



REPORT ON THE TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Organized by Confederation of Law Teachers (COLATE) in association with Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi; The National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi; and M.S. Ramaiah College of Law, Bengaluru

Date: 25th–26th April 2026

Venue: M.S. Ramaiah College of Law, Bengaluru

EVENT DETAILS

The Two-Day International Conference on “Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession and Justice Administration” was organized on 25th and 26th April 2026 at M. S. Ramaiah College of Law, Bengaluru, under the aegis of the Confederation of Law Teachers (COLATE), in association with Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi; The National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi; and M.S. Ramaiah College of Law, Bengaluru

The conference comprised an inaugural session, six plenary sessions, eight technical sessions featuring paper presentations, a panel discussion, and a concluding valedictory ceremony. The event brought together academicians, members of the judiciary, legal practitioners, researchers, and students from across India and abroad. A structured schedule ensured thematic continuity, with each session addressing a specific dimension of the intersection between law and technology.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT

- To critically examine the evolving relationship between law and technology.
- To analyse the impact of artificial intelligence and digital tools on legal education, legal practice, and justice administration.



- To explore regulatory, ethical, and constitutional challenges posed by technological advancements.
- To promote interdisciplinary dialogue and collaborative research in the domain of law and technology.
- To identify policy-oriented solutions and institutional strategies for integrating technology into the legal ecosystem.

INTRODUCTION AND SIGNIFICANCE

The rapid advancement of technology, particularly artificial intelligence, digital governance systems, and data-driven processes, has significantly transformed the legal landscape. Legal education, the legal profession, and judicial administration are undergoing structural and functional changes, necessitating a re-evaluation of traditional frameworks.

This conference assumed particular significance in this context, as it created a platform for stakeholders to deliberate upon both opportunities and risks associated with technological integration. It emphasized the need for balancing efficiency and innovation with constitutional values, ethical standards, and human-centric justice delivery.

DETAILS OF PARTICIPANTS AND ATTENDEES

The conference was attended by almost 350 individuals, including around 60 paper presenters from different parts of India. The participants included:

- Legal academicians and researchers
- Practicing advocates and senior counsels
- Judicial officers and former members of the judiciary
- Law students and research scholars



ORGANISERS AND COLLABORATERS

The conference was organized by the Confederation of Law Teachers (COLATE) in collaboration with Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi, and hosted by M. S. Ramaiah College of Law, Bengaluru. The organizing committee included faculty members, academic coordinators, and student volunteers who ensured seamless execution of the event.

ACTIVITIES AND HIGHLIGHTS

1. Inauguration ceremony

The inaugural ceremony of the Two-Day International Conference commenced on April 25, 2026, at the M.S. Ramaiah College of Law. The event focused on the transformative impact of technology on legal education and the administration of justice. The ceremony began with a traditional prayer, followed by the rendering of the State Anthem and the Ramaiah College Anthem, setting a formal and patriotic tone for the proceedings.

Welcome Address

Prof. Dr. Sathish Gowda N., the Conference Director and Dean of the Faculty of Law at Bangalore University, delivered the welcome address. He introduced the distinguished dignitaries on the dais and provided a comprehensive overview of the conference's objectives.



Following this, **Mr. Badal Chatterjee**, Assistant Professor at Ramaiah College of Law, detailed the role of the **Council of Law Teachers (COLATE)**. He emphasized that COLATE is a non-political and non-commercial organization dedicated to the rights and welfare of law teachers. He highlighted that M.S. Ramaiah College of Law, as a premier



institution affiliated with **Karnatak State Law University (KSLU)**, serves as an ideal host to foster an environment of legal excellence and student achievement.



Key Addresses

Prof. Dr. G.B. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of NUALS, Kochi, shared the vision of COLATE. He addressed the evolving challenges in the legal educational field, stressing the importance of empowering law teachers to better support and mentor the next generation of lawyers. His address touched upon the necessity of recognizing the role of law teachers on international platforms to meet 21st-century legal challenges.



Ceremonial Highlights

The formal inauguration was marked by the lighting of the lamp by the guests of honour. A significant milestone of the conference was the official release of the Book of Abstracts, which was unveiled on stage to showcase the scholarly contributions scheduled for the technical sessions.



Following the release, the dignitaries were felicitated by **Prof. Dr. Umamahesh Sathyanarayan** (Principal, M.S. Ramaiah College of Law) and **Prof. Dr. Sathish Gowda**, acknowledging their contributions to the legal fraternity.



Special Addresses

The Chief Guest, **Hon'ble Dr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda** Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, delivered a profound speech on the symbiotic relationship between technology and law. The Hon'ble Justice delivered a compelling call for parliamentary intervention to reform the Advocates Act, 1961. He emphasized the need for transparency in Bar Council elections and more stringent oversight of legal educational institutions.

Citing landmark cases such as *Kesavananda Bharati (1973)* and *S.R. Bommai (1994)*, he stressed that while technology must be adopted for speedy justice, it must remain consistent with the Basic Structure of the Constitution. Justice Gowda also highlighted the critical role of Article 39A (Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid), noting that technology should specifically address the delays in cases involving agricultural laborers, domestic violence victims, and rural women.





Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju, Vice-Chancellor of KSLU, framed the conference themes by asserting that technology is now inseparable from the law. While acknowledging the benefits of speed and access provided by Artificial Intelligence (AI), he cautioned against the loss of intellectual rigor and academic integrity, the deepening of the digital divide & inherent algorithmic biases. He called for immediate curricular revision and faculty training.

During his address, he officially announced the conferment of **autonomous status** to M.S. Ramaiah College of Law.



The session was presided over by **Prof. Dr. B. T. Kaul**, Chairman of COLATE, Prof. Kaul, Chairman of COLATE, focused on the human element of "justicing." He argued that while AI can perform routine legal tasks in seconds, it cannot replace human sensitivity, the ability to feel the pain and emotions of the common man and social context, the nuanced understanding of societal issues.

He concluded that technology must remain a tool utilized by legal professionals rather than a master of the judicial process.





Closing Remarks and Felicitations

Prof. Dr. Umamahesh Sathyanarayan, Principal and Conference Secretary, concluded the inaugural session. He reflected on the dual nature of technology as both a tool and a potential disruptor. He noted that law is often reactive and stressed that legal frameworks must catch up to technological growth rather than simply fearing job replacement.

The session included the formal felicitation of the dignitaries:

- Hon'ble Justice V. Gopala Gowda (Former Judge, Supreme Court of India)
- Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju (VC, KSLU)
- Prof. Dr. B. T. Kaul (Chairman, COLATE)
- Prof. Dr. G.B. Reddy (Vice President, COLATE)
- Prof. Dr. Sathish Gowda (Organizing Secretary, COLATE)

The ceremony ended with a vote of thanks to the knowledge partners and participants, signaling the start of the technical sessions.

TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
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25th & 26th April, 2026 (Saturday & Sunday)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Inaugural Function

 Inauguration by Hon'ble Justice Dr. V. Gopala Gowda Former Judge, Supreme Court of India	 Presided By Prof. Dr. B. T. Kaul Chairperson, COLATE & Former Chairperson, Delhi Judicial Academy	 Chief Guest Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi
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Guests of Honour

 Prof. Dr. G. B. Reddy Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi	 Shri. M. R. Anandaram Director M. S. Ramaiah College of Law, Bengaluru
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 Prof. Dr. Umamahesh Sathyanarayan Conference Organising Secretary Principal M. S. Ramaiah College of Law	 Prof. Dr. Sathish Gowda N. Conference Director Dean, Faculty of Law, Bangalore University
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Date: 25th April 2026, Time: 10:00 a.m. onwards

Venue: M. S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium



2. Plenary Session 1 -

Changing Interface

between Technology and Law

Date: 25th April 2026

Time: 11:45 a.m. – 1:15 p.m.

Venue: M.S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. V. Vijayakumar, Former Vice-Chancellor, NLIU Bhopal and TNDALU, Chennai

Co-Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Narender Nagarwal, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Delhi

Resource Persons:

- Shri. Mohan V. Katarki, Sr. Advocate, Supreme Court of India
- Prof. Dr. Shashikala Gurpur, Dean, Faculty of Law, Symbiosis International University, Pune
- Prof. Dr. C. S. Patil, Director, Karnataka Institute for Law and Parliamentary Reforms

1. INTRODUCTION

The session on “Changing Interface between Technology and Law” explored the evolving and complex relationship between rapid technological advancements and legal frameworks. Chaired by Prof. Dr. V. Vijayakumar, former Vice-Chancellor of NLIU Bhopal and TNDALU Chennai, and co-chaired by Prof. Dr. Narender Nagarwal Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Delhi, the discussion aimed to examine how legal systems are adapting or struggling to adapt, to disruptive technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), digital governance, and data regulation.



The session emphasized the growing necessity for interdisciplinary approaches and highlighted the responsibility of legal academia and institutions in preparing future professionals to navigate this dynamic interface.



2. INAUGURAL REMARKS

Prof. Dr. V. Vijayakumar, in his opening remarks, underscored the unprecedented growth of technology and its deep penetration into everyday life. He emphasized that law teachers and institutions bear a critical responsibility in shaping competent lawyers, judges, and policymakers who can respond effectively to technological challenges.

Prof. Dr. V. Vijayakumar further contextualized the discussion by invoking Marvin Minsky's 1970 warning from Life Magazine, cautioning that once machines gain control, human agency itself may be at risk. This reflection was used to underline the existential concerns surrounding Artificial Intelligence and the urgency for legal systems to anticipate such possibilities rather than react belatedly.

He emphasized on the growing role of AI-driven Learning Management Systems (LMS), noting that such systems are increasingly capable of updating course material in real-time, incorporating legal developments such as multiple constitutional amendments, while simultaneously handling evaluation and content delivery.

He highlighted the importance of critical thinking and adaptability, noting that while technology may appear as mere tools or applications, it fundamentally reshapes human cognition, decision-making, and societal structures. The tone of the session was thus set around the urgency of aligning legal education with technological realities.



3. OVERVIEW OF DISCUSSIONS

Resource Person 1: Shri. Mohan V. Katarki - Regulatory Lag: The Race between Technology and Law

Main Argument

Law consistently lags behind technological innovation, creating regulatory gaps that enable misuse and undermine accountability—a problem that will intensify as AI systems



grow more autonomous and

potentially beyond human

control.



Key Perspectives

- **Regulatory lag as a structural problem** - Legal frameworks are reactive by nature, struggling to anticipate or keep pace with rapid technological change. This mismatch leaves governance perpetually catching up.
- **Technology is non-neutral**- Technology carries no inherent moral direction; its outcomes—beneficial or harmful—depend entirely on how it is deployed and who controls it.
- **Philosophical framing of AI and consciousness**- Drawing on the Charvaka (Lokayata) materialist tradition, Katarki argued that if AI achieves human-like cognition, it would support the view that consciousness is not distinct from matter but emerges from it. He extended this with a parallel to quantum physics, suggesting human existence can be understood as structured matter arising from underlying energy patterns.
- **Looming loss of human control**- He warned that by around 2030, AI systems may begin autonomously creating other AI systems, raising the prospect of technological evolution outpacing human oversight entirely.
- **Intermediary liability and safe harbour complexity**- Assigning legal responsibility in digital ecosystems remains structurally difficult, particularly when safe harbour provisions insulate intermediaries from accountability.

Key Proposals

- **Nationalization of the AI industry** — A radical suggestion to place sovereign control of AI development with the state rather than private entities, aimed at ensuring public accountability over a transformative technology.

Resource Person 2: Prof. Dr. Shashikala Gurpur - Interdisciplinary Legal Research and Technology Interface: Nuggets of Experience

Main Argument

Law must engage with science and technology through a justice-oriented, interdisciplinary lens — moving well beyond intellectual property frameworks to address human rights,



equity, indigenous knowledge, and sustainable development. Legal scholarship has been too narrow in its interface with science, and this gap carries serious consequences for marginalized communities and grassroots innovators.



Key Perspectives

- **Critique of the Science-Law Interface**- The existing relationship between law and science is largely confined to IP rights, leaving broader concerns — human rights, environmental justice, and social equity — underexplored. Science itself operates with insufficient scrutiny of its human impact, and law has not stepped in adequately to fill that gap.
- **Science as a Socially Constructed, Biased Enterprise** - Science has historically been shaped by patriarchal structures and institutional biases. This means legal engagement cannot treat science as a neutral or objective force — it must interrogate the assumptions and power dynamics embedded within it.
- **Protection of Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge** - Drawing on her doctoral research (Basmati rice and Neem patent disputes), she argued that biodiversity and traditional knowledge systems face real threats from exploitative IP regimes. Legal frameworks must actively shield indigenous knowledge from appropriation.
- **Technology and the SDGs** - Technological advancement — across biotechnology, agriculture, food safety, healthcare, and environmental domains — must be evaluated against the Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring that innovation serves ethical and equitable ends rather than purely commercial ones.

Key Proposals

- Expand legal-science interface beyond IP to include human rights and justice frameworks
- Align legal frameworks governing technology with the SDGs
- Protect indigenous and traditional knowledge systems from exploitation by global IP regimes
- Extend AI governance discourse to include local innovation systems and grassroots contributors
- Pursue interdisciplinary research integrating law with biotechnology, agriculture, healthcare, and environmental science



Resource Person 3: Prof. Dr. Digital Constitutionalism

C. S. Patil - A Case for

Main Argument

Constitutional principles must be **extended into the digital domain** through a framework of Digital Constitutionalism — because the unchecked power of algorithms, private tech corporations, and opaque AI systems poses fundamental threats to individual rights, democratic integrity, and national sovereignty that existing legal structures are not equipped to address.



Key Perspectives

- **The Physical-Digital Duality** Two parallel worlds now coexist, and the digital one is no longer peripheral — it shapes identity, autonomy, and power in ways that demand the same constitutional protections traditionally applied to the physical world.
- **Private Power as a Constitutional Problem** - The dominance of private entities over digital infrastructure is not merely a market concern — it is a constitutional one. When corporations control access, visibility, and communication, questions of rights and accountability arise that cannot be left to commercial self-regulation.
- **Digital Colonialism** - Global tech corporations exercise disproportionate influence over sovereign states, effectively overriding domestic policy. The Apple–Sancharsathi episode illustrates how a private corporation can compel a sovereign government to reconsider its own legislative initiative — a serious challenge to national self-determination.
- **Censorship Reimagined** - Modern censorship is not always about suppression. It increasingly operates through information flooding — overwhelming users with excessive content so that critical or dissenting voices lose visibility. This subtler form of control is harder to detect and legally challenge.
- **Algorithmic Opacity and Discrimination** - AI systems function as "black boxes," making decisions that affect individuals without explainability or accountability. This opacity makes algorithmic discrimination extremely difficult to identify, prove, or legally contest.
- **Threats to Democratic Integrity**- Deepfakes, misinformation, and coordinated disinformation campaigns — especially during elections — undermine public trust and electoral integrity, posing an existential risk to democratic processes.



Key Proposals

- Develop a framework of **Digital Constitutionalism** extending constitutional rights into the digital sphere.
- Establish robust regulatory mechanisms for access, net neutrality, and platform accountability.
- Create legal safeguards against **digital colonialism** by global tech corporations.
- Regulate algorithmic systems for transparency and explainability to enable legal challenge of discrimination.
- Legislate protections against deepfakes and disinformation in electoral contexts.

4. AUDIENCE INTERACTION

The session witnessed active engagement from the audience, raising pertinent and forward-looking questions.

A question by Dr. J.S. Maan addressed the potential substitution of human educators with AI and robotic systems. In response, Prof. Dr. Shashikala Gurbur emphasized the irreplaceable bond between teachers and students, highlighting that human empathy, understanding, and engagement cannot be replicated by machines. She referred to European Union regulations, stressing the importance of maintaining a “human-in-the-loop” approach in AI-driven systems.

Another discussion involved a student from NLSIU raising questions related to TRIPS and global legal frameworks. Prof. Gurbur responded by advocating for the development of indigenous legal expertise and innovation. She stressed the importance of mapping global laws while simultaneously building domestic frameworks that encourage local innovation. She also highlighted Geographical Indications (GI) as a tool for preserving cultural identity and promoting economic development.

5. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Law Perpetually Lags Behind Technology** - Legal systems are reactive by design, leaving dangerous governance gaps as technology accelerates. With AI potentially achieving autonomy by 2030, the legal community must urgently shift from responding to technological change to anticipating and shaping it.
- **Technology and Science Are Never Neutral** - Both carry embedded power structures, biases, and value choices. Law cannot treat them as objective forces — it must critically interrogate who controls them, who benefits, and who bears the costs, particularly marginalized and indigenous communities.
- **Private Corporate Power Has Become a Constitutional Crisis** - Tech corporations now exercise powers once exclusive to states — controlling information, overriding sovereign policy, and shaping democratic discourse.



Constitutional and regulatory frameworks built around state-citizen relationships must be fundamentally rethought to account for this shift.

- **Algorithmic Opacity Renders Fundamental Rights Unenforceable** - The "black box" nature of AI systems means decisions affecting individuals cannot be explained, challenged, or legally contested. Transparency and explainability must become legal requirements, not optional design features, if rights protections are to remain meaningful.
- **Justice Must Be the Organizing Principle of Tech Law** - Across all discussions — from indigenous knowledge protection and SDG alignment to electoral integrity and digital colonialism — the session converged on one premise: legal frameworks governing technology are incomplete unless they actively protect the vulnerable, preserve local knowledge systems, and place equity at their center.

6. CONCLUSION

The session provided a comprehensive and thought-provoking exploration of the evolving relationship between technology and law. It successfully highlighted the challenges posed by rapid technological advancements while also offering constructive pathways for legal adaptation. The discussions emphasized the need for a balanced approach, one that embraces innovation while safeguarding fundamental rights and ethical principles. The session concluded with a clear message: The future of law lies in its ability to critically engage with technology, ensuring that progress remains aligned with justice, accountability, and human values.



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Plenary Session 1
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Resource Persons

Shri. Mohan V. Katarki
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Dean, Faculty of Law,
Symbiosis International University,
Pune

Prof. Dr. C. S. Patil
Director,
Karnataka Institute for Law and
Parliamentary Reforms

Date: 25th April 2026, Time: 11.45 am – 1.15 pm
Venue: M. S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

3. Plenary Session II: Use of Technology in Transforming Legal Education

Date: 25th April 2026

Time: 2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Venue: M.S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju, Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubballi

Co-Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Kiran Rai, Professor, South Asian University, Delhi

Resource Persons:

1. Prof. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann, Professor, National Law University, Delhi
2. Prof. Dr. Suresh V. Nadagoudar, Vice Chancellor (Acting) and Registrar, MGRDPR University, Gadag
3. Prof. Dr. Vani Kesari A., Dean, Faculty of Law, School of Legal Studies, CUSAT, Kochi
4. Prof. Dr. P. Puneeth, Professor of Law, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, JNU, Delhi

1. INTRODUCTION



The plenary session on “Use of Technology in Transforming Legal Education” brought together distinguished academicians and experts to discuss the evolving role of technology in the field of legal education. The session was chaired by Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju, with Prof. Dr. Kiran Rai serving as the co-chairperson. Held at M.S. Ramaiah College of Law, the session focused on the growing influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital tools in reshaping legal pedagogy, research, and practice.



2. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session commenced with brief inaugural remarks by the chairperson highlighting the growing importance of technology in legal education. The speaker emphasized that the legal field is undergoing a rapid transformation due to advancements in digital tools and Artificial Intelligence, making it essential for law schools to adapt accordingly. While acknowledging the benefits of technology in enhancing research, accessibility, and learning methods, it was stressed that human intelligence, critical thinking, and ethical judgment must remain central to legal education. The remarks set the tone for the session by underlining the need for a balanced and thoughtful integration of technology into the legal academic framework.

3. OVERVIEW OF DISCUSSIONS

Resource Person 1: Prof. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann- Efficacy of AI in conducting Legal Research

Main Argument

AI tools can assist legal research but cannot replace human intelligence, because true research requires identifying gaps, generating new knowledge, and critically verifying information, none of which AI systems are capable of doing independently. Uncritical reliance on AI risks fundamentally corrupting the quality and integrity of legal scholarship.



Key Perspectives

- **Research is Knowledge Generation, Not Information Collection-** Genuine research demands identifying a gap, framing precise questions, and contributing something new. Summarizing or describing existing literature, which is precisely what AI does, does not constitute research. This distinction is foundational and non-negotiable.
- **The "Garbage In, Garbage Out" Problem-** AI tools organize and surface existing data but do not validate it. If source data is incorrect, outdated, or misrepresented, AI outputs will replicate and amplify those errors, with no internal mechanism for detection or correction. In law, where precision is everything, this is a critical vulnerability.
- **Original Sources Remain Irreplaceable-** Misinterpretation of legal data and failure to consult primary sources can lead to serious errors in legal understanding, affecting research, practice, and even judicial outcomes. There is no substitute for engaging directly with original legal texts and developments.
- **AI Cannot Ensure Academic Integrity-** Current AI tools have significant limitations in detecting authentic plagiarism and maintaining standards of academic honesty. This makes human oversight not merely preferable but essential in any research environment that values integrity.

Key Proposals

- Treat AI strictly as a supporting tool, never a replacement for human reasoning in legal research
- Mandate critical verification of all AI-generated outputs against original sources
- Educate legal researchers on the limitations of AI alongside its capabilities
- Maintain rigorous standards distinguishing genuine research from mere information retrieval or summarization

Resource Person 2: Prof. Dr. Suresh V. Nadagoudar- Blending Technology in Clinical Legal Education



Main Argument

Clinical Legal Education must actively integrate technology into its structure and delivery to remain relevant because the legal profession itself has been transformed by digital tools, and law students who are not technologically competent will be unprepared for modern legal practice and unable to meaningfully advance access to justice.



Key Perspectives

- **Legal Education Has Already Moved Beyond the Classroom-** Modern legal training is experiential and practice-oriented, built around internships, court visits, and legal aid clinics. CLE is not an add-on, it is central to producing profession-ready graduates. The next necessary evolution is making this experiential learning *technologically informed*.
- **Institutional Frameworks Support CLE but Need Updating-** The Supreme Court of India, the Bar Council of India, and the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 have collectively strengthened the CLE ecosystem. However, institutional backing alone is insufficient — the content and delivery of CLE must keep pace with how legal services are actually being rendered today.
- **Technology is Transforming Legal Service Delivery-** Online courts, digital case management systems, and Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) are no longer emerging trends, they are operational realities. A law student unfamiliar with these systems enters the profession at a significant disadvantage.
- **AI Tools Have a Legitimate Pedagogical Role-** Platforms like ChatGPT and other AI-based tools can meaningfully assist students in legal research, drafting, and understanding procedural law provided they are used purposefully and critically within an educational framework.
- **Technology as an Access to Justice Enabler-** Online mediation and arbitration allow disputes to be resolved without physical presence, removing geographic, financial, and logistical barriers to legal services. CLE that incorporates these tools simultaneously trains students *and* extends legal aid reach to underserved populations.

Key Proposals

- Embed technology tools such as ODR, digital case management, online courts, into CLE curriculum and practice.
- Train law students in AI-assisted legal research and drafting as a core professional competency.



- Expand online mediation and arbitration training within CLE programmes.
- Align CLE frameworks with evolving institutional mandates from the Supreme Court and Bar Council.

Resource Person 3: Prof. Dr. Vani Kesari A., Integration of Technology in Legal Pedagogy and Curriculum Design

Main Argument

Technology must be deeply integrated into legal pedagogy and curriculum design, not as a supplementary tool but as a core component, while the role of the law teacher must evolve from information provider to critical navigator, ensuring that students develop judgment, analytical ability, and ethical responsibility alongside technological competence.



Key Perspectives

- **Teachers Shape More Than Knowledge, They Shape Trajectories-** The Tennyson anecdote grounds her argument in a fundamental truth: teachers influence not just what students learn but who they become. In the digital age, this responsibility intensifies — guiding students through an information-saturated environment requires mentorship, not just instruction.
- **The Theory-Practice Gap Remains the Central Challenge-** Legal education has long struggled to connect doctrinal learning with real-world application. Technology, used well, is not merely a teaching aid — it is a potential structural solution to this gap, enabling simulated, experiential, and practice-oriented learning at scale.
- **A Diverse Pedagogical Toolkit is Essential-** No single method suffices. The speaker advocates a rich blend- blended learning, Learning Management Systems, AI-based analysis, virtual simulations, gamification, and virtual moot courts, recognising that different tools serve different learning objectives and student needs.
- **Legal Education as a "Training Hospital"-** The medical education analogy is deliberate and powerful. Just as doctors are trained in clinical environments before independent practice, law students must engage with real or simulated legal environments as a core part of their formation, not as an optional extra.
- **Technology as Core Curriculum, Not Add-On-** The distinction Prof. Vani draws is critical: technology should not sit alongside the curriculum as a supplementary feature but should be **embedded within curriculum design itself** — through enhancement, transformation, and scientific understanding of how learning works.



Core- Despite her enthusiasm for technological integration, Prof. Vani is unambiguous: AI must not replace human reasoning. Students who blindly rely on AI without critical engagement are not being educated, they are being automated. Ethical use of technology must be explicitly taught and modelled.

- **Technological Change is Unprecedented in Scale and Speed-** While technology has always shaped society, the current pace of AI-driven transformation is qualitatively different. Law, which is characteristically slow and reactive, is struggling to keep up, and legal education, which trains the next generation of legal actors, cannot afford to mirror that slowness.
- **Existing Laws Are Increasingly Outdated-** Issues like deepfakes, digital privacy, and online platform regulation expose significant gaps in current legal frameworks. Legal education must not only teach existing doctrine but must train students to critically evaluate whether existing law is adequate, and to participate in reforming it where it is not.
- **Technological Literacy is Now a Core Professional Competency-** AI tools like ChatGPT are already embedded in legal research, drafting, and case analysis. Familiarity with these tools is no longer optional — but neither is understanding their limitations, including bias, lack of contextual judgment, and the risk of generating fabricated information (hallucination).
- **The Teacher's Role Must Shift from Transmission to Cultivation-** When information is universally and instantly accessible, the value of teaching lies not in



delivering content but in developing critical thinking and analytical capability. A teacher who primarily transmits information is performing a function AI can replicate; one who cultivates judgment cannot be replaced.

- **Traditional Assessment is No Longer Fit for Purpose-** If students can generate assignments rapidly using AI, then assessments designed around information recall or written output alone are fundamentally compromised. Academic integrity concerns are not peripheral — they strike at the heart of what legal education is meant to certify.

Key Proposals

- Revise the legal curriculum to incorporate emerging technology issues such as deepfakes, digital privacy, platform regulation, across all branches of law
- Reorient teaching from knowledge transmission to fostering critical thinking and analytical reasoning
- Redesign assessment methods to maintain academic integrity in an environment where AI can generate assignments rapidly
- Undertake comprehensive legal education reform simultaneously across curriculum content, teaching methodology, and student evaluation

4. KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM THE SESSION

- **Balanced Integration of Technology:** Technology, including AI, should enhance legal education but must not replace human intelligence, critical thinking, and ethical judgment.
- **Quality Over Information:** Effective legal research requires analysis, originality, and verification, not mere compilation of information from AI or online sources.
- **Importance of Experiential Learning:** Clinical legal education, supported by technology, plays a vital role in making students practice-ready through real-world exposure.
- **Technological Competence is Essential:** Law students must develop skills to use tools like ChatGPT, ODR platforms, and digital legal systems, while understanding their limitations.
- **Need for Curriculum Reform:** Legal education must be updated to address emerging challenges such as AI, digital privacy, and evolving legal frameworks.
- **Innovative Teaching Methods:** Adoption of blended learning, simulations, and digital tools is necessary to bridge the gap between theory and practice.
- **Ethical Use of AI:** Students and educators must ensure responsible use of technology, avoiding over-reliance and maintaining academic integrity.
- **Shift in Role of Teachers:** Teachers must evolve from information providers to guides and facilitators, helping students navigate vast digital information.

5. CONCLUSION



The plenary session on “Use of Technology in Transforming Legal Education” concluded with a strong consensus that while technological advancements especially Artificial Intelligence are reshaping the landscape of legal education, their integration must be approached with caution and responsibility. The speakers collectively emphasized that technology can significantly enhance research, teaching, and practical training, but it cannot substitute the role of human intelligence, critical thinking, and ethical judgment. The discussions highlighted the urgent need to reform legal curricula, adopt innovative teaching methodologies, and ensure effective implementation of experiential learning. At the same time, concerns regarding over-reliance on AI, data authenticity, and academic integrity were underscored. Ultimately, the session reinforced that the future of legal education lies in achieving a balanced integration of technology and human intellect, ensuring that law students are not only technologically proficient but also intellectually and ethically grounded professionals.

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Prof. Dr. P. Puneeth
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Centre for the Study of Law and
Governance, JNU, Delhi

Date: 25th April 2026, Time: 2.00 pm – 3.30 pm

Venue: M. S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

4. Plenary Session III: Technology and Legal Profession

Date: 25th April 2026

Time: 3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.

Venue: M.S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. G. B. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi



Co-Chairperson: Dr. Aneesh V.
School of Legal Studies, CUSAT, Kerala

Pillai, Associate Professor,

Resource Persons:

1. Dr. V. Sudhish Pai, Sr. Advocate, High Court of Karnataka
2. Prof. Dr. M. R. K. Prasad, Professor, V. M. Salgaocar College of Law, Goa
3. Prof. Dr. J. M. Mallikarjunaiah, Principal, KLE Law College, Bengaluru
4. Shri. P. V. Dinesh, Sr. Advocate, Supreme Court of India

1. INTRODUCTION

The session was centred on the interface between Artificial Intelligence, legal education, the legal profession, and justice administration. The core concern discussed was how AI is reshaping the legal ecosystem, not merely as a technological tool but as a force that affects legal learning, professional competence, access to justice, judicial administration, and ethical responsibility. The speakers approached AI both as an enabling opportunity and as a source of serious regulatory, pedagogical, and professional challenges.

A recurring theme was that the ultimate goal of legal education, the legal profession, and the justice delivery system is the securing of justice. In this context, AI was examined as a possible means of reducing delay, improving efficiency, supporting legal drafting and research, and making legal services more affordable and accessible. At the same time, the discussion cautioned against blind dependence on AI, particularly because of risks such as hallucinated case law, inaccurate outputs, bias, erosion of human judgment, confidentiality concerns, and the possibility that young lawyers may use AI without having the legal foundation necessary to verify its results.



2. OVERVIEW OF DISCUSSIONS

Resource Person 1: Dr. V. Sudhish Pai - AI and Legal Profession/Practice: Benefits, Nuances and Perils

Main Argument

AI is already embedded in legal practice and the profession must now grapple not with *whether* to use it, but *how* to use it responsibly, because while AI can enhance efficiency across a range of legal tasks, it must never be allowed to displace the ethical judgment, professional responsibility, and human reasoning that define the legal profession at its core.



Key Perspectives

- **AI in Law Follows an Established Trajectory of Technological Adoption-** Earlier technological shifts such as email, digital communication, once seemed disruptive but became permanent features of professional life. AI is on the same trajectory, but with a critical difference: its impact on law is far more immediate, pervasive, and potentially disruptive than anything that preceded it. The profession cannot afford the same slow adaptation it managed before.
- **Technological Competence is Now an Ethical Duty-** This is perhaps the most significant reframing in the address. Keeping up with AI is not merely a matter of professional convenience or competitive advantage, it is an **ethical obligation** directly tied to a lawyer's duty to protect and advance client interests. Ignorance of available tools is no longer a neutral position.
- **AI Can Meaningfully Assist Routine Legal Work-** Drafting, documentation, contract review, legal research, outcome prediction from large datasets, and legal work management are all areas where AI demonstrably enhances efficiency and productivity. These are genuine and significant benefits that the profession should embrace rather than resist.
- **Efficiency Cannot Be Treated as an End in Itself-** The caution here is equally significant. Speed and productivity gains from AI must not come at the cost of ethics, justice, confidentiality, fairness, or human reasoning. A faster legal process that compromises these values is not an improvement - it is a regression dressed as progress.
- **The Profession Must Not Become Subservient to AI-** The central tension Prof. Pai identifies is not AI versus law, but AI as assistant versus AI as substitute. Lawyers, judges, teachers, and students must retain primacy, using AI as an enabling tool while preserving legal wisdom, professional responsibility, and judicial conscience as irreducibly human functions.

Key Proposals

- Recognise technological competence as a formal ethical duty of legal professionals
- Deploy AI for routine tasks such as drafting, research, contract review, prediction, to enhance efficiency
- Establish clear professional boundaries ensuring AI functions as assistant, not substitute, for legal judgment
- Safeguard confidentiality, fairness, and justice as non-negotiable constraints on AI use in legal contexts



Resource Person 2: Prof. Dr. M. R. K. Prasad - Blending Tradition with Technology: AI-Driven Pedagogical Approaches to Legal Education and Access to Justice

Main Argument

AI must be deployed systematically across the entire litigation pipeline, from drafting and filing through to case allocation, hearing management, and judgment-writing, because the crisis of case pendency in India is fundamentally a problem of institutional inefficiency that AI, combined with better court management, is uniquely positioned to solve, making justice faster, more affordable, and more accessible.



Key Perspectives

- **Justice Delayed is the Central Institutional Failure-** The entire framework of legal education, legal profession, and justice administration converges on one goal: securing justice. In India, massive case pendency is the single greatest obstacle to that goal. AI is therefore not a luxury or an experiment- it is a systemic necessity for justice delivery.
- **Even Basic Tools Are Under-Utilised-** A striking observation: tools as simple as Microsoft Word and Excel, if used properly, could already improve case disposal rates. This grounds the argument practically - the problem is not merely technological but also one of institutional will and basic digital competence. AI represents the next, far more powerful level of that same trajectory.
- **AI Has Already Transformed Non-Litigation Practice-** In drafting agreements, M&A documents, and standard transaction documents, AI is already generating drafts rapidly and effectively. This is an established reality, not a future possibility, and sets a precedent for what systematic AI integration can achieve in litigation as well.
- **AI as a Checklist-Based Litigation Assistant-** In litigation drafting, AI's most immediate value is ensuring completeness and procedural rigour, verifying that preliminary objections, jurisdictional challenges, and procedural requirements have all been addressed. This does not replace a lawyer's judgment; it acts as a safeguard against omissions that can have serious consequences.
- **Court Administration is Where AI Can Have the Greatest Systemic Impact-** The registry process, through which filed matters pass multiple officials before reaching judges, is a significant source of delay. AI can accelerate filing



defect identification, compliance checking, and registry scrutiny, removing bottlenecks that currently slow the entire system.

- **AI-Assisted Case Allocation Can Improve Judicial Expertise and Efficiency-** Clustering similar cases before judges who are already familiar with the relevant legal domain, for instance, grouping arbitration matters before judges hearing arbitration, would increase judicial familiarity, reduce preparation time, and accelerate disposal. AI can identify and facilitate such clustering systematically.
- **AI-Generated Case Briefs Can Restore Judicial Continuity** When matters return after several months, judges often need to reconstruct the background from scratch. A concise AI-generated summary of procedural history, interim orders, and issues involved would allow judges to resume matters efficiently, saving significant court time and reducing the risk of inconsistent orders.

Key Proposals

- Deploy AI as a checklist-based drafting assistant for pleadings, ensuring procedural completeness
- Use AI to streamline registry scrutiny, identifying filing defects and checking compliance automatically
- Implement AI-assisted case allocation grouping similar matters before specialist judges
- Introduce AI-generated case briefs summarising procedural history and issues for judges resuming matters
- Mandate structured timesheets and pre-hearing time assessments to reduce wasted court time
- Leverage AI across non-litigation practice, agreements, M&A, transactional documents, as an already-proven efficiency tool

Resource Person 3: Prof. Dr. J. M. Mallikarjunaiah- Lawyering in the Age of New Normal

Main Argument

AI represents a transformative but manageable shift in the legal profession- one that, like fire, can either destroy or enable depending on how human wisdom guides it. The profession must neither fear nor blindly trust AI, but instead develop the institutional frameworks, ethical standards, and pedagogical approaches needed to harness its benefits while guarding against its very real risks.





- Introduce dedicated modules on judicious use of generative AI for both law students and faculty
- Develop clear institutional AI policies covering data protection, verification, court disclosure, confidentiality, and governance
- Make technological literacy a component of legal ethics in law schools and bar associations
- Deploy AI to democratise access to justice through public-facing legal information and preliminary guidance tools



- Resource Person 4: Shri. P. V. Dinesh - Time Management and AI in Legal Practice**

- **AI is Already Reshaping How Lawyers Work-** This is not a future concern. AI is actively changing how lawyers think, research, draft, manage documents, and advise clients. Routine tasks are faster, costs are lower, and legal services are becoming more accessible. The transformation is underway, and the profession's response must be equally immediate.
- **Technological Competence is an Ethical Duty, not a Career Choice-** The framing here mirrors Prof. Sudhish Pai's earlier point but sharpens it further. A lawyer who fails to understand and use available technology is not merely less competitive, they are less able to serve their client effectively, which is a professional and ethical failure, not merely a practical one.
- **AI Raises the Floor of Professional Competence-** This is the address's most distinctive contribution. AI does not replace legal skill but redefines the baseline of what competence looks like. Lawyers who do not engage with technology risk falling below the new minimum standard expected of a competent practitioner, regardless of their doctrinal knowledge or courtroom experience.
- **Addiction to Technology is as Dangerous as Ignorance of it-** The speaker draws a precise and important distinction. The failure mode is not only the lawyer who refuses to use AI, it is equally the lawyer who uses it blindly, uncritically, and without awareness of its limitations. Over-reliance on automated systems creates its own category of ethical and legal risk.



● **AI's Risks Must be Explicitly Acknowledged**

- **Alongside its Benefits-** Confidentiality breaches, inaccurate outputs, biased results, and systemic over-reliance are not edge cases — they are foreseeable consequences of careless AI adoption. Professional responsibility requires that lawyers understand these risks as clearly as they understand AI's capabilities.
- **Efficiency is Necessary But Insufficient-** Speed and cost reduction are genuine and valuable benefits. But they cannot define the legal profession, which is ultimately grounded in judgment, ethics, responsibility, and justice. A faster lawyer who compromises these values has not improved- they have degraded their practice under the appearance of modernisation.

Key Proposals

- Recognise technological competence as a formal ethical obligation tied directly to client service duties
- Adopt AI for routine tasks such as drafting, research, document management, data analysis, as a professional standard, not an option
- Train lawyers to identify and manage AI-specific risks such as confidentiality, inaccuracy, bias, and over-reliance
- Develop professional guidelines for informed, cautious, and responsible AI adoption balancing efficiency with ethical awareness.

3. REMARKS BY CO-CHAIRPERSON

Dr. Aneesh Pillai adopted a more cautious but optimistic view. AI was described as still being in an early stage of development, describing it as only “three and a half years old” and comparing it to a “minor”. The co-chairperson suggested that AI, in its current form, should not be allowed to replace human wisdom because it is still developing and may produce incorrect answers. However, the speaker also acknowledged that AI technology is rapidly improving and may become far more reliable in the future.

Dr. Aneesh addressed the common concern that AI cannot understand emotions or justice. By referring to emerging AI tools that monitor health, mental well-being, and psychological conditions, the speaker argued that specialized AI systems are increasingly being developed to understand human emotions and provide support in sensitive contexts. The speaker also referred to research being undertaken to create AI tools capable of summarising case law accurately and at scale. This showed that legal AI is moving beyond generic chatbots and toward specialized tools designed for specific legal tasks.

The speaker further referred to tools such as DeepSeek, observing that such systems search multiple sources, identify relevant websites, and synthesize answers based on available material. According to the speaker, some AI tools may produce highly accurate results when used properly. However, the broader message remained one of caution: legal professionals should wait for AI to mature further, use it wisely, and not replace their own judgment with machine-generated responses.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS BY CHAIRPERSON



The concluding remarks brought together the practical experiences and cautionary observations of the panel. The Chairperson, Prof. Dr. G. B. Reddy, emphasized that AI can never be an unregulated technology. Human oversight was identified as a central requirement, with reference to developments such as the European Artificial Intelligence Act and data protection frameworks. The speaker also noted that some principles of AI regulation and data protection are reflected in recently notified data protection laws.

A key observation was that AI will not replace all legal professionals; rather, legal professionals who do not use AI may be replaced by those who do. This captured the practical reality that AI has become unavoidable in legal practice. The chair illustrated the power of large language models by referring to the time taken by AI to analyse complex judgments such as *Kesavananda Bharati*, which would otherwise require extensive human effort. This example was used to show that AI can process enormous legal materials quickly and assist in identifying who said what, where judges agreed or disagreed, and how reasoning was structured.

At the same time, the Chairperson emphasized that everything depends on the prompt and the human being using the tool. AI may become omnipresent in legal and social life, but its value depends on responsible use. The final message was that the legal profession must move toward sustainable and responsible AI, guided by principles such as trusted AI and AI for all. The chair concluded that the legal community has no real option but to engage with AI, while ensuring that such engagement remains ethical, accountable, and human-centred.

5. AUDIENCE INTERACTION

The audience interaction primarily revolved around concerns about the reliability, maturity, and proper use of AI in legal education and legal practice. One major concern was whether AI could presently be trusted to provide accurate legal answers. In response, it was explained that AI is still at a developing stage and that replacing human wisdom with AI-generated outputs would be unsafe. The response emphasized that lawyers and students must use AI cautiously and must not treat AI outputs as final without verification.

Another issue discussed was whether AI can understand human emotions and justice. In response, examples were given of AI tools being developed for health monitoring, psychological support, and emotional well-being, including systems intended to assist astronauts in maintaining mental health during space missions. The point made was that AI technologies are increasingly being developed to understand human conditions, although this does not mean that AI can fully replace human moral and legal judgment.

Questions also arose regarding AI's ability to summarize case law and assist in legal research. It was explained that specialized research is already being undertaken to develop AI tools capable of summarising case law accurately and quickly. The discussion noted that such tools could significantly reduce the time spent on research, particularly where large numbers of judgments have to be reviewed. However, the importance of cross-checking and validation remained central.



The interaction also touched upon whether AI will replace lawyers. The response given was that AI will not replace all legal professionals, but legal professionals who do not learn to use AI may be replaced by those who do. This answer reflected the broader consensus of the panel: AI is not a substitute for legal professionals, but legal professionals must adapt to AI in order to remain relevant and competent.

6. KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM THE SESSION

- AI is now part of the “new normal” of legal education, legal practice, and justice administration.
- Legal education, the legal profession, and court administration must adapt to AI while keeping justice as the central objective.
- In litigation, AI can assist at several stages: drafting pleadings, identifying procedural objections, filing scrutiny, case allocation, judicial briefing, hearing preparation, and judgment support.
- AI can help reduce case pendency if integrated with proper court management, subject-wise allocation of matters, time-sheets for arguments, and virtual handling of adjournment matters.
- AI should be treated as an assistant or “principal secretary,” not as a replacement for lawyers, judges, or teachers.
- Technological literacy should become part of legal ethics and professional competence.
- The greatest risks of AI in law include hallucinated case law, inaccurate outputs, bias, confidentiality breaches, data protection concerns, and over-reliance by students and lawyers.
- Human verification, legal reasoning, contextual thinking, ethical judgment, and professional responsibility remain indispensable.
- AI may democratize access to justice by making preliminary legal information and assistance more widely available.

7. CONCLUSION

This plenary session provided a timely and thoughtful examination of the relationship between AI and legal education. It recognized that AI is no longer a distant possibility but an active force reshaping legal learning, legal practice, and justice administration. The discussion was significant because it moved beyond a simplistic debate of whether AI is good or bad. Instead, it examined how AI can be integrated into the legal system responsibly, how law schools must prepare students for AI-assisted practice, and how courts and lawyers can use technology to improve access to justice and reduce institutional delay.



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The panel's overall message was

one of cautious adoption.

AI can improve efficiency, affordability, and accessibility, but it cannot replace human judgment, ethical responsibility, or the lawyer's ability to think contextually. Its outputs must be verified, its use must be governed, and its integration must be accompanied by proper training. Legal education therefore has a crucial role to play: it must produce lawyers who are not only legally competent but also technologically literate, ethically aware, and capable of using AI as a tool without surrendering their independent judgment.

TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
on
Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration
25th & 26th April, 2026 (Saturday & Sunday)

Plenary Session 3
Technology and Legal Profession

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. G. B. Reddy
Vice-Chancellor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi

Co-Chairperson: Dr. Aneesh V. Pillai
Associate Professor, School of Legal Studies, CUSAT, Kerala

Resource Persons

Dr. V. Sudhish Pai
Sr. Advocate,
High Court of Karnataka

Prof. Dr. M. R. K. Prasad
Professor,
V. M. Salgaocar College of Law,
Goa

Prof. Dr. J. M. Mallikarjunaiah
Principal,
KLE Law College,
Bengaluru

Shri. P. V. Dinesh
Sr. Advocate,
Supreme Court of India

Date: 25th April 2026, Time: 3.45 pm – 5.15 pm

Venue: M. S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

5. Plenary Session IV: Technology and the Justice Delivery System

Date: 26th April 2026

Time: 09:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Venue: LHC-1, M.S. Ramaiah College of Law

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann, Professor, National Law University, Delhi

Co-Chairperson: Dr. Shyamtanu Pal, Assistant Professor, School of Law, Pondicherry University, Puducherry

Resource Persons:

1. Prof. Dr. K. C. Sunny, Former Vice-Chancellor, NUALS, Kochi



2. Prof. Dr. V. Sudesh, Principal, University Law College and Dept. of Studies in Law, Bangalore University
3. Prof. Dr. Sairam Bhat, Professor, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru
4. Prof. Dr. P. Ishwara Bhat, Former Vice- Chancellor, KSLU and NUJS

1. INTRODUCTION

The theme of Plenary Session IV was “Technology and the Justice Delivery System.” The session examined how technology, particularly Artificial Intelligence and e-courts, is influencing the functioning of the justice system. It explored the role of technological tools in addressing key challenges, including case pendency, delays in the delivery of justice, and gaps in access to justice.

2. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session began with the Co-Chairperson, Dr. Shyamtanu Pal, introducing the Chairperson, Jeet Singh Mann, along with the panelists. This was followed by the felicitation of the speakers, marking the formal commencement of the session. In his opening remarks, Prof. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann highlighted the role of e-courts, Artificial Intelligence, and technological infrastructure in the justice delivery system. He referred to empirical data collected on the functioning of IT services in courts and pointed out several practical challenges.

He noted that many IT services are managed by outsourced employees, which raises concerns about efficiency and accountability in judicial processes. He also observed that district courts often face limitations, as they cannot initiate certain technological measures without approval from the High Courts, leading to delays. Additionally, issues relating to maintenance of IT systems further affect the smooth functioning of courts. He emphasized that without a strong and reliable IT infrastructure, it is difficult to effectively implement technological advancements in the justice system, making robust infrastructure a necessary pre- condition for improving justice delivery.

3. OVERVIEW OF DISCUSSIONS

Resource Person 1: Prof. Dr. K.C. Sunny – Role of Technology in Judicial Decision-Making: Scope and Limitation

Main Argument

Technology holds genuine transformative potential for judicial decision-making as it improves efficiency, transparency, and accountability. But its success is contingent on



addressing foundational challenges of digital literacy, infrastructure, and connectivity, particularly in developing countries, without which technological tools remain inaccessible to the very institutions they are meant to serve.

Key Perspectives

- **Judicial Decision-Making is a Structured, Continuous Process-** Framing judicial decision-making as involving three interdependent elements- organisation, creation, and communication- establishes that technology's role cannot be limited to any single stage.
- **Technology has already improved Access to Legal Resource-s** The digitalisation of statutes, case law, and legal databases has made legal research significantly more efficient and accessible.
- **Cyber Evidence is Valuable but Procedurally Constrained-** Digital evidence is increasingly central to modern litigation, but procedural requirements and permissions at various stages create practical limitations on its effective use. The law governing cyber evidence has not kept pace with the technical realities of digital information, creating gaps between evidentiary potential and legal admissibility.
- **Comparative Jurisdictions Demonstrate What is Achievable-** The international examples are instructive and concrete- Brazil's fast-tracking systems have measurably reduced case delays; Romania's digital recording of proceedings has improved transparency; Albania's online court information systems have enhanced accessibility.
- **Digital Literacy is the Critical Bottleneck-** Technology's benefits are only accessible to those who can use it effectively. In developing countries, and within judicial institutions more broadly, inadequate digital literacy among legal professionals, judges, and court staff represents a fundamental barrier that infrastructure investment alone cannot solve.
- **Infrastructure and Connectivity Remain Foundational Prerequisites** Even the most sophisticated legal technology is inert without reliable infrastructure and connectivity.

Key Proposals

- Develop and update procedural frameworks governing the admissibility and use of cyber evidence in litigation
- Address infrastructure and connectivity gaps as foundational prerequisites for judicial technology integration in developing countries
- Develop comparative frameworks drawing on international best practices to guide technology adoption in judicial systems



- Invest in digital literacy programmes for judges, legal professionals, and court staff as a prerequisite for technology integration

Resource Person 2: Prof . Dr. V. Sudesh – AI , the pathway to Access to Justice

Main Argument

AI must be deployed in the Indian justice system strictly as an assistive tool anchored in constitutional values because while it holds genuine potential to bridge access to justice gaps and reduce systemic delays, it carries equally genuine risks of entrenching existing inequalities if not governed by principles of transparency, human oversight, accountability, and inclusivity.

Key Perspectives

- **Access to Justice is the Constitutional Framework for the Entire Discussion-** Technology must be judged not by its efficiency gains alone but by whether it advances or undermines this fundamental right.
- **A Four-Part Analytical Framework-** Organising the discussion around opportunities, constitutional framework, risks, and responsible use provides a structured approach that resists both uncritical enthusiasm and reflexive rejection. Each dimension must be addressed for AI integration to be genuinely just rather than merely efficient.
- **AI Can Bridge the NALSA Awareness Gap-** The lack of public awareness about the National Legal Services Authority, which limits access to legal aid for millions, represents a specific, addressable gap where AI can provide practical value by delivering basic legal guidance to those who cannot afford or access formal legal services.
- **Biased Data Risks Entrenching Existing Inequalities-** AI systems trained on historically biased judicial data will reproduce and amplify those biases at scale.
- **Systemic Prison Infrastructure Issues Demand Practical Reform-** Irregular legal aid, limited interaction time between lawyers and undertrial prisoners, and weak digital infrastructure in prisons are concrete, addressable problems. Video conferencing and improved IT systems within prisons are practical interventions that can improve access to justice without waiting for comprehensive AI integration.
- **The National Judicial Data Grid as an Underutilised Resource-** The NJDG represents existing judicial data infrastructure that AI could leverage for case management, delay identification, and systemic analysis. The gap between



available data and its effective use points to an institutional capacity problem as much as a technological one.

Key Proposals

- Deploy AI strictly as an assistive tool with human oversight retained at all decision-making stages
- Use AI to raise awareness of NALSA and deliver basic legal guidance to underserved populations
- Leverage the National Judicial Data Grid for AI-assisted case management and delay identification
- Establish bias auditing mechanisms for AI systems used in judicial contexts to prevent reinforcement of existing inequalities

Resource Person 3: Prof . Dr. Sairam Bhat- New frontier Model of AI for Justice Delivery

Main Argument

The justice system's ability to effectively govern technology is fundamentally limited. Courts can issue directions but cannot always enforce them, digital rights cannot always be practically guaranteed, and litigation alone cannot solve problems rooted in fast-evolving, cross-border, multi-agency technological realities, thereby requiring a shift toward careful, well-regulated governance rather than sole reliance on judicial intervention.

Key Perspectives

- **The Judiciary is Increasingly Asked to Resolve Problems it Cannot Fully Solve-** Courts can direct the CBI or regulatory bodies to act, but when crimes originate outside India, involve multiple agencies, and operate through digital infrastructure that transcends borders, judicial directions do not automatically translate into justice for victims.
- **Enforcement is the Critical Gap in Technology-Related Litigation-** The limitation Prof. Bhat identifies is not in the quality of judicial reasoning but in the practical enforceability of judicial decisions in technological contexts.
- **Digital Rights Exist in Theory But Are Difficult to Enforce in Practice-** The right to be forgotten confronts a fundamental technical reality: data in digital environments cannot be completely erased. A judicially recognised right that cannot be practically enforced is not a meaningful right. This gap between legal recognition and technical reality represents one of the most profound challenges in digital rights jurisprudence.



● Regulation is More Effective Than

Prohibition- The social media ban for minors example crystallises a broader regulatory philosophy: prohibition is rarely enforceable in digital environments, and unenforceable rules undermine the credibility of law itself. Carefully designed regulation that acknowledges technological realities is more likely to achieve protective goals than categorical bans.

- **Legal Intervention in Technology Must Be Cautious and Balanced-** Technology is driven by innovation, data, and creativity- forces that rigid or excessive legal intervention can stifle. Law must engage with technology thoughtfully, recognising that over-regulation carries its own costs and that the pace of legal reform must be calibrated to the pace of technological change.

Key Proposals

- Shift from sole reliance on litigation to broader regulatory and multi-agency frameworks for technology governance
- Create practical enforcement frameworks for digital rights that acknowledge technical realities
- Adopt regulation over prohibition as the governing philosophy for contentious digital issues such as social media access for minors
- Establish a cautious, balanced approach to legal intervention in technology, avoiding both under-regulation and innovation-stifling over-regulation

Resource Person 4: Prof. Dr. P. Ishwara Bhat – Technology and Justice Delivery System

Main Argument

Technology has become an integral and irreversible component of India's justice delivery system - legislatively enabled, constitutionally grounded, and institutionally embedded through decades of progressive reform- and must continue to be purposefully developed to advance accessibility, transparency, and efficiency while maintaining adequate legal safeguards against misuse.

Key Perspectives

- **Transformation Requires Institutional Consensus Across All Stakeholders-** A critical and often overlooked observation: technological change in the justice system succeeds only when the legislature, judiciary, and legal professionals all accept and adapt to it simultaneously. Piecemeal adoption — where one institution



advances while others lag — creates friction, inconsistency, and ultimately undermines the transformation.

- **Recent Legislation Demonstrates Legislative Proactivity-** The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023, and Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 collectively represent a legislative recognition that technology must be formally incorporated into legal processes. This legislative infrastructure provides the formal foundation for judicial technology adoption.
- **The e-Courts Programme Represents a Structured, Phased Transformation-** Beginning with the National Policy on e-Courts in 2005, India's judicial technology integration has been deliberate and phased, moving from basic computerisation through case information systems to the current service-oriented, accessibility-focused phase.
- **Misuse Risks Are Real but Manageable-** Unlike speakers who treat technological risks as potentially disqualifying, Prof. Bhat takes a more confident position, proper legal safeguards and infrastructure can adequately address misuse concerns. This is not complacency but a measured assessment grounded in the existing legislative and constitutional framework already in place.

Key Proposals

- Continue and expand the e-Courts programme into its next phase focusing on service-oriented, accessible justice delivery
- Develop robust legal safeguards and infrastructure to prevent and address misuse of technology in judicial contexts
- Ensure all institutional stakeholders, ie, legislature, judiciary, and legal professionals, advance technology adoption in coordinated alignment

4. AUDIENCE INTERACTION

The audience discussion surfaced two connected concerns. Prof. Dr. Sairam Bhat affirmed that prevention is far more effective than post-harm judicial remedy in technological contexts — particularly in cyber fraud cases where losses are massive and often irreversible — and proposed a "right to cybersecurity" as a proactive legal entitlement, while acknowledging that cross-border data storage continues to undermine enforcement of even well-reasoned judicial decisions. On data governance, he argued that government-private collaboration is the practical path forward, pointing to partnerships with companies like Google and the gradual establishment of data centres within India as meaningful steps toward data localisation and stronger sovereign control over digital infrastructure.



5. KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM THE SESSION

- Technology plays a crucial role in improving the efficiency, accessibility, and transparency of the justice delivery system.
- Artificial Intelligence should function as a supportive tool and not replace human judgment in judicial decision-making.
- Strong IT infrastructure, adequate manpower, and proper maintenance systems are essential to effectively implement e-courts and digital services.
- Lack of awareness about legal aid mechanisms, such as National Legal Services Authority, continues to create barriers to access to justice.
- Digital tools like e-filing, virtual hearings, and online case information systems have significantly improved access to courts and reduced costs.
- Issues like data sovereignty and cross-border data storage limit the enforcement of judicial decisions in the digital space.
- Enhancing digital literacy among judges, lawyers, and litigants is necessary for effective use of technology in the legal system.
- A balanced approach is required, where technological advancement is guided by constitutional values such as fairness, equality, and access to justice.

6. CONCLUSION

The plenary session provided a comprehensive and balanced discussion on the role of technology in transforming the justice delivery system. The resource persons collectively highlighted that while technology offers significant opportunities to improve efficiency, accessibility, and transparency, it also poses challenges, including digital inequality, cybersecurity risks, and limitations in enforcement. The discussion emphasised that Artificial Intelligence and digital tools must function as supportive mechanisms, guided by human judgment and constitutional values. The session was significant in demonstrating that technological integration in the judiciary is no longer optional but essential to addressing issues such as pendency and access to justice. At the same time, it underscored the need for strong infrastructure, awareness, and regulatory safeguards to ensure fair and effective implementation.



TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

on
Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration
25th & 26th April, 2026 (Saturday & Sunday)

Plenary Session 4

Technology and the Justice Delivery System

Chairperson: **Prof. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann**
Professor, National Law University, Delhi

Co-Chairperson: **Dr. Shyamtanu Pal**
Assistant Professor, School of Law, Pondicherry University, Puducherry

Resource Persons

Prof. Dr. K. C. Sunny
Former Vice-Chancellor,
NUALS, Kochi

Prof. Dr. Sairam Bhat
Professor,
National Law School of India University,
Bengaluru

Prof. Dr. V. Sudesh
Principal,
University Law College and
Dept. of Studies in Law,
Bangalore University

Prof. Dr. P. Ishwara Bhat
Former Vice-Chancellor,
KSLU and NUJS

Date: 26th April 2026, Time: 9.30 am – 11.00 am

Venue: LHC 1

6. Plenary Session V: Regulatory, Institutional and Policy Frameworks



Date: 26th April 2026

Time: 9:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Venue: LHC 2, M.S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. R. K. Singh, Professor, Gujarat National Law University, Gujarat

Co-Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Athira P. S., Professor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi

Resource Persons:

1. Prof. Dr. David Ambrose, Former Head, Department of Legal Studies, University of Madras, Chennai
2. Prof. Dr. Sandeep S. Desai, Dean, Amity Law School, Amity University, Bengaluru
3. Prof. Dr. Camena Gunaratne, Professor, South Asian University, Delhi

1. INTRODUCTION

The session commenced with an introduction by the Master of Ceremonies, followed by opening remarks by the Chairperson, Prof. Dr. R. K. Singh, and the Co-Chair, Prof. Dr. Athira. The Chairperson introduced the central theme of the plenary session, “Regulatory, Institutional and Policy Frameworks,” placing particular emphasis on the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) within this context in the legal field. He observed that although AI cannot replace legal professionals such as judges and advocates, it significantly challenges traditional legal perspectives, much like its broader impact on societal development. He further outlined the specific topics assigned to each

Resource person, setting the stage for a structured and analytical discussion.



2. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The Chairperson emphasized the transformative impact of AI on legal education and practice. He highlighted the need to adapt to technological advancements while preserving the human element in law. His remarks set a critical and analytical tone for the discussion.

3. OVERVIEW OF DISCUSSIONS

Resource Person 1: Prof. Dr. David Ambrose- Internationalisation of Legal Education



Main Argument

Internationalisation is not an optional enhancement but an indispensable requirement of modern legal education in India. It is driven by globalisation, cross-border legal practice, and technological change, and India has significant untapped potential to emerge as a global hub for legal education if it pursues continuous, structured reform.



Key Perspectives

- **Internationalisation Adds a New Dimension to Legal Education-** Traditional legal education has been overwhelmingly domestic in orientation- focused on national law, national courts, and national practice. Internationalisation fundamentally reorients this, equipping students to understand, navigate, and contribute to a globalised legal order that increasingly transcends national boundaries.
- **The Benefits Are Multi-Dimensional-** Internationalisation delivers value across several registers simultaneously- global legal competence for students, improved academic quality for institutions, enhanced employment opportunities for graduates, and stronger research output for the broader legal academy. These are mutually reinforcing gains, not trade-offs.
- **NEP 2020 Provides a Policy Foundation-** The National Education Policy 2020 offers an existing institutional framework within which internationalisation of legal education can be pursued. This grounds the argument in live policy rather than abstract aspiration, suggesting that the infrastructure for reform is already partially in place.
- **India's Potential as a Global Legal Education Hub-** This is the address's most forward-looking claim. India's scale, its common law tradition, its growing role in international trade and arbitration, and its large English-speaking legal community position it uniquely to attract international students, faculty, and institutional partnerships- if it reforms deliberately and continuously.

Key Proposals

- Reform legal curricula to incorporate international and comparative law as core components
- Build institutional collaborations with international legal education bodies and foreign law schools
- Create pathways for international internships in global law firms, international tribunals, and cross-border legal practices



- Align internationalisation efforts with the NEP 2020 framework for structured, policy-backed reform

Resource Person 2: Prof. Dr. Sandeep S. Desai - Maintaining Standards in Technology-driven Legal Education

Main Argument

Technology in legal education must be approached with deep philosophical caution because legal education is not merely a technical or professional enterprise but a dharmic, truth-seeking, and mission-oriented process, and wisdom ultimately resides in human judgment rather than in technological systems that, if uncontrolled, risk becoming more destructive than enabling.



Key Perspectives

- **Legal Education Has a Moral and Philosophical Foundation-** Drawing on Nani Palkhivala, Prof. Desai grounds legal research and education in the path of dharma, truth, and ethical integrity.
- **Legal Education is Simultaneously Professional, Ideological, and Mission-Oriented-** Invoking Prof. Upendra Baxi, the address argues that legal education operates on three simultaneous registers - preparing practitioners, transmitting values, and pursuing justice as a social mission. Technology can serve the first, may be neutral to the second, but potentially threatens the third if it displaces the human judgment that mission-driven legal work requires.
- **Technology Increases Complexity Without Necessarily Increasing Understanding** A critical and contrarian perspective: technological advancement has made legal education more complex, but complexity is not the same as depth, and accessibility of information is not the same as legal understanding. The question Prof. Desai poses is that whether technology truly enhances legal understanding
- **The Bhasmasura and Frankenstein Warning-** These two cultural references — one from Indian mythology, one from Western literature — converge on the same cautionary message: a creation that escapes the control of its creator becomes a destroyer. Applied to AI and technology in law, this is a warning that tools developed to serve human purposes can, if mismanaged, overpower and undermine those very purposes.



- **Traditional and Modern Methods Must Be Critically Compared, Not Uncritically Combined-** Prof. Desai does not reject technology outright, but he insists on a critical comparative evaluation of traditional and modern teaching methods, rather than assuming that newer necessarily means better.

Key Proposals

- Conduct critical comparative evaluation of traditional versus technology-driven teaching methods before wholesale adoption
- Preserve and prioritise primary source engagement - books, original judgments, legal texts - as the foundation of deep legal reasoning
- Develop institutional safeguards to ensure technology remains a controlled tool rather than an autonomous force in legal education
- Ensure legal education retains its mission-oriented character, i.e., producing lawyers committed to justice, not merely technically competent practitioners

Resource Person 3: Prof. Dr. Camena Gunaratne- Use of Technology in Distance Learning Education in Sri Lanka

Main Argument

Technology-based legal education can only be effective if educators are properly trained and equipped to deliver it, because the pandemic experience revealed that simply deploying technology without addressing teacher preparedness, student engagement, and assessment innovation produces the form of digital education without its substance.



Key Perspectives

- **The Pandemic Exposed the Gap Between Technology Availability and Educational Effectiveness-** The COVID-19 experience was an unplanned, large-scale experiment in online legal education. Dr. Gunaratne's honest assessment is that the results were mixed - technology was available, but engagement, participation, and meaningful learning were not automatically delivered with it. Availability and effectiveness are not the same thing.
- **Student Engagement is a Structural Problem in Online Education-** The specific observation - that students requested recorded lectures precisely so they could avoid active participation - reveals a paradox at the heart of online learning. The very



flexibility that makes digital education accessible can become a mechanism for disengagement.

education accessible can

- **ODL Systems Carry Both Promise and Dependency Risks-** The Open and Distance Learning system in Sri Lanka demonstrates how technology can dramatically expand access to legal education, but it also creates institutional dependency on technological infrastructure. When that infrastructure is inadequate or unequally accessible, the system's promises go unfulfilled.
- **Technology Has Genuine Administrative and Academic Advantages-** Drafting, sharing, and monitoring academic work are areas where technology demonstrably improves efficiency and oversight.
- **Teacher Training is the Critical Missing Variable-** The address's most pointed observation: technology is being deployed in legal education faster than educators are being prepared to use it effectively. Without proper training, teachers cannot design engaging online experiences, cannot leverage digital tools to their full potential, and cannot maintain the quality of education that students deserve.

Key Proposals

- Invest systematically in teacher training programmes specifically designed for technology-based legal education
- Design online learning experiences that actively require student participation rather than enabling passive consumption
- Build educator adaptability and new digital skills as a formal professional requirement for law teachers

4. AUDIENCE INTERACTION

The audience interaction segment surfaced several practical concerns about AI and internationalisation. On the question of whether AI can replace legal professionals, Dr. Ambrose argued that AI cannot replicate the complexity of Indian legal systems or produce detailed legal reasoning, framing it instead as both a challenge and an opportunity. Dr. Desai echoed this scepticism in response to a question about AI's capacity to incorporate human perspectives in judicial decisions, emphasising the importance of the sociology of law and doubting whether AI can truly understand the human dimensions of justice. On data security, Dr. Ambrose assured that strong internal systems and safeguards exist to protect large-scale data, while Prof. Dr. Athira, addressing the plagiarism concern, stressed that ethical responsibility in citing sources must be accompanied by clear institutional plagiarism policies and disclosure of conflicts of interest. The internationalisation discussion also generated a notable clarification. Responding to the assumption that pursuing an international LL.M. necessarily leads to, or requires, settling abroad, Dr. Ambrose dispelled this as a misconception, encouraging students to follow their interests while maintaining a strong grounding in domestic law.

5. KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM THE SESSION

- Internationalisation is crucial for strengthening and modernising legal education.
- Legal education must balance traditional values with modern technological advancements.
- Global exposure helps develop comparative legal understanding among students.
- Teacher training and adaptability are essential in technology-driven education.
- Policy frameworks and regulations are necessary to govern the use of AI in law.



- Continuous learning and innovation are key to sustaining relevance in legal education.

6. CONCLUSION

The session provided a comprehensive and insightful understanding of the impact of Artificial Intelligence and globalisation on legal education, bringing forth both the opportunities and challenges associated with these developments. The discussions highlighted how technological advancements are reshaping legal pedagogy, research, and practice, while also raising important concerns regarding ethics, quality, and over-reliance on technology. It was emphasized that internationalisation and innovation are essential for the growth and relevance of legal education in a rapidly changing global landscape. The session also underscored the need for a balanced approach that integrates modern tools with traditional legal values and principles. Overall, the deliberations encouraged a forward-looking yet cautious adoption of technology in the legal domain. The session concluded on a thoughtful note, reaffirming the importance of adaptability and continuous learning in legal education.

The session concluded with a formal vote of thanks extended to the Chairperson, Co-Chair, panellists, faculty members, and the audience for their valuable contributions, insightful discussions, and active participation, which collectively contributed to the success of the session.



TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
on
Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration
25th & 26th April, 2026 (Saturday & Sunday)

Plenary Session 5
Regulatory, Institutional and Policy Frameworks



Chairperson: **Prof. Dr. R. K. Singh**
Professor, Gujarat National Law University, Gujarat



Co-Chairperson: **Prof. Dr. Athira P. S.**,
Professor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi

Resource Persons



Prof. Dr. David Ambrose
Former Head,
Department of Legal Studies,
University of Madras, Chennai



Prof. Dr. Sandeep S. Desai
Dean, Amity Law School,
Amity University,
Bengaluru



Prof. Dr. Bismi Gopalakrishnan
Registrar and Head,
School of Indian Legal Thought,
Mahatma Gandhi University,
Kottayam



Prof. Dr. Camena Gunaratne
Professor,
South Asian University,
Delhi

Date: 26th April 2026, Time: 9.30 am – 11.00 am Venue: LHC 2





7. Plenary Session VI: International Perspectives

Comparative

Date: 26th April 2026

Time: 11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Venue: ESB II, M.S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Runa Mehta Thakur, Professor, Dept. of Law, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

Co-Chairperson: Asst. Prof. Jayalakshmi V., M. S. Ramaiah College of Law

Resource Persons:

1. Prof. Dr. Viktoriia Savina, Professor, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Moscow, Russia
2. Noriyuki ASANO, Professor and Vice Dean, Faculty of Policy Studies, Kansai University, Osaka, Japan
3. Prof. Li Bin, Professor of International Law, Beijing Normal University Law School, China
4. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohan Pieris P. C., Former Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka

1. INTRODUCTION

This session centres on the theme Comparative Perspectives on AI Tools in Legal Education Research, a theme that is both timely and transformative. As AI tools increasingly influence how legal knowledge is created, analysed, and disseminated, they bring with them both opportunities and challenges. The purpose of this panel is to bring together diverse perspectives to critically examine and compare the use of AI tools across different legal education systems. Through this discussion, we aim to understand best practices, identify limitations, and explore how AI can be responsibly leveraged to enhance research quality, teaching methodologies, and student learning outcomes in the field of law.

2. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The Chairperson, Prof. Dr. Runa Mehta Thakur, commenced the session by emphasizing the rapid integration of artificial intelligence into legal education and the need for comparative discourse on its global adoption. She highlighted that AI tools have the potential to redefine legal research methodologies, pedagogical practices, and interdisciplinary scholarship. The Co-Chairperson, Asst Prof. Jayalakshmi.V, further contextualized the discussion by stressing the importance of balancing technological advancement with legal ethics and institutional preparedness.

3. OVERVIEW OF DISCUSSIONS

Resource Person 1: Prof. Dr. Viktoriia Savina



Main Argument

AI's growing role in legal academia demands clear regulatory and ethical frameworks, particularly around intellectual property, authorship, and academic integrity, because the current legal architecture was built on assumptions of human creativity and cannot adequately govern a landscape where machines generate texts, images, and analytical outputs with increasing sophistication.

Key Perspectives

- **AI is Actively Transforming Legal Research and Education-** The transformation is already underway. AI tools are generating texts, images, and analytical outputs that are being used in legal research and academic writing. This is not a future regulatory problem; it is a present one that existing frameworks are ill-equipped to address.
- **The Authorship Question is Legally Unresolved-** Intellectual property law is built on the concept of human creativity as the foundation of authorship and ownership. AI-generated works challenge this foundation fundamentally, raising unresolved questions about whether such works qualify for protection, who owns them, and who bears accountability for their content. The ambiguity between classifying AI outputs as independent or derivative works compounds the problem further.
- **AI-Generated Content Poses Specific Risks in Academic Contexts-** The reliability of AI-generated content, the legality of citing it as a source, and the risk of excessive student dependence on automated outputs are concerns particular to the educational setting. These go beyond general AI governance and require frameworks specifically designed for academic and research contexts.
- **Existing Legal Frameworks Are Inadequate-** Current IP law, academic integrity policies, and educational regulations were not designed with AI-generated content in mind. Incremental adaptation of existing rules is unlikely to be sufficient — the scale and novelty of the challenge may require specialised legal regimes purpose-built for AI-generated content.

Key Proposals

- Create specialised legal regimes to govern ownership, authorship, and accountability for AI-generated content
- Establish institutional policies on the legality and ethics of citing AI-generated materials in academic work
- Define and enforce disclosure requirements for AI use in legal research and academic writing

Resource Person 2: Dr. Noriyuki ASANO

Main Argument

Japan's experience demonstrates that effective AI integration into legal research requires a structured, policy-driven, and institutionally supported ecosystem, combining governmental strategy, funding infrastructure, and interdisciplinary collaboration, rather than ad hoc adoption, offering a replicable model for other jurisdictions seeking to harness AI while maintaining academic rigour.



Key Perspectives

- **Historical Context Shapes the Nature of AI Integration-** Japanese legal research has been traditionally shaped by bureaucratic training, lecture-based education, and predominantly Japanese-language scholarship. Understanding this context is essential. AI integration in Japan is not happening on a blank slate but within a specific academic culture that has gradually absorbed western legal methods and comparative approaches. This shapes both the opportunities and the constraints of AI adoption.
- **National Policy is the Foundation of Effective AI Integration-** Japan's AI Strategy 2025 and National AI Policy represent a deliberate, state-level commitment to AI-driven research and development. This policy framework - focused on institutional support, international cooperation, and transparency - provides the structural backbone that makes systematic AI integration possible. The contrast with ad hoc, institution-by-institution adoption is significant.
- **Institutional Support is as Important as Technology-** Funding, infrastructure, and interdisciplinary initiatives are identified as critical enablers of AI integration in legal research.
- **The "AI for Science" Programme Demonstrates Breadth of Application-** The "AI for 1000 discovery challenges" initiative is particularly notable for explicitly including the humanities - a field often marginalised in technology-driven research agendas. By leveraging digital infrastructure and large datasets across disciplines, Japan is modelling an inclusive approach to AI-driven research that does not privilege STEM fields at the expense of legal and humanistic scholarship.

Key Proposals

- Develop national AI strategies and policies specifically addressing legal research and education as Japan has done with AI Strategy 2025
- Establish dedicated institutional funding and infrastructure for AI integration in legal academia
- Promote interdisciplinary AI initiatives that explicitly include legal and humanistic research alongside STEM disciplines
- Foster international cooperation in AI-driven legal research to overcome language and jurisdictional barriers

Resource Person 3: Prof. Li Bin

Main Argument

AI has become an indispensable tool in Chinese legal education, research, and practice, demonstrating transformative capabilities across translation, content generation, and data analysis. But its widespread adoption urgently requires clear legal frameworks addressing the unresolved questions of copyright, liability, and accountability for AI-generated content.

Key Perspectives

- **AI Adoption in China is Already Widespread and Practically Embedded-** Unlike jurisdictions still debating whether and how to integrate AI, China presents a picture of AI already deeply embedded in university education, legal practice, and research. Students routinely use AI tools for presentations and



drafting; law firms deploy them for consulting and document generation. This is not aspiration — it is operational reality.

- **Language Barrier Bridging is a Particularly Significant Capability-** The ability of AI to translate Chinese legal content into English efficiently is not merely a convenience, it is a strategic enabler of China's participation in international legal discourse and research.
- **AI as a Research Tool Represents a Qualitative Shift-** Describing AI as one of the most powerful tools for knowledge generation signals something beyond efficiency improvement. It suggests that AI is changing what research can discover, how quickly, and at what scale.
- **Copyright and Liability Questions Remain Critically Unresolved-** Despite widespread adoption, the fundamental legal questions surrounding AI-generated content — who owns it, who is responsible for errors or harms arising from it, and how existing IP frameworks apply — remain unanswered. Widespread use without legal clarity creates systemic institutional and professional risk.

Key Proposals

- Develop clear legal frameworks resolving questions of copyright ownership and liability for AI-generated content
- Establish institutional guidelines for ethical and legally compliant AI use in universities and law firms
- Leverage AI's translation and language-bridging capabilities to enhance participation in international legal research
- Integrate AI tools formally into legal research methodology training across universities

Resource Person 4: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohan Pieris P. C.

Main Argument

Law is fundamentally irreducible to technology and while AI enhances efficiency and access, human judgment, ethical reasoning, and constitutional values must remain the governing framework within which AI operates, requiring lawyers to act not merely as users of technology but as mediators between technological capability and its human consequences.

Key Perspectives

- **Law Cannot Be Reduced to Technology-** This is the address's foundational and non-negotiable premise. Legal decision-making involves dimensions such as moral reasoning, contextual judgment, human consequence, constitutional principle, that are not merely difficult for AI to replicate but are categorically different from what AI does.
- **Traditional Legal Training is No Longer Sufficient-** Future lawyers must develop the capacity to interpret, question, and critically assess technology, understanding not just how to use AI tools but how to evaluate their outputs, challenge their limitations, and govern their deployment.
- **Academic Leadership Must Drive Reorientation-** The transformation of legal education cannot happen organically or incrementally. It requires deliberate institutional leadership that actively reorients curricula, encourages innovation, and maintains the profession's core values simultaneously.



● Lawyers as Mediators

Between Technology and

Human Impact- This is perhaps Justice Peiris's most distinctive contribution - framing the lawyer's role not as a technology user or even a technology critic, but as a mediator. Lawyers must stand between what technology can do and what human justice requires, ensuring the gap between capability and responsibility is never allowed to widen unchecked.

Key Proposals

- Establish constitutional and ethical frameworks as the governing standards for AI deployment in legal contexts
- Train future lawyers to interpret, question, and critically assess AI — not merely use it
- Position lawyers formally as mediators between technology and human impact in professional role definition

4. AUDIENCE INTERACTION

A significant question from the audience focused on whether the use of artificial intelligence reduces inequality in access to legal education and research or whether it risks creating new forms of inequality. In response, the panel observed that AI has the potential to democratize access to legal knowledge by making legal resources, research tools, and educational materials more widely available. However, the panel also cautioned that unequal access to technology, infrastructure, and digital literacy may create disparities between institutions and individuals, thereby reproducing or even exacerbating existing inequalities if AI adoption is not implemented inclusively.

5. KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM THE SESSION

- AI has significant potential to transform legal education and legal research globally.
- Comparative national approaches show varying levels of AI policy development and institutional readiness.
- Japan's structured institutional AI programmes provide a notable model for interdisciplinary academic integration.
- Ethical frameworks and academic integrity standards are essential for responsible AI deployment in law schools.

6. CONCLUSION

The plenary session offered a nuanced comparative analysis of how different jurisdictions are approaching the integration of AI into legal education and research. It highlighted both the transformative potential and the inherent risks associated with AI adoption in legal academia. While the panelists generally agreed that AI can significantly enhance efficiency, accessibility, and interdisciplinary collaboration, they unanimously emphasized that human judgment, ethical responsibility, and critical reasoning must remain central to legal education. The discussion ultimately underscored that the future of AI in legal academia lies not in replacement, but in responsible augmentation of human intellectual capacity.



TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
on
Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration
25th & 26th April, 2026 (Saturday & Sunday)

Plenary Session 6
Comparative Perspectives on AI Tools in Legal Education Research

Chairperson: **Prof. Dr. Runa Mehta Thakur**
Professor, Dept. of Law, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

Co-Chairperson: **Prof. Dr. Topi Basar**
Dean, Dept. of Law, Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh

Resource Persons

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohan Pieris P. C.
Former Chief Justice,
Supreme Court of Sri Lanka

Noriyuki Asano, Ph.D.
Professor and Vice Dean,
Faculty of Policy Studies,
Kansai University,
Osaka, Japan

Prof. Li Bin
Professor of International Law,
Beijing Normal University,
China

Prof. Dr. Viktoriya Savina
Professor,
Plekhanov Russian
University of Economics,
Moscow, Russia

Date: 26th April 2026, Time: 11.30 am – 01.00 pm

Venue: ESB II



8. Panel Discussion

The conference concluded with a panel discussion that brought together key voices from both academia and practice, providing a comprehensive reflection on the themes explored over the two days. The session was chaired by Prof. Dr. B. T. Kaul and featured eminent panelists, including Shri. P. V. Dinesh, Prof. Dr. Sairam Bhat, and Prof. Dr. M. R. K. Prasad. The discussion offered a balanced and nuanced perspective on the impact of technology on legal education, the legal profession, and justice administration. Drawing from their respective experiences, the panelists emphasized the need to embrace technological advancements while maintaining ethical standards, human oversight, and a strong commitment to constitutional values. The session served as an effective culmination of the conference, synthesizing its key insights and reinforcing the importance of a measured and responsible approach to technological integration in the legal domain.





TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

25th & 26th April, 2026 (Saturday & Sunday)

Panel Discussion:

Impact of Technology on Legal Education, Legal Profession and Justice Administration



Chairperson: **Prof. Dr. B. T. Kaul**
Professor and Former Chairperson, Delhi Judicial Academy



Co-Chairperson: **Prof. Dr. Saroj Sharma (Bohra)**
Dean, School of Law, Presidency University

Resource Persons



Shri. P. V. Dinesh
Sr. Advocate,
Supreme Court of India



Prof. Dr. Sairam Bhat
Professor,
National Law School of India
University, Bengaluru



Prof. Dr. M. R. K. Prasad
Professor,
V. M. Salgaocar College of Law,
Goa



Souvik Paul Mazumdar
Senior Partner,
ALMT Legal

Date: 26th April 2026, Time: 1.45 pm – 3.15 pm

Venue: LHC 1



9. Technical Sessions



संहति: कार्यसाधिका

The conference also featured eight technical sessions in which nearly 60 participants presented their research papers on various themes related to law and technology. These sessions were guided by a distinguished panel of chairs, including Dr. Aneesh V. Pillai, Dr. Shyamtanu Pal, Dr. Srinivasan, Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, Dr. Girish Kumar R., Dr. Balaji Naika B. G., Dr. Shilpa M. L., Dr. Sandeep, Dr. M. Srinivas, Dr. Sunil N. Bagade, and Dr. Dinesh Dayma. Their presence ensured that the discussions remained focused, constructive, and academically rigorous, while also allowing presenters to engage meaningfully with feedback and diverse perspectives.

9.1. TECHNICAL SESSION 1

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Date: 26 April, 2026

Time: 11:30 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.

Venue: Ramaiah College of Law

Chair: Dr. Aneesh V Pillai, Assistant Professor at the School of Legal Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT), Kerala

Participants: Ms. Nitika Sahni, Ms. T S Meenakshi, Ms. Harsha S M, Dr. S Padmaja, Ms. C.A. Pooja, Malavika, and Ms. Meera Shahana H.

1. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The formal proceedings commenced with a warm welcome speech by Ms. Khadija Damana, who introduced the session's Chairperson, Dr. Aneesh V Pillai. Mr. Satish Gowda and Dr. Ashirbani Dutta set a collaborative and academic tone for the presentations. The technical session, featuring both offline and online presentations from six speakers, explored how Artificial Intelligence is changing the Indian court system. While acknowledging that technology can make legal processes much faster, the core focus was on downsides such as hidden biases in software, privacy risks, and the danger of excluding those who are not tech-savvy. Ultimately, the session aimed to establish how to utilize new technology transparently while protecting individual rights and ensuring the push for



efficiency doesn't override
constitutional fairness.

human justice and

2. OVERVIEW

Ms. Nitika Sahni

● **Topic:** High-Tech Untouchability: Why Our Unbiased AI Is Just Copy-Pasting Casteism

● **Key arguments:** The presentation critically examined how AI in India's legal and social sectors often replicates historical caste-based discrimination, automating social hierarchies and silencing marginalized communities like Dalits and Adivasis. By highlighting technical failures such as AI hallucinations and predictive policing, the author demonstrated how "algorithmic segregation" functions as a modern form of untouchability. The presenter argued that "black-box" algorithms violate fundamental constitutional protections, including Article 17 and the right to a fair trial, because they cannot be cross-examined. To address this, the paper advocated for "algorithmic due process," decolonization of data governance, and a stringent regulatory framework mandating human oversight and algorithmic transparency.

Ms. T S Meenakshi

● **Topic:** Emerging Military Technologies And The Global Arms Trade: Human Rights Challenges In The Age Of Autonomous Warfare

● **Key arguments:** The research evaluated the legal and ethical crisis posed by Autonomous Weapons Systems (AWS), arguing that current international frameworks like the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) are fundamentally unequipped to regulate "killer robots". AWS creates a dangerous "accountability gap" by removing human control from military command and often violates International Humanitarian Law (IHL), specifically the "principle of distinction," resulting in mass profiling and civilian casualties. To rectify these vulnerabilities, the report proposed a human-centric legal regime, expanding the ATT to cover AI software, and holding corporate entities/private military contractors liable for IHL violations



to prevent states from dodging

accountability.

Ms. Harsha S M

- **Topic:** Regulatory Lag In The Digital Era: Law's Struggle To Keep Pace With Technology
- **Key arguments:** The speaker examined the "Regulatory Lag," which is the growing disconnect between rapid technological evolution and the slow pace of legal reform. The traditional reactive legal model is insufficient and leads to irreversible damage in areas like election integrity and mass data privacy. Highlighting legislative, judicial, and enforcement gaps regarding Generative AI and Blockchain, the presentation advocated for a shift toward "Adaptive Regulation" and "Organic Governance". The author suggested moving away from static laws like the IT Act of 2000 in favor of flexible models that evolve alongside breakthroughs to ensure the "rule of law" is not overtaken by the "rule of code".

Dr. S Padmaja

- **Topic:** Digital Disinformation In India: Constitutional Challenges And Legal Responses
- **Key arguments:** The presentation traced the evolution of digital disinformation in India from simple SMS rumors to AI-powered deepfakes, framing it as a deliberate socio-political tool to destabilize society. Analyzing events like the 2012 Bengaluru migration panic and recent AI scandals, the research highlighted how modern platforms amplify threats to public order and constitutional rights. Concluding that India's current legal response is piecemeal and lacks a singular definition of disinformation, Dr. Padmaja advocated for a comprehensive legislative framework, an independent regulatory authority, increased platform accountability, and targeted AI regulations.

Ms. C.A. Pooja and Malavika



- **Topic:** Statutory

Interpretation Of Cyber

Laws In The Age Of Artificial Intelligence

- **Key arguments:** The authors critiqued the inadequacy of the "Literal Rule" in interpreting aging frameworks like the IT Act, 2000, for AI. Strict adherence to plain meaning creates "context gaps" that allow modern harms like algorithmic bias and deepfakes to bypass legal accountability. Furthermore, broad language in the DPDP Act of 2023 often leads to ambiguity regarding machine learning transparency. The presenters advocated for dynamic interpretive strategies, specifically the "Mischief Rule" and "Purposive Interpretation," to prioritize legislative intent and the constitutional right to privacy established in *Puttaswamy*. Ultimately, they argued that judicial gap-filling is temporary and requires comprehensive, AI-specific legislative reform with mandatory audits.

Ms. Meera Shahana H.

- **Topic:** When Machine Meets The Law: India At The Crossroads Of Innovation And Regulation
- **Key arguments:** The presentation characterized disruptive technologies as innovations that fundamentally alter market rules, societal structures, and extend deeply into law and security. For example, the proliferation of drones introduces asymmetric warfare that challenges state sovereignty and international humanitarian law. Domestically, digital tools are leveraged to fabricate evidence and spread misinformation, undermining witness credibility. Highlighting the 2024 New Hampshire Primary as a case study for election interference, the speaker noted the need for emerging solutions like blockchain to safeguard voting. The paper concluded that a proactive legal response is essential for balancing technological opportunity with security and privacy.

3. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Algorithms are rarely objective; they act as mirrors that reflect and amplify historical social hierarchies, necessitating the dismantling of the "technical neutrality" myth.



- The rise of autonomous weapons creates dangerous ambiguity regarding who bears the blame (programmer, commander, or machine) for operational failures or war crimes.
- A widening gap exists between exponential technological growth and reactive legal systems, meaning interventions often only occur after significant harm has been done.
- Deepfakes and Generative AI have triggered a fundamental crisis of truth in the criminal justice system, threatening the "liberty of evidence" through near-perfect fabrication.
- Disinformation has evolved into political warfare, with AI capable of manipulating public opinion on a massive scale and threatening democratic elections.
- A literal reading of the law is insufficient for the AI era; the judiciary must adopt a "Purposive Approach" that prioritizes fundamental human rights, like privacy, over rigid legal text.
- Managing the current technological revolution requires a dual-track strategy combining flexible judicial interpretation in the short term with comprehensive, AI-specific legislation in the long term.





9.2. TECHNICAL SESSION 2

Report: Technical Session 2

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Date: 26 April, 2026

Time: 11:30 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.

Venue: Ramaiah College of Law



Chair: Dr. Shyamtanu Pal and

Dr. Srinivasan

Participants: Shanteshwari S. Shantagiri; Mubarak Khan & Abdul Ashik MR; Gitanjali C Kannan & Vanshika Sachwani; Bhavya Swapnika; Ashish Lamba; Najeed Naved Siddiqui; Chaithrashree

1. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session formally opened with a warm welcome to the chairpersons, Dr. Shyamtanu Pal and Prof. Dr. S. Srinivas, followed by felicitations offered by Prof. Dr. Satish Gowda N.. The chairs oriented the audience toward the three principal themes of the day: the changing interface between technology and law, regulatory and institutional frameworks, and the implications of technology for justice delivery. Emphasizing scholarly rigor, the chairs instructed presenters to move beyond descriptive accounts and critically analyze the sufficiency of current legal structures, aiming to identify concrete reform proposals.

2. OVERVIEW

Shanteshwari S. Shantagiri

- **Topic:** Blockchain For Biodiversity Conservation And Community Ownership: Safeguarding Indigenous Rights In The Digital Age
- **Key arguments:** The presenter proposed deploying blockchain technology as a legal instrument to protect indigenous communities from the exploitation of their ancestral lands and traditional knowledge. Functioning as a decentralized, tamper-proof ledger, blockchain could eliminate powerful intermediaries and create an immutable record of community rights. This could enable automated benefit-sharing systems, ensuring profits from commercially exploited resources flow directly to the originating tribe. The presenter also acknowledged a significant regulatory void, as India currently lacks a dedicated legal framework governing blockchain.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The chairperson pressed the presenter to elaborate on how the blockchain model intersects with the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, highlighting unresolved tensions around data sovereignty, jurisdiction, and privacy. The panel also questioned how indigenous rights would be concretely protected in



the absence of regulatory oversight.

Mubarak Khan & Abdul Ashik MR

- **Topic:** Artificial Intelligence And Human Rights: Legal Challenges In The Age Of Emerging Technologies
- **Key arguments:** The presentation offered a critique of AI's opacity, arguing that its "black box" nature is incompatible with constitutional standards of transparency. The speakers mapped specific harms: AI hiring algorithms perpetuate biases violating the Right to Equality (Article 14) ; mass automation infringes on the Right to Livelihood (Article 21) ; and deepfakes threaten democratic deliberation. They emphasized that a user disclaimer on platforms like ChatGPT does not constitute a valid waiver of constitutional rights , advocating for a comprehensive law establishing transparency, bias audits, and liability.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The chair challenged the presenters, asking if users who voluntarily engage with AI platforms knowing their limitations effectively assume certain risks. The presenters firmly rejected this, arguing that voluntary use cannot be construed as consent to constitutional violations and that the state holds an affirmative obligation to protect fundamental rights.

Gitanjali C Kannan & Vanshika Sachwani

- **Topic:** Ethical Gaps And Legal Reforms In The Use Of Non-Priced/Anonymised Data
- **Key arguments:** The presentation argued that the anonymization of personal data is an inadequate legal and ethical safeguard, as barriers to re-identification are substantially lower than current legal assumptions suggest. The speaker examined the commodification of "non-priced" data by platform companies, noting that it generates significant value while data principals receive neither compensation nor meaningful control.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The chairperson advised rigorous citation of sources and suggested reorganizing the analysis to prioritize the core legal and ethical deficiencies of the anonymization framework over the definitional background.



Bhavya Swapnika

- **Topic:** Technological Disruption On Human Creativity In The Age Of AI
- **Key arguments:** The speaker explored AI's consequences on human intellect and creativity, particularly within the legal profession. She argued that AI's information processing comes at the cost of "human interpretation"—the contextual and ethically nuanced judgment essential to legal reasoning. She raised concerns over intellectual property rights, noting AI systems frequently use copyrighted material without attribution. Additionally, she highlighted digital inequality, observing that urban students with early access to AI gain an unfair advantage over those who cannot afford it.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The chair contested the claim regarding uniform AI outputs, suggesting the homogeneity problem might stem from how the technology is used rather than an inherent flaw. The chair also queried whether the inequalities identified (like financial exclusion) are systemic social issues rather than direct harms caused by AI "disruption," inviting a refinement of the causal logic.

Ashish Lamba

- **Topic:** Commercialisation And Privatisation Of Legal Education In India: Trends, Impacts And Regulatory Conundrum
- **Key arguments:** The presentation analyzed the transformation of legal education following the 1991 LPG reforms, arguing that the shift toward a private-fiscal market structure has decoupled educational quality from affordability. Students unable to secure publicly funded seats are compelled to enroll in expensive private colleges, making the legal profession increasingly inaccessible to those without financial means. Lamba proposed regulatory interventions, including a Bar Council inspection committee to audit the relationship between institutional fees and educational quality.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The panel raised a constitutional dimension, questioning whether this regulatory gap violates the right to education under Article 21A, and invited the presenter to explore litigation-based remedies to complement regulatory reforms.



Najeed Naved Siddiqui

• **Topic:** The Rule Of Law Meets The Algorithm: Ensuring Articles 14

And 21 In India's AI-Enabled Judiciary

- **Key arguments:** Grounding the discussion in recent empirical developments, the presenter highlighted instances where AI fabricated non-existent legal citations in the Supreme Court and Delhi High Court. While acknowledging AI's potential in judicial administration via the e-Courts Project, he argued that uncritical integration poses severe constitutional threats. Algorithmic systems trained on biased data perpetuate systemic discrimination violating Article 14, while opaque algorithmic processes replace fair procedure, rendering Article 21 rights illusory.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The panel discussed comparative international examples of AI in judicial decision-making and explored the ethical obligations of lawyers who use generative AI tools to draft court submissions.

Chaithrashree

• **Topic:** The Ethical And Procedural Impact Of AI In Indian Court Proceedings •

Key arguments: The speaker catalogued AI tools currently integrated into India's courts, such as SUVAT, SUPACE, and TERES. While these offer efficiency gains, she warned that training AI on historically biased case law will reproduce inequities, eroding public trust and violating Article 14. Emphasizing Article 145, she distinguished between acceptable assistive AI applications and impermissible substitutions for the "human judicial mind". She categorized the submission of AI-fabricated citations as professional misconduct necessitating clear bar association guidelines.

3. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Legal and regulatory frameworks are lagging significantly behind technological advancements, creating normative voids that risk fundamental rights in areas like AI regulation and blockchain governance.
- Technology cannot be permitted to override constitutional guarantees of equality, privacy, and fair procedure; transparency and human oversight are essential requirements, not optional features.



- The emergence of AI-fabricated citations represents an immediate crisis of professional ethics, requiring bar associations and courts to develop clear, enforceable guidelines distinguishing assistive applications from professional judgment.
- The digital divide disproportionately disadvantages marginalized groups in accessing quality legal education and tech-mediated justice, necessitating regulatory mitigation.
- Dedicated legislation addressing AI and data technologies is preferred over relying on judicial interpretations of existing, inadequate laws.
- The human judicial mind, diverse legal interpretations, and professional accountability remain irreplaceable; technology must serve as a tool for justice, not its replacement.





9.3. TECHNICAL SESSION 3

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Date: 26 April, 2026

Time: 11:30 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.

Venue: Ramaiah College of Law

Chair: Dr. K.B Kempe Gowda (Co-Chair: Dr. Girish Kumar R)

Participants: Sadhana GS, Susan, Dr. R. Lakshman, Rashmi Giri & Udiksha Rana, Prof. Sanmathi S. Rao & Prof. Medha V. Hoskeri, Vidushi Kanchan

1. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session commenced with an introduction by Vidushi, who formally welcomed the participants and introduced the Chair, Co-Chair, and the presenters to the audience. The session's primary aim was to explore contemporary issues such as



the role of Artificial Intelligence, digital learning methods, and the evolving structure of legal education in a technology-driven environment.

2. OVERVIEW

Sadhana G.S.

- **Topic:** Integrating Technology Into Legal Pedagogy And Curriculum Design: A Qualitative Inquiry Into Digital Transformation In Legal Education
- **Key arguments:** She emphasized that legal education must move beyond conventional classroom approaches and actively adopt technology-driven models to prepare students for the modern legal environment. She highlighted the necessity of training both teachers and students to use digital tools effectively, alongside developing proper institutional infrastructure. Furthermore, she discussed essential approaches like digital pedagogy, experiential learning, and simulation-based learning to bridge the gap between theory and practice. She cautioned against an over-reliance on Artificial Intelligence, noting that it should not replace critical thinking and independent analysis.

Susan

- **Topic:** Digital Border Walls Regulation: The Role Of Artificial Intelligence
- **Key arguments:** The presentation focused on non-physical barriers in the digital space that restrict cross-border access to information and educational resources. She explained that these barriers—resulting from different data protection laws, cross-country content restrictions, and platform regulations—lead to unequal participation in global education. She pointed out broader challenges like the global digital divide, lack of infrastructure, and linguistic and



cultural barriers. While she presented Artificial Intelligence tools like real-time translation and adaptive learning as potential solutions to improve accessibility, she critically addressed ongoing concerns regarding data privacy, surveillance, and data sovereignty.

Dr. R. Lakshman

- **Topic:** Legal Education In The Digital Era: Embracing Technology And Overcoming Challenges
- **Key arguments:** He focused on the need for traditional legal education to evolve by incorporating digital tools like online learning platforms, virtual classrooms, and AI-based research systems. He noted that technology can significantly enhance accessibility, flexibility, and efficiency in education. However, he also highlighted critical challenges associated with this transition, including inadequate infrastructure, the digital divide, and limited technological skills among students and faculty. He advocated for a balanced approach that integrates technology effectively while ensuring quality, inclusivity, and the maintenance of practical legal skills.

Udiksha Rana

- **Topic:** The End Of Lecturers? Reconfiguring Legal Education In An AI-Driven World
- **Key arguments:** She critically examined whether technology could replace traditional teaching methods in an AI-driven educational environment. She argued that while AI transforms access to knowledge, it cannot fully substitute the role of a lecturer in providing context, guiding students, and developing critical thinking skills. She stressed that the focus should be on enhancing the lecturer's role through technology rather than eliminating it. She



emphasized the importance of well-trained lecturers who can combine traditional teaching methods with modern technological tools.

Prof. Sanmathi S. Rao

- **Topic:** Metamorphosis Of Indian Legal Education: From Vedic, Islamic, And Colonial Roots To An Immersive Tech-Driven Paradigm
- **Key arguments:** She traced the historical evolution of Indian legal education from its Vedic and Islamic foundations through the influence of the formal colonial legal system. She connected this historical adaptation to the present shift toward a technology-driven paradigm, emphasizing the growing role of immersive learning methods and AI. She argued that modern legal education is moving toward interactive and experiential models. Ultimately, she stressed the importance of preserving foundational legal values while continually adopting technological innovation.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The Chair, Dr. K. B. Kempe Gowda, reflected on all presentations, appreciating the originality and relevance of the chosen themes. He acknowledged the clarity of the presentations, commended the presenters for their strong academic engagement, and recognized the high quality of the ideas presented.

3. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Technology is becoming an essential part of legal education and must be structurally integrated into teaching methods, curriculum design, and institutional systems.
- Traditional legal education models need to evolve toward digital pedagogy, experiential learning, and simulation-based approaches.
- While Artificial Intelligence is a highly useful educational tool, institutions must avoid over-reliance on it to preserve students'



critical thinking and

analytical skills.

- Persistent digital barriers, such as a lack of infrastructure, unequal data access, and language limitations, continue to negatively affect equal access to education.
- The role of lecturers remains critically important, as technology cannot replace human guidance, complex interpretation, and interpersonal interaction in the learning process.
- Legal education has historically evolved over time and is presently moving toward a more technology-driven, highly interactive model.
- The effective use of educational technology requires proper training, foundational digital literacy, and supportive infrastructure for both students and educators.
- A balanced educational approach is necessary, wherein technology enhances learning while institutions maintain the core foundational values of legal education.





9.4. TECHNICAL

SESSION 4

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Date: 26 April, 2026

Time: 11:30 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.

Venue: Ramaiah College of Law

Chair: Dr. Balaji Naika BG

Participants: Ms. Shruthi , Rehina Rasheed, Chaithanya P.K. , and Dr. Uma Ramu

1. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session began with a warm welcome to the chair, Dr. Balaji Naika BG, and the participants attending both virtually and physically. Professor Bavin C Babu then felicitated the guest as a token of appreciation. The central theme discussed was the use of technology in transforming legal education. This theme drew special attention to the convergence of the increasing use of technology and the statutory requirements that accompany it. Participants were then briefed on the topic and given instructions for their presentations.

2. OVERVIEW

Ms. Shruthi

- **Topic:** The Challenges And Joys Of Technology And Legal Education
- **Key arguments:** Modern technology has shifted legal learning from physical libraries to hyper-linked digital spaces, yet the timeless virtues of the "Seven Lamps of Advocacy" remain highly relevant. Drawing a parallel to Plato's warnings about the invention of writing, it was argued that the primary danger of AI is that it tempts students to stop thinking critically. While offering immense efficiency, AI poses severe risks like algorithmic bias, data privacy issues, and the "black box" transparency problem. Therefore, AI must serve as a mechanism to enhance human



intellect, highlighting the need for a hybrid educational model that balances swift digital research with rigorous intellectual engagement.

- **Feedback/Questions:** A major concern raised during the discussion was the threat to privacy posed by emerging technologies, anchored in the landmark Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India judgment. Feedback strongly emphasized striving for a harmonious balance that leverages digital tools while retaining foundational human values, rather than disregarding traditional systems of learning. When asked about relying on AI for sensitive constitutional outcomes, the presenter emphasized that justice must never be outsourced to algorithms, and functional accountability and ethical judgment must remain firmly in human hands.

Rehina Rasheed & Chaithanya P.K.

- **Topic:** Integrating Technology In Clinical Legal Education And Experiential Learning
- **Key arguments:** Clinical Legal Education (CLE) has rapidly transitioned into technology-driven environments like virtual law offices and online case management platforms, a shift catalyzed by the COVID-19 pandemic. While institutions pioneer legal tech labs, reliance on AI introduces risks such as data vulnerabilities and an exacerbated digital divide among institutions. AI drastically improves document automation and research efficiency but inherently lacks the emotional intelligence, ethics, and social understanding required for true legal judgment and client interaction.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The interaction examined the realities of providing legal services online, addressing current operational limitations and technical challenges faced by virtual law clinics. The discussion also took a forward-looking approach, focusing on how present technological challenges can be actively modified and improved to create a more efficient, accessible, and reliable legal framework for tomorrow.



Dr. Uma Ramu

- **Topic:** Legal Aid For Effective Legal Education

- **Key arguments:** Free legal aid is a fundamental right embedded in Article 39A and reinforced by dynamic interpretations of Articles 14 and 21, ensuring equal access to justice for marginalized communities. Legal aid clinics act as "Gymkhanas" for law students, serving as vital practical training grounds to transform theoretical knowledge into real-world skills, developing empathy, negotiation tactics, and career readiness. Despite the establishment of over 1,000 clinics nationwide, they face operational bottlenecks such as a lack of dedicated faculty, low student enthusiasm, inadequate public awareness, and poor infrastructure. To unlock their potential, clinics must shift from optional extracurriculars to core, graded components of the curriculum, complemented by strategic institutional collaborations.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The discussion highlighted that the right to seek legal aid is a vital Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP), and modern law schools have an ongoing responsibility to provide these services to the public. Feedback further highlighted practical challenges, drawing upon key judicial decisions to illustrate how law schools must adapt to ensure effective and uninterrupted justice delivery.

3. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The future of legal education requires a hybrid approach that seamlessly integrates AI and digital tools as augmentative support while preserving human-centric pedagogy.
- Despite the rapid modernization of clinical and research tools, the fundamental ethical pillars of the legal profession remain irreplaceable.
- Unchecked AI integration poses significant threats to data privacy, equity (the digital divide), and fairness (algorithmic bias), demanding active curriculum reform.
- Both technology-enhanced clinical programs and grassroots legal aid clinics are crucial for producing practice-ready lawyers, provided they are effectively integrated into core academic curricula.



9.5. TECHNICAL SESSION 5

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Date: 26 April, 2026

Time: 11:30 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.

Venue: Ramaiah College of Law



Chair: Shilpa Mam and

Sandeep Sir

Participants: Harshal H, Nanda Rajesh, Rudragouda M Hommaradi, Adv Rahul Krishnan A, Adv Anupama M, Dr. Amlanika Bora, Dr. Vijay, Ashique Muhammed Bin Kamal, Thusar V. Senan, and Dhairya Jaiswal

1. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session commenced with the moderator, Shilpa Mam, and the panelist, Sandeep Sir, presiding over the technical session. The Chairperson provided opening oversight, emphasizing the necessity of critical feedback in academic discourse. The atmosphere was set for a rigorous comparative and analytical evaluation of how technology impacts justice administration and legal pedagogy. The overarching objective was to foster a nuanced dialogue on whether technology acts as a mere efficiency enabler or if it poses risks to foundational principles of human justice and equity.

2. OVERVIEW

Harshal H

- Topic: AI Can't Replace Lawyers And Judges
- Key arguments: The presenter argued that while AI is a powerful tool, it lacks the capacity for moral reasoning and the nuanced understanding of justice required in a courtroom. A central argument was that the core elements of the legal profession—empathy, contextual reasoning, and moral judgment—are intrinsically beyond the reach of algorithmic replication. The speaker maintained that while AI can assist in research, the adjudicatory role must remain human-centric to preserve the "independent mind" required for weighing justice.

Nanda Rajesh

- Topic: Judging The Machine: Algorithm Bias And Legal Gaps In The Current System
- Key arguments: The presentation focused on the inherent biases within algorithms that can lead to discriminatory outcomes. The presenter highlighted how data-driven systems



often inherit social hierarchies, thereby automating and amplifying historical prejudices within the justice delivery system. The speaker emphasized the "legal gaps" in the current system where existing statutes fail to address harms caused by automated decision-making and the ethical vacuum regarding machine autonomy.

- Feedback/Questions: Shilpa Mam inquired regarding the current state of AI-specific legislation in India, noting the absence of a comprehensive regulatory framework.

Rudragouda M Hommaradi

- Topic: Product Liability In The Algorithmic Era: Rethinking Responsibility For Autonomous Harm

- Key arguments: The presenter analyzed AI as a transformative market force that necessitates a rethinking of traditional tort law and product liability. As AI systems transition from tools to autonomous agents, the speaker argued that the existing responsibility framework becomes obsolete. A sophisticated comparative analysis was provided across India, the European Union (AI Act), and China, focusing on how responsibility is assigned when autonomous systems fail or cause harm.

- Feedback/Questions: Shilpa Mam questioned how the "black box" nature of AI—the opacity of its logic—affects the legal ability to prove negligence in liability cases. Additionally, the panelist sought a deep-dive definition of "AI assistant military systems," leading to a discussion on the risks of collateral damage and machine-led ethical vacuums.

Adv Rahul Krishnan A and Adv Anupama M

- Topic: Clinical Legal Education Through Technology
- Key arguments: The authors explored the historical development of clinical legal education (CLE) and examined how modern technologies can enhance practical training



for law students. They argued that technological tools, such as virtual simulations and AI research software, are no longer optional but necessary to prepare students for a digital-first profession. However, the presentation also addressed the tension between innovation and social inclusivity, questioning the accessibility of these tools for marginalized populations.

- Feedback/Questions: The panelist raised a sharp critique regarding the commercialization of technology in CLE, questioning the point of offering solutions at "huge prices" that exclude the common man.

Dr. Amlanika Bora and Dr. Vijay

- Topic: Artificial Intelligence And The Legal Profession: Through The Lens Of Judiciary

- Key arguments: The speakers analyzed artificial intelligence and the legal profession through the lens of the judiciary, focusing on cultural resistance within courtrooms toward digital transitions.

Ashique Muhammed Bin Kamal and Thusar V. Senan

- Topic: Intersection Of Law And Technology
- Key arguments: The presentation examined the intersection of law and technology, focusing on the three-pronged impact on education, the legal profession, and justice administration.

Dhairya Jaiswal

- Topic: Liability For Artificial Intelligence Under Competition Law
- Key arguments: The speaker delivered a high-level analysis of liability for AI under Competition Law, specifically exploring how algorithms produce anti-competitive outcomes such as price-fixing.



3. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- There is a consensus that AI must remain a strictly assistive tool; it cannot replace the empathy and independent mind of a human judge.
- A major concern is the lack of transparency in algorithmic decision-making, which complicates traditional evidentiary standards and judicial scrutiny.
- Current Indian laws, including the BSA 2023, lack definitions for autonomous agents, creating a vacuum for AI-generated evidence.
- Without high-speed internet and digital literacy, technological transitions in the judiciary risk acting as an exclusionary "toll gate" for rural litigants.
- Technological integration must be inclusive and grounded in constitutional values, ensuring that efficiency does not come at the cost of human rights or procedural fairness.





9.6. TECHNICAL SESSION 6

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Date: 26th April, 2026

Time: 11:30 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.

Venue: Ramaiah College of Law

Chair: Prof. Dr. Srinivas M

Participants: Ashish Yadav, Ashwini K, Dr. Rashmi G, Harshini P, Rishabh Bhandari, Dr. Shampa I Dev, K.S. Jayakumar, Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju, Nuggehalli Ranganatha Divyashree, and Arpita N Hiremath

1. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session was chaired by Prof. Dr. Srinivas M, who set the tone by drawing attention to the transformative yet disruptive role of technology within the legal domain. In his concluding reflections, he touched upon the dimensions of admissibility, integrity, and advocacy in relation to Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, underlining the importance of aligning evidentiary principles with technological developments. His remarks provided a cohesive framework linking the individual presentations to broader doctrinal concerns.

2. OVERVIEW

Ashish Yadav

- **Topic:** AI, Bias and Judicial Decision-Making



- **Key arguments:** The presenter questioned the common assumption that AI systems are neutral in judicial decision-making. Since these systems are trained on historical data, they often end up reflecting and even reinforcing existing social biases, which can lead to discriminatory outcomes. These are deeper, structural problems within data-driven technologies rather than isolated mistakes. The lack of transparency in algorithmic processes, particularly "black-box" systems and trade secrecy, makes it difficult to challenge decisions, raising serious due process concerns. Ultimately, while AI can assist judicial functions, it should not replace human judgment, especially in cases involving rights and liberties.

Ashwini K

- **Topic:** Technology and Access to Justice in India: A Critical Study of Online Dispute Resolution
- **Key arguments:** The presentation examined the role of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in improving access to justice in India. Digital platforms can reduce geographical and financial barriers, making dispute resolution more accessible for marginalized communities and serving as an important step towards democratizing legal remedies. However, significant limitations exist, including digital illiteracy, lack of infrastructure, and concerns regarding procedural fairness. The speaker emphasized that ODR's success depends heavily on proper regulatory frameworks and institutional support.

Dr. Rashmi G & Harshini P

- **Topic:** The Algorithmic Shift in Indian Jurisprudence: Balancing Judicial Efficiency with Constitutional Safeguards
- **Key arguments:** The speakers explored the balance between efficiency and constitutional protections amidst the increasing use of algorithmic tools in judicial processes. While these technologies streamline decision-making and reduce delays,



they raise concerns about transparency, accountability, and potential violations of fundamental rights. Technological efficiency must not come at the cost of judicial discretion or constitutional safeguards. They argued for a cautious approach where adequate safeguards are built into systems to ensure fairness and maintain the integrity of judicial processes.

Rishabh Bhandari & Dr. Shampa I Dev

- **Topic:** Taxonomizing Privacy Harm: The Impact of Unregulated AI Harvesting of Public Data on Access to Justice
- **Key arguments:** The presenters addressed the complex relationship between privacy and access to information in the context of AI-driven data practices. They critically examined the exemption under Section 3(c)(2) of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, regarding publicly available personal data. They argued that publicly accessible data cannot be freely used without limits. Drawing on contextual integrity and constitutional privacy principles, they questioned broad exemptions and suggested introducing a "no-index" mechanism to prevent unauthorized data scraping and protect individual privacy rights.

K.S. Jayakumar & Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju

- **Topic:** Legal Impact of Digital Revolution on Access to Education in India
- **Key arguments:** The discussion examined how the digital revolution has influenced access to legal education in India. While online platforms have expanded learning opportunities to a wider audience, this shift has also exposed inequalities due to uneven access to digital resources and infrastructure. Highlighting this dual impact—increasing reach while deepening disparities—the presenters emphasized the need for policy measures to ensure digital advancements lead to inclusive educational outcomes.

Nuggehalli Ranganatha Divyashree

- **Topic:** Admissibility of AI-Generated Evidence in Criminal Trials: A Critical



Analysis under the Bharatiya

Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

- AI systems rely on historical data that may reflect social and institutional biases, meaning these tools can replicate and amplify discriminatory patterns rather than produce objective outcomes.
- While technological tools are rapidly advancing, legal frameworks have not kept pace, creating uncertainty due to an absence of clear rules and accountability mechanisms.



- Technologies like AI and ODR aim to speed up decision-making, but this efficiency may come at the cost of thorough evaluation and procedural safeguards.
- Digital platforms can theoretically make legal services more accessible, but practical barriers like lack of internet access and digital illiteracy exclude disadvantaged groups, creating a new form of inequality.
- Traditional legal concepts were not designed for automated processes, leading to gaps in liability, accountability, and the admissibility of evidence.
- Many AI systems operate as "black boxes," making it difficult to understand decisions; without this transparency, affected parties cannot effectively challenge outcomes, impacting due process.
- While consensus dictates that humans should supervise AI tools, the extent of this oversight remains unclear, weakening accountability.
- Courts and legal professionals often lack the technical expertise and infrastructure required to regulate and use new technologies, making capacity-building essential.
- Technology should assist, not substitute, legal reasoning; human judgment remains crucial for interpreting context, values, and fairness.





9.7. TECHNICAL SESSION 7

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Date: 26 April, 2026

Time: 11:30 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.

Venue: Ramaiah College of Law

Chair: Dr. Sunil N. Bagade

Participants: Jephy F Xavier, Dr. T C Sujatha, Daniya Maryam, Parnika Agnihotri, Balu Dinesh, Dr. Nirun RN, Meghna Roy, Dr. Vani KG, and Ms. BLN Shivani

1. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session formally commenced with the arrival of the Chairperson, Dr. Sunil N. Bagade, who was warmly received by the moderator and escorted to the venue. As a mark of respect, the faculty coordinator felicitated him with a shawl and a book. Although the Chairperson did not deliver an inaugural address, his presence set a respectful and formal tone for the proceedings before the paper presentations began.



2. OVERVIEW

Jephy F Xavier

- **Topic:** Algorithmic Governance In Adjudication: A Critical Evaluation Of Artificial Intelligence In India's Justice Delivery System
- **Key arguments:** The presenter critically examined the integration of artificial intelligence in India's judicial processes, arguing that moving toward algorithmic governance raises serious ethical and constitutional concerns. Because data is inherently biased, AI reproduces caste, class, and religious biases, which undermines equality under Articles 14 and 21. The opacity of algorithmic systems—the "black box problem"—was identified as a major threat that restricts transparency and weakens reasoned decision-making. Emphasizing the irreplaceable role of human empathy and contextual reasoning, the presenter argued that AI's reliance on pattern recognition risks rigid outcomes, particularly in environmental adjudication. The presenter contrasted India's regulatory vacuum with the EU's proactive framework and stressed that AI must remain an assistive tool.

Dr. T C Sujatha

- **Topic:** Integration Of ICT And Artificial Intelligence In Indian Judicial System: Advantages And Challenges
- **Key arguments:** The presentation examined Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence as complementary tools aimed at addressing case backlogs and judicial capacity issues. While ICT facilitates e-courts and digitization, AI contributes through legal research assistance and automation of repetitive tasks. The presenter maintained that these technologies are assistive and cannot substitute human adjudication. Persistent challenges like algorithmic bias, data privacy concerns, and digital illiteracy were highlighted,



cautioning against uncritical dependence. The integration in India was described as partial, transitional, and uneven across regions.

- **Feedback/Questions:** The Chairperson sought clarification on whether the analysis was confined to ICT as a facilitative interface or if it extended to AI integration. This highlighted the analytical importance of differentiating between ICT, which enhances access and administrative efficiency, and AI, which engages directly with decision-support functions.

Daniya Maryam

- **Topic:** Admissibility Of AI - Generated Evidence: Challenges To Statutory Interpretation And Procedural Fairness In India
- **Key arguments:** The presentation explored how AI outputs fit into India's framework under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023. The "black-box" nature of AI creates transparency and authorship disputes, complicating evidentiary standards. The "hybrid status" of AI as both a process and a product makes assessing its reliability difficult for courts. The presenter proposed mapping autonomous outputs to layered statutory categories to address these doctrinal gaps and ensure procedural fairness.
 - **Feedback/Questions:** The Chairperson questioned whether AI truly generates new evidence or merely processes existing data. The discussion clarified that AI produces derivative results based on existing information, concluding that technology should serve primarily as an assistive tool rather than an independent source of evidence.

Parnika Agnihotri

- **Topic:** Reimagining Admissibility Of Evidence: Integrating Blockchain Evidence Into Commercial Litigation Framework
- **Key arguments:** The presenter addressed the structural incompatibility between decentralized blockchain architecture and Section 63(4) of the BSA, 2023. The



9.8. TECHNICAL SESSION 8

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

Date: 26 April, 2026

Time: 11:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

Venue: Ramiah College of Law

Chair: Dr. Dinesh Dayma, Assistant Professor (Sr. Scale), Campus Law Centre, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi

Participants: Dr. D. Prasanna Kumar, Prachi Singh, Kumar Ankit, Vikash Gahlot, Zakiya Talath, Dr. Anjali Bhatia, Ms. Anjali Nair, and Pankaj Singh.

1. INAUGURAL REMARKS

Dr. Dayma set the tone by emphasizing that technology is a human creation and AI must remain under ethical human control. He appreciated the panelists' frameworks covering digital jurisprudence, facial recognition analysis, and the ethical dimensions of AI.



Highlighting the reality of the digital divide, he stressed the need for inclusive governance, collaboration between the government and the IT sector, and the alignment of technology with social justice and constitutional principles.

2. OVERVIEW

Dr. D. Prasanna Kumar

- **Topic:** Digital Jurisprudence: Navigating The Joys And Challenges Of Technological Integration In Global Legal Education
- **Key arguments:** The presentation explored the shift from traditional legal methods to technology-driven systems and their impact on justice. It highlighted benefits like the democratization of knowledge and augmented cognition, while warning of risks such as algorithmic bias, the digital divide, and the erosion of critical thinking. Dr. Kumar proposed a "Techno-Ethical Framework" grounded in epistemic integrity, ethical accountability, distributive justice, and institutional regulation.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The Chair appreciated the concept of digital jurisprudence and acknowledged the specific contributions of this framework to governing emerging technologies.

Prachi Singh

- **Topic:** Regulatory Lag: The Race Between Technology And Law
- **Key arguments:** The speaker explained that regulatory lag occurs because technology evolves rapidly across borders, whereas law remains slow, deliberate, and reliant on procedure. Empirical data showed strong stakeholder support for adaptive governance and regulatory sandboxes. Recommendations included designing flexible legal frameworks, utilizing testing environments (sandboxes), integrating tech education in law, and fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Kumar Ankit

- **Topic:** Navigating The Legal And Ethical Landscape Of Facial Recognition In Criminal Investigations



- **Key arguments:** The discussion analyzed the development and application of facial recognition technology (FRT) in states like UP and MP. While noting efficiency improvements, the speaker raised major concerns regarding mass surveillance, probabilistic accuracy, and algorithmic bias. Analyzing cases like *Puttaswamy* and the DPDP Act, the speaker recommended establishing clear legal frameworks, ensuring privacy compliance, and conducting regular algorithmic audits.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The Chair commended the structured analysis and effective use of case law citations, particularly referencing the real-world implications of systems like Digi Yatra.

Vikash Gahlot

- **Topic:** Substantive Vs Formal Human Oversight In Ai Governance: A Comparative Analysis
- **Key arguments:** The presentation questioned whether human oversight in AI is legally meaningful or just a symbolic "checkbox" exercise. The speaker proposed a 5-dimensional test for meaningful oversight: information access, temporal capacity, decision authority, institutional culture, and comprehensive documentation. They advocated for minimum legal standards, specific stakeholder accountability, and oversight committees to prevent token compliance.

Zakiya Talath

- **Topic:** Bridging Regulatory Gaps In Digital Technology Law Through Statutory Interpretation
- **Key arguments:** The session addressed how rapid technological changes create regulatory gaps that courts often bridge using statutory interpretation. The speaker highlighted "purposive interpretation" as an effective method for functionally applying existing law to new tech, referencing landmark cases like *Katz v. United States* and *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*. However, they cautioned that relying solely on the judiciary raises risks of overreach and democratic legitimacy issues.



Dr. Anjali Bhatia & Ms.

Anjali Nair

- **Topic:** Ethical, Constitutional And Human Rights Dimension Of Artificial Intelligence
- **Key arguments:** The speakers focused on how AI development outpaces ethical frameworks, leading to issues like the "Black Box Problem" where systems operate opaquely. They detailed constitutional and human rights risks, including discrimination, loss of privacy, and denial of due process. They recommended mandating rights to explanation, independent AI audit boards, clear liability frameworks, and algorithmic impact assessments.
- **Feedback/Questions:** The Chair recognized their insightful discussion specifically addressing the ethical, constitutional, and human rights dimensions of AI.

Pankaj Singh

- **Topic:** Oligopolistic Tendencies in Indian Legal Education: An Antitrust Analysis of Entry Barriers for Private Law Schools
- **Key arguments:** The session examined Indian legal education through a competition law lens, pointing out a "Regulatory Market Paradox" where Bar Council of India (BCI) mandates create a protected oligopoly. Infrastructure demands create high sunk costs, while state-backed National Law Universities hold strong "brand moats," stifling new competition. These entry barriers ultimately result in rising tuition fees, reduced educational innovation, and wide quality disparities.

3. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Technology and Artificial Intelligence must always operate as human-controlled tools bounded by ethical and constitutional guidelines.
- While technology democratizes legal education and improves administrative efficiency, aggressive measures are needed to mitigate algorithmic bias and the digital divide.
- There is a structural "regulatory lag" between technological innovation and legal frameworks, requiring adaptive laws, regulatory sandboxes, and continuous updates rather than rigid rules.
- Human oversight in AI systems must be substantive, featuring real decision



authority and systemic
just procedural checkbox compliance.

transparency, rather than

- Tools like Facial Recognition Technology and predictive AI demand robust legislative action to ensure legality, necessity, and proportionality, preventing mass surveillance and rights violations.



10. Valedictory Session

Title: Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration – Valedictory Session

Date: 26 April, 2026

Time: 3:30 P.M. TO 5:15 P.M.

Venue: M.S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

Moderator: Prof. Dr. B. T. Kaul (Chairperson, COLATE)



Panelists: Prof. Dr. R. K. Singh, Prof. Dr. Kiran Rai, Prof. Dr. R. Venkata Rao, Prof. Dr. V. Balakista Reddy, Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju, Prof. Dr. G. B. Reddy, Prof. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann, and Prof. Dr. Narender Nagarwal.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Valedictory Session marked the culmination of the two-day international conference exploring the profound intersection of law and technology. The core issue addressed was synthesizing the diverse perspectives shared over the conference regarding the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital tools in legal pedagogy, practice, and adjudication. The purpose of the panel was to bring the proceedings to a formal close, drawing upon the wisdom of esteemed academicians and university leaders to establish a final, cohesive outlook on the ethical, practical, and educational burdens that legal professionals must shoulder in the AI era.

2. INAUGURAL REMARKS

The session commenced with a welcoming address by Prof. Dr. R. K. Singh, Western Region Head of COLATE, who set a collaborative and reflective tone for the evening. He acknowledged the rigorous academic discourse that had taken place over the preceding sessions and highlighted the importance of moving forward with a balanced understanding of technology's role in law. This provided the necessary context for the concluding remarks, framing technology not merely as an inevitable disruptor, but as a tool requiring conscious, ethical stewardship.

3. OVERVIEW OF PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Prof. Dr. Kiran Rai

Prof. Dr. Rai presented the comprehensive conference report, synthesizing the two days of intensive deliberations. Drawing upon her extensive background as a commercial law leader and her ongoing research into AI applications in law with IIT Mumbai, she analytically mapped the trajectory of the conference discussions. She emphasized that technology serves as a massive accelerator for the profession, drastically simplifying complex topics and instantly pulling together multi-source information. However, she



balanced this observation by cautioning against the uncritical acceptance of AI outputs, setting the stage for the ethical discussions that followed.

Prof. Dr. R. Venkata Rao

Delivering the valedictory address, Prof. Dr. Venkata Rao leveraged his unparalleled experience as the former Vice-Chancellor of NLSIU Bangalore to critique the mechanization of justice. His central argument was that while algorithms are highly capable of handling the "heavy lifting" of data processing and legal research, they fundamentally cannot dispense justice. He insightfully pointed out that real justice requires human sensitivity, emotional intelligence, and a contextual perspective—qualities a machine simply cannot replicate. His perspective served as a powerful reminder that the core of the legal profession remains intrinsically human.

Prof. Dr. V. Balakista Reddy & Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju

Representing the leadership of higher education, the Chief Guests focused their insights on the revolution occurring within legal pedagogy. They observed that technology has significantly democratized access to legal resources, putting thousands of case laws at students' fingertips and making legal research incredibly efficient. However, they analytically critiqued this shift, noting that heavy reliance on digital tools comes with significant side effects, including the potential erosion of deep, critical reading skills. They advocated for an educational framework that integrates technology without sacrificing traditional analytical rigor.

Prof. Dr. G. B. Reddy & Prof. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann

As Guests of Honour, their joint observations centered on the critical danger of inherent bias in emerging technologies. They articulated that because AI constantly trains and updates itself based on existing human algorithms and historical data, it inevitably inherits and amplifies societal biases. They offered a stark critique of the assumption of machine neutrality, arguing that AI systems can never be completely free from prejudice. Their insights underscored the necessity for legal professionals to actively audit and challenge AI-generated insights rather than treating them as objective truths.



Prof. Dr. B. T. Kaul

In his presidential address, Prof. Dr. Kaul encapsulated the overarching theme of the conference by focusing on "The Ultimate Ethical Burden." He argued that while AI might present information in a highly convincing and articulate manner, it is neither inherently accurate nor fair. He firmly placed the responsibility of ethical application squarely on the shoulders of the legal community. His concluding thought was a call to action: lawyers and judges must retain the critical responsibility to question algorithms, verify facts, and ensure that technology serves the rule of law, rather than subverting it.

4. AUDIENCE INTERACTION

Given the formal and concluding nature of the valedictory session, structured audience Q&A was substituted with a broader reflection on the interactions that had taken place over the two days. The panel acknowledged the high level of engagement, critical inquiries, and scholarly rigor demonstrated by the attendees, participants, and students throughout the conference.

5. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Digital tools are undeniably a boon, doing in seconds what would traditionally take extensive time, thereby accelerating legal research and case preparation.
- Instant access to vast legal databases has transformed legal education, though it requires safeguards against over-reliance.
- AI's reliance on existing data means it struggles with the nuances of fair decision-making and is inherently prone to replicating historical biases.
- Algorithms lack emotional intelligence and empathy; therefore, they cannot dispense true justice, which requires human sensitivity and perspective.
- The responsibility to verify facts, question AI outputs, and apply technology ethically falls entirely on human legal professionals.

6. CONCLUSION

The valedictory session successfully encapsulated the dual narrative of the conference: celebrating the unprecedented efficiencies brought by technology while issuing a stern

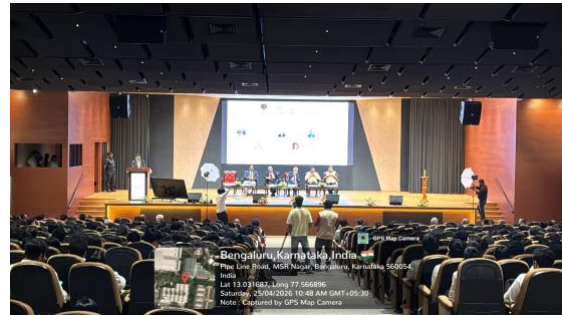


warning regarding its limitations.

The session was highly

significant as it moved beyond mere technical appraisals of AI, grounding the discourse in constitutional and ethical imperatives. The final, resounding message of the conference was that while the legal profession must embrace technology as a powerful assistant, the profound burdens of empathy, fairness, and justice remain an exclusively human responsibility. The conference formally concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Prof. Dr. Narender Nagarwal, acknowledging the collective efforts of the organizers, knowledge partners, and participants.

GALLERY:







TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

Intersection of Law and Technology: Impact on Legal Education, Legal Profession, and Justice Administration

25th & 26th April, 2026 (Saturday & Sunday)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Valedictory Ceremony



Valedictory Address by
Prof. Dr. R. Venkata Rao
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor,
India International University of Legal Education and Research, Goa



Presided By
Prof. Dr. B. T. Kaul
Chairperson, COLATE &
Former Chairperson, Delhi Judicial Academy



Chief Guests
Prof. Dr. V. Balakista Reddy
Chairman,
Telangana Higher
Education Council



Prof. Dr. C. Basavaraju
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
Karnataka State Law University,
Hubballi



Guests of Honour
Prof. Dr. G. B. Reddy
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
National University of
Advanced Legal Studies,
Kochi



Prof. Dr. Jeet Singh Mann
Professor,
National Law University,
Delhi

Prof. Dr. Umamahesh Sathyanarayan
Conference Organising Secretary
Principal
M. S. Ramaiah College of Law

Prof. Dr. Sathish Gowda N.
Conference Director
Dean, Faculty of Law,
Bangalore University

Date: 26th April 2026, Time: 03:30 p.m. onwards

Venue: M. S. Ramaiah College of Law Auditorium

