
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE IN INDIA AN INTERDISCIPLINARY ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE–JUDICIARY RELATIONS

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Abstract :

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the structure and functioning of governance systems across the world, including India. Its integration into public administration, judicial processes, and decision-making mechanisms has reshaped traditional institutional roles and interactions. This paper examines how AI influences constitutional governance in India with a particular focus on executive–judiciary relations. Through a qualitative and interdisciplinary approach, the study evaluates the benefits, risks, and implications of AI deployment in governance, including transparency, efficiency, algorithmic bias, and due-process challenges. The analysis shows that AI has the potential to strengthen institutional harmony by improving administrative accountability and judicial efficiency. However, unregulated AI systems may also trigger constitutional conflicts and threaten fundamental rights. The paper concludes that balanced regulation, ethical frameworks, and inter-institutional cooperation are essential for ensuring that AI supports, rather than destabilizes, India’s constitutional order.

Keywords : Artificial Intelligence; Constitutional Governance; Executive–Judiciary Relations; Algorithmic Accountability; Judicial Reform; Indian Constitution; Digital Governance; Administrative Law; Institutional Harmony.

Introduction :

Artificial Intelligence has emerged as one of the most influential technological developments of the 21st century, reshaping governance, justice delivery, and public administration. In India, AI adoption is increasing across government sectors—ranging from predictive policing and welfare distribution to judicial translation tools and case-analysis platforms. These developments raise critical questions about the balance of power between the executive and judiciary, both of which play essential roles in preserving constitutional governance. The judiciary ensures constitutional compliance through judicial review, while the executive implements laws and policies. AI has the capacity to either strengthen this harmony or disrupt it if used without transparency or accountability. This paper explores how AI affects institutional relationships, highlights current trends, and identifies potential



frameworks for responsible AI-governed constitutionalism in India.

Literature Review :

Existing scholarship on AI and governance highlights the transformative potential of technology in improving administrative efficiency and supporting judicial processes. Research in public administration emphasizes the ability of AI to automate bureaucratic tasks, reduce delays, and enhance decision transparency. Studies in computational law suggest that AI tools can assist judges by providing real-time legal data, analyzing precedents, and translating documents, as observed in India's SUPACE and SUVAS systems. Comparative studies from other nations—such as Estonia's e-courts and Singapore's online dispute-resolution platforms—demonstrate how AI can modernize the justice system.

However, critical literature warns of risks associated with algorithmic governance. Scholars argue that AI may reproduce social biases, compromise due process, or enable executive overreach through excessive data surveillance. Legal theorists emphasize the irreplaceable nature of human judicial reasoning and caution against over-reliance on predictive models. Ethical literature stresses the need for accountability, transparency, and human oversight in all AI-enabled governance processes. Overall, literature indicates that AI can strengthen executive–judiciary harmony when governed properly, but may create friction if deployed without constitutional safeguards.

Research Methodology :

This study uses a qualitative, doctrinal, and interdisciplinary research methodology. It draws upon constitutional law, AI ethics, public administration, and governance studies. The research relies entirely on secondary sources, including academic journals, government reports, judicial decisions, policy documents, and international AI governance frameworks. A comparative analytical method is used to examine global AI practices and their relevance to India. The analysis evaluates how AI influences constitutional principles such as separation of powers, natural justice, and administrative accountability. Case studies of AI systems used by the Indian state and judiciary are included to illustrate emerging trends. Limitations include evolving AI law, limited transparency in government algorithms, and scarcity of long-term empirical data.

Main Analysis / Discussion :

AI is reshaping executive–judiciary relations in several significant ways. First, AI enhances judicial efficiency. Tools such as SUPACE assist judges in analyzing case records, while SUVAS supports multilingual translation, reducing delays. This strengthens judicial independence by allowing courts to manage backlogs and reduce dependency on executive resources.

Second, AI increases executive transparency. Digital platforms that track administrative decisions reduce opportunities for arbitrariness. Predictive systems in policing, tax administration, and welfare schemes create audit trails that courts can scrutinize during judicial review. This promotes accountability and reduces litigation arising from



administrative errors.

Third, AI can serve as a bridge between institutions by offering objective, data-driven insights. Shared access to AI-generated data may reduce institutional misunderstandings and improve cooperation. However, the risks are equally significant. Executive misuse of AI—especially in surveillance or automated decision-making—may violate fundamental rights and lead to judicial intervention. Similarly, opaque algorithms hinder judicial review, challenging constitutional norms of transparency and fairness. AI can inadvertently shift power toward the executive if not properly regulated.

Thus, AI's impact on institutional harmony depends on how it is implemented. Responsible, transparent, and accountable AI strengthens cooperation; unchecked AI increases institutional friction.

Findings :

The study reveals three major findings.

First, AI has strong potential to enhance institutional harmony by reducing administrative delays, improving judicial efficiency, and promoting evidence-based decision-making. Courts benefit significantly from AI-assisted research, translation, and document management.

Second, AI introduces new constitutional challenges. Executive AI systems may lack transparency, potentially violating natural justice and leading to judicial scrutiny. Algorithmic bias remains a threat to equality and due process. Without human oversight, AI-enabled governance may undermine fundamental rights.

Third, institutional balance depends on regulatory frameworks. Countries with clear AI governance laws show less friction between branches. India requires a comprehensive legal framework that defines accountability, prohibits harmful AI uses, and enables safe adoption by both executive and judiciary. AI harmonizes institutions only when embedded in constitutional safeguards.

Conclusion :

Artificial Intelligence holds immense potential to strengthen constitutional governance in India. When applied responsibly, it can improve transparency, efficiency, and collaboration between the executive and judiciary. AI-enabled tools assist the judiciary in handling complex workloads, while the executive benefits from improved administrative accuracy. However, the transformative impact of AI also brings risks—surveillance, algorithmic discrimination, lack of accountability, and opacity in automated decision-making. These risks may create new avenues for institutional conflict. The future of AI in India therefore requires a balanced approach: strong legal regulation, ethical guidelines, algorithmic transparency, and continuous institutional dialogue. Ultimately, AI should remain an assistive tool that enhances constitutional values and preserves the delicate balance of power that sustains democratic governance.



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