the failure of judicial proceedings is aligned with the heavier reliance on the unauthenticated AI-driven legal judgment, whether through the noncritical adoption of filings or independent chamber search. The systemic violations of the AI-driven legal proceedings can be reduced if the human-in-the-loop verification concept is enabled.²³ In order to avoid the corruption of the Indian constitution and lawsuits, human-based verification acts as an absolute procedural need before citing and applying judicial orders by the legal jury.

Theme 3 - Jurisprudential stagnation and structural bias of AI in the Indian Judicial Precedent

The unverified integral of predictive artificial intelligence within the Indian legal system to ensure a progressive future of Stare Decisis, the legal system portrays a concise threat to the progressive and organic illustration of Stare Decisis. After applying an AI model to the doctrine of precedent, a structural feedback loop is enabled.²⁴ The large language models under the AI model place significant weight on maintaining the statistical pattern. It favours deriving a majority ruling over the emerging legal concepts, forward-thinking dissents, and ruling over solitary cases. The over-dependence on Machine Learning-based predictive analytics under the

²¹ Manindra Singh and Bijayananda Behera, "PRIVACY and DATA PROTECTION in AI-DRIVEN LEGAL SERVICES: An ANALYSIS of INDIA'S EMERGING CHALLENGES and SOLUTIONS" (2025) 3 Journal of Trends and Challenges in Artificial Intelligence 73 <<https://doi.org/10.61552/JAI.2026.02.002>> accessed August 18, 2026.

²² Satyam Srivastav and others, "Intelligent Justice: AI-Driven Forensics and Legal Process for Criminal Justice Reforms" (2026) 84 International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice 100832 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcj.2026.100832>>.

²³ Navneet Kaur and Manpreet Kaur, "International Journal of Law, Policy and Social Review Wwww.Lawjournals.Net Online Role of Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Courts" *International Journal of Law, Policy and Social Review* (2024) <<https://www.lawjournals.net/assets/archives/2024/vol6issue1/5124.pdf>> accessed August 18, 2026.

²⁴ Francesco Borgesano and others, "Artificial Intelligence and Justice: A Systematic Literature Review and Future Research Perspectives on Justice 5.0" (2025) 28 European Journal of Innovation Management 349 <<https://doi.org/10.1108/EJIM-01-2025-0117>> accessed August 18, 2026.

AI framework suppresses the creative legal contradictions essential to overrule the out-dated legal precedents. In addition to that, the cultural, as well as structural bias of AI-driven tools usage within the legal system for the Indian courts is evident. Under the Western-focused model architecture, the majority of the legal tech platforms are reliant on the underlying large language model as per Western jurisdiction processes.

This kind of model architecture has no deeper semantic approaches under the Indian constitutional doctrines, such as the unavailability of the socio-legal frameworks (localised customary law or *Te Whare Tapa Whā*), transformative constitutionalism, and fundamental structure. The legal historical trends of India consist of systemic societal bias in terms of criminal profiling, economic benchmarks, gender orientation, and caste types.²⁵ Therefore, the AI-driven predictive tools are trained as per the previous sentencing trends, bail records, and conviction rates, creating a systemic inequality. Embedding the automated risk-assessment approaches in sentencing or bail-related decisions generates risks of institutionalising historical bias as a form of statistical objectivity.

Theme 4 - Policy mechanisms for designing the Stare Decisis within the Indian Legal System

In order to acknowledge that the tech-driven Indian legal system will be recognised as a stimulator of justice offerings, rather than the agent of jurisprudential evaluation, one of the recommended structural measures is “*algorithmic auditing*” under the transformative legal precedents.²⁶ It can be mandated that the judicial ASI frameworks will become fine-tuned on authoritative or indigenous data series, such as official Supreme Court and National Judicial Data Grid records. The AI-driven algorithmic auditing will become directly programmed to integrate constitutional reversals, emerging doctrines, and reflect minority dissents. Another significant recommended progressive jurisprudence under the Indian legal system is the “*preservation of man-made judicial prudence*”.²⁷ Through this mechanism, it will be reaffirmed that predictive analytics will be an unbinding human judgment process. In this aspect, the constitutional

²⁵ Shubham Nigam and others, “Legal Judgment Reimagined: PredEx and the Rise of Intelligent AI Interpretation in Indian Courts” [2024] Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics ACL 2024 4296 <<https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2024.findings-acl.255>> accessed August 18, 2026.

²⁶ Navpreet Kaur, “The Role of Artificial Intelligence and Technological Progress in India’s Judicial System: Revolutionizing Justice” (*Lexgazette*, February 2025) <<https://lexgazette.com/the-role-of-artificial-intelligence-and-technological-progress-in-indias-judicial-system-revolutionizing-justice/>> accessed August 18, 2026.

²⁷ Taruna Solanki and Animesh Pareek, “AI and Technology in the Indian Judiciary: A Step Toward Enhancing Efficiency and Equity” [2026] Legal Reference Services Quarterly 1 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/0270319x.2026.2617784>>.

evaluation will mandatorily outline human cognitive functionality, derived from continuous alteration of social requirements, empathy, and moral reasoning.

This will guarantee that the benchmarks of stare decisis will become recognised as an evolving framework over the static algorithm. The embedding of the “*National Sovereign Legal Large Language Models (LLM) Infrastructure*” is the recommended data governance and technical architecture. It will be developed as a sovereign, open-access, and funded legal model, which will already be trained on curated and official judicial databases, like the National Judicial Data Grid or e-Courts Databases across India.²⁸ This will minimise the dependence on Western-focused commercial LLMs which misrepresent the constitutional doctrines in India. In order to satisfy Article 21 under the Indian Legal System, the “*Anti-Black-Box Policy*” will be entitled to ban the predictive risk framework whose fundamental training datasets, training parameters, and weights will be uninspected.²⁹ This kind of AI-driven algorithmic transparency will improve the future of Stare Decisis under the Indian legal system. Updating the Bar Council Disciplinary norms is suggested under Section 49(1) of the Advocates Act, 1961.³⁰ It will narrow the chances of submitting unverifiable or hallucinated AI precedents to the High Courts or the Supreme Court to develop a credible and logical judgment of the particular case scenario.

4. Discussion

From the overall analysis of the thematic interpretation, it has been highlighted that the integration of automated legal analytics into the judicial workflow of the Indian Legal System modifies the operational mechanisms of Stare Decisis as of Article 141. Based on the comparative study between the emerging legal tech platform-based literature and pre-outlined jurisprudence-based literature, it has been reflected that the current findings discover the theoretical, systemic, and constitutional implications of AI embodiment in the legal proceedings. The findings demonstrate that probabilistic large language models and semantic vector search demonstrate case legislation via statistical frequency and keyword density over qualitative legal

²⁸ Siani J.A, “Empowering Justice: Exploring the Applicability of AI in the Judicial System” [2024] Journal of Law and Legal Research Development 24 <<https://doi.org/10.69662/jllrd.v1i1.6>>.

²⁹ Ajay Kumar Singh, “The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Judicial Decision-Making: Opportunities, Risks, and Regulatory Frameworks” <<https://theinfinite.co.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/The-Impact-of-Artificial-Intelligence-on-Judicial-Decision-Making.pdf>> accessed August 18, 2026.

³⁰ Shivaraj Huchhanavar, “Judicial Conduct Regulation: Do In-House Mechanisms in India Uphold Judicial Independence and Effectively Enforce Judicial Accountability?” [2022] Indian Law Review 1 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/24730580.2022.2068887>>.

analysis. This confuses the binding ratio decidendi with non-binding obiter dicta, dissolving the constitutional benchmark of law declaration as of Article 141. The unexpected finding of this study through thematic interpretations highlights that the commercial search algorithms generate feedback loops continually surfacing the historical domination of majority rulings, rather than a mere retrieval of previous judicial decisions of the particular case laws.

The constitutional and theoretical implications of this study highlight the relationship between procedural due process and Article 21. The black-box character of the AI-driven automated legal proceedings breaches the basic needs of reasoned orders. The litigants are disadvantaged in the scope to obstruct the AI algorithmic weights influencing the judicial outcomes, generating a procedure-driven unfairness as per Article 21. The future scope of the current research paper is to conduct empirical auditing of judicial AI-driven legal protocols to thoroughly understand the future evaluation of Stare Decisis under the technological advancement phase of the Indian legal system.

5. Conclusion

The summary of the current research work portrays that the unverified generative AI-based legal judgment within the Indian legal system poses a direct threat to the public law records. The technological advancement is strictly recommended through uncompromising human-in-the-loop-based liability and robust institution-driven oversight across the Bar Council for maintaining the sanctity of Articles 21 and 141. Finally, this research work outlined that the uncertain integral of the barriers towards the constitutional doctrine of stare decisis, in case the AU algorithm generates transformative efficacy for the legal system across India. The methodological limitation of this study is the consideration of only secondary qualitative data extraction options and thematic data interpretation, restricting the empirical verification gaps of AI-based algorithmic bias in the Indian legal proceedings. The theoretical limitation of the current study is that judicial guidance and legal technology emergence across India are in a developing phase. That is why the Policy Directives may be involved in quicker evaluation than the academic-based publishing cycles.

Recommendations -

- The methodological suggestion is the addition of the primary quantitative data collection method through statistical analysis, empirical observation, Likert Scaling-based survey

process, and scientific investigation tactics to validate the research deliverables.³¹

Therefore, the mixed data collection method or primary quantitative and secondary qualitative methods can be considered.

- The High Court Registers and Bar Council of India must consider the “*Affidavit of AI Verification*” with pleadings to validate that all the tech-driven legal precedents are authenticated against the official documents.³²
- There should be the establishment of a specific “*Judicial AI Accreditation Cell*” by the Supreme Court e-Committee to solely audit, identify, monitor, and rectify accordingly after considering all the AI-driven legal judgment tools across the chambers of Indian courts.

³¹ Juwel Rana, Patricia Luna Gutierrez and John C Oldroyd, “Quantitative Methods” [2022] Springer eBooks 11202 <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-66252-3_460>.

³² Abhishek G Sharma, “AI-Assisted Filings Need a Court-Ready Provenance Record” (*Bar and Bench - Indian Legal news*, June 17, 2026) <<https://www.barandbench.com/columns/ai-assisted-filings-need-a-court-ready-provenance-record>> accessed August 18, 2026.

Bibliography

Borgesano F and others, “Artificial Intelligence and Justice: A Systematic Literature Review and Future Research Perspectives on Justice 5.0” (2025) 28 *European Journal of Innovation Management* 349 <<https://doi.org/10.1108/EJIM-01-2025-0117>> accessed August 18, 2026

Bose J, “AI for Indian Legal Practice: Graphs, Not Word Clouds” (*Google Books*, 2026) <[https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=8JbkEQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT5&dq=AI+++in+the+Indian+Judiciary++National+Sovereign+Legal+Large+Language+Models+\(LLM\)+Infrastructure&ots=UJaK1KUxeT&sig=4RyaFVAVM3epGqLwpgkKiEZZCgo](https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=8JbkEQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT5&dq=AI+++in+the+Indian+Judiciary++National+Sovereign+Legal+Large+Language+Models+(LLM)+Infrastructure&ots=UJaK1KUxeT&sig=4RyaFVAVM3epGqLwpgkKiEZZCgo)> accessed August 18, 2026

Cheong H and others, “Secondary Qualitative Research Methodology Using Online Data Within the Context of Social Sciences” (2023) 22 *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 1

Constitution of India, “Article 141: Law Declared by Supreme Court to Be Binding on All Courts - Constitution of India” (2023) <<https://www.constitutionofindia.net/articles/article-141-law-declared-by-supreme-court-to-be-binding-on-all-courts/>> accessed August 18, 2026

Diwakar Gangwar, “Artificial Intelligence in Indian Courts: Due Process and the Constitutional Limits of Judicial Decision-Making” (2026) 1 *Juris Quantum: Journal of Emerging Technology and Law* <<https://jurisquantum.com/index.php/jqjetl/article/view/4>> accessed August 18, 2026

Huchhanavar S, “Judicial Conduct Regulation: Do In-House Mechanisms in India Uphold Judicial Independence and Effectively Enforce Judicial Accountability?” [2022] *Indian Law Review* 1 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/24730580.2022.2068887>>

Ikram M and Kenayathulla HB, “Out of Touch: Comparing and Contrasting Positivism and Interpretivism in Social Science” (2022) 4 *Asian Journal of Research in Education and Social Sciences* 39 <<https://doi.org/10.55057/ajress.2022.4.2.4>>

Kaur N and Kaur M, “International Journal of Law, Policy and Social Review Ww.Lawjournals.Net Online Role of Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Courts” *International Journal of Law, Policy and Social Review* (2024)

<<https://www.lawjournals.net/assets/archives/2024/vol6issue1/5124.pdf>> accessed August 18, 2026

Kaur N, “The Role of Artificial Intelligence and Technological Progress in India’s Judicial System: Revolutionizing Justice” (*Lexgazette*, February 2025) <<https://lexgazette.com/the-role-of-artificial-intelligence-and-technological-progress-in-indias-judicial-system-revolutionizing-justice/>> accessed August 18, 2026

Khan SA and others, *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Evidence* (CRC Press 2026)

Kumar S, “INDUCTIVE and DEDUCTIVE APPROACHES to QUALITATIVE RESEARCH” (2024) <<http://ijmer.in.doi./2024/13.1.69>> accessed August 18, 2026

Kushnir I, “Thematic Analysis in the Area of Education: A Practical Guide” (2025) 12 Cogent Education <<https://doi.org/10.1080/2331186x.2025.2471645>> accessed August 18, 2026

Muldoon J and Wu BA, “Artificial Intelligence in the Colonial Matrix of Power” (2023) 36 Philosophy & technology <<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13347-023-00687-8>>

Nigam S and others, “Legal Judgment Reimagined: PredEx and the Rise of Intelligent AI Interpretation in Indian Courts” [2024] Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics ACL 2024 4296 <<https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2024.findings-acl.255>> accessed August 18, 2026

Ninad Vishnu G and others, “AI-Powered Legal Document Analysis Tool - a Hybrid NLP & Machine Learning Approach for Automated Legal Text Processing” [2026] International Journal of Innovative Research in Engineering 102 <<https://doi.org/10.59256/ijire.20260702014>> accessed August 18, 2026

Pathak DS, “Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Indian Legal System: Transformations, Challenges, and Future Prospects” [2025] KAMKUS College of Law <<https://doi.org/10.1017/dap.2023.X>> accessed August 18, 2026

PIB, “From Digitisation to Intelligence: How AI Is Enhancing Access to Justice in India” (*Pib.gov.in*, 2017) <<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=2226283®=48&lang=2>> accessed August 18, 2026

Rafiq J, “Harnessing the Power of Artificial Intelligence in Indian Justice System: An Empirical Study” (2025) <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/388121992_Harnessing_the_Power_of_Artificial_Intelligence_in_Indian_Justice_System_An_Empirical_Study> accessed August 18, 2026

Rana J, Gutierrez PL and Oldroyd JC, “Quantitative Methods” [2022] Springer eBooks 11202 <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-66252-3_460>

Sayyed H, “Artificial Intelligence and Criminal Liability in India: Exploring Legal Implications and Challenges” (2024) 10 Cogent social sciences <<https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2343195>>

Sharma AG, “AI-Assisted Filings Need a Court-Ready Provenance Record” (*Bar and Bench - Indian Legal news*, June 17, 2026) <<https://www.barandbench.com/columns/ai-assisted-filings-need-a-court-ready-provenance-record>> accessed August 18, 2026

Siani J.A, “Empowering Justice: Exploring the Applicability of AI in the Judicial System” [2024] Journal of Law and Legal Research Development 24 <<https://doi.org/10.69662/jllrd.v1i1.6>>

Singh AK, “The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Judicial Decision-Making: Opportunities, Risks, and Regulatory Frameworks” <<https://theinfinite.co.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/The-Impact-of-Artificial-Intelligence-on-Judicial-Decision-Making.pdf>> accessed August 18, 2026

Singh M and Bijayananda Behera, “PRIVACY and DATA PROTECTION in AI-DRIVEN LEGAL SERVICES: An ANALYSIS of INDIA’S EMERGING CHALLENGES and SOLUTIONS” (2025) 3 Journal of Trends and Challenges in Artificial Intelligence 73 <<https://doi.org/10.61552/JAI.2026.02.002>> accessed August 18, 2026

Singh P, Pawan Prabhat and ET LegalWorld, “AI: The Economic Solution to India’s Legal Paralysis” (ETLegalWorld 2024) <<https://legal.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/opinions/ai-the-economic-solution-to-indias-legal-paralysis/114318629>> accessed August 18, 2026

Solanki T and Pareek A, “AI and Technology in the Indian Judiciary: A Step Toward Enhancing Efficiency and Equity” [2026] Legal Reference Services Quarterly 1 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/0270319x.2026.2617784>>

Srivastav S and others, “Intelligent Justice: AI-Driven Forensics and Legal Process for Criminal Justice Reforms” (2026) 84 International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice 100832 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcrj.2026.100832>>

Stebbins RA, *Exploratory Research in the Social Sciences* (SAGE Publications 2001)

Taherdoost H, “What Are Different Research Approaches? Comprehensive Review of Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Research, Their Applications, Types, and Limitations” (2022) 5 Journal of Management Science & Engineering Research 53 <<https://hal.science/hal-03741840/document>> accessed August 18, 2026

Tiwari M and others, “From Algorithms to Accountability: Navigating AI’s Ethical and Legal Challenges” [2025] Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Information Management & Machine Intelligence 1 <<https://doi.org/10.1145/3793449.3793466>> accessed August 18, 2026

Van Ruymbeke S and others, “Artificial Intelligence in the Judiciary: A Systematic Literature Review on the Practical Applications” [2026] Information & Communications Technology Law 1 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/13600834.2026.2644818>>

Wullianallur Raghupathi, Aditya Saharia and Kulkarni T, “Identifying Key Issues in Artificial Intelligence Litigation: A Machine Learning Text Analytic Approach” (2025) 16 Applied Sciences 235 <<https://doi.org/10.3390/app16010235>> accessed August 18, 2026