
ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FAMILY LAW DISPUTE RESOLUTION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CONCERNS

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ABSTRACT

The increasing integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the legal sector has created new opportunities for improving efficiency, accessibility, and case management within dispute resolution processes. AI powered tools are already being used for legal research, document review, contract analysis, translation of judicial documents, and court administration. As these technologies continue to develop, discussions have emerged regarding their potential role in family law disputes, including matters relating to divorce, judicial separation, maintenance, and child custody. While AI offers several advantages, its application in family law raises unique legal and ethical concerns. Family disputes involve deeply personal relationships, emotional vulnerability, and sensitive information that cannot always be assessed through data driven analysis alone. Questions relating to privacy, confidentiality, bias, reliability, and explainability become particularly significant when technological systems are used in matters that directly affect individuals and families. This article examines the potential role of AI in family law dispute resolution and evaluates both its opportunities and limitations. It analyses the use of AI in maintenance determination and child custody administration while also considering the challenges associated with automated decision making. The article argues that although AI can assist legal professionals in administrative and analytical functions, it should not replace human judgment. In family law, where decisions affect personal relationships, dignity, and the welfare of children, technology must remain a tool that supports justice rather than a substitute for it.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI); Family Law; Family Dispute Resolution; Child Custody; Maintenance and Alimony; Privacy and Confidentiality.

Introduction

Family law disputes are among the most sensitive matters adjudicated by courts. Issues such as divorce, judicial separation, maintenance, child custody, and property disputes often extend beyond legal rights and obligations, directly affecting personal relationships, emotional well being, and financial security. Unlike many other areas of law, family disputes require courts to balance legal principles with considerations of fairness, welfare, and human dignity. At the same time, the legal profession is witnessing rapid technological advancement. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as an important tool in modern legal practice, assisting lawyers and courts in areas such as legal research, document review, case management, and judicial administration. Its ability to process large volumes of information efficiently has generated significant interest in its potential use within dispute resolution. The growing adoption of AI has led to discussions regarding its role in family law proceedings. Supporters argue that AI can improve efficiency, reduce delays, and help litigants better understand their legal rights. However, family disputes frequently involve highly personal information, emotional vulnerability, and decisions that require empathy and psychological understanding. Consequently, the use of AI in this field raises important concerns regarding privacy, confidentiality, fairness, and the limits of program based decision making.

This article examines the role of Artificial Intelligence in family law dispute resolution and evaluates both its opportunities and challenges. It analyses the potential application of AI in matters relating to divorce, judicial separation, maintenance determination, and child custody administration while also considering the ethical and legal concerns arising from its use. The article argues that AI should function only as an assistive tool within family law proceedings and that decisions affecting family relationships and individual dignity must ultimately remain within the domain of human judgment.

Nature of Family Law Disputes

Family law disputes are different from most other legal disputes because they involve personal relationships rather than purely legal or financial interests. A commercial dispute may concern money or contractual obligations, but family disputes often arise from the breakdown of trust, emotional bonds, and shared responsibilities. As a result, the impact of such disputes usually extends beyond the parties themselves and may affect children, parents, and other family

members.¹ Recognising the unique nature of these disputes, the Family Courts Act, 1984 was enacted to provide a specialised forum for resolving family related matters. The Act seeks to promote conciliation and secure the speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs.² Unlike ordinary civil courts, family courts are expected to encourage settlement and reconciliation wherever possible before proceeding with adjudication.³ One of the most common family law disputes is **divorce**. A marriage may be dissolved through **mutual consent**, where both spouses agree to end the marriage amicably, or through a **contested divorce**, where one party approaches the court on legally recognised grounds. While the law provides a legal remedy, divorce proceedings often involve emotional stress, financial uncertainty, and concerns regarding the future of the family.

Closely related to divorce is **judicial separation**. In such cases, the court permits spouses to live separately without dissolving the marriage itself. Judicial separation is often viewed as an opportunity for reflection and reconciliation, although in certain cases it may eventually lead to divorce if the marital relationship cannot be restored. Another significant area of family litigation concerns **alimony and maintenance**. Courts may grant **interim maintenance** during the pendency of proceedings and **permanent alimony** after the final disposal of the case. These remedies aim to ensure that a financially dependent spouse is not left without support. Questions relating to maintenance often require courts to examine income, financial obligations, lifestyle, and other personal circumstances. Family disputes also frequently involve **property related issues**. Disagreements may arise regarding ownership, possession, or division of marital assets acquired during the relationship. Such disputes are often resolved through negotiated settlements, compromise agreements, or consent decrees, thereby reducing prolonged litigation.

Among all family disputes, **child custody matters** are perhaps the most sensitive. Courts may grant **sole custody**, **joint custody**, and appropriate **visitation and access orders** depending upon the circumstances of each case. The Supreme Court has consistently held that the welfare and best interests of the child remain the primary consideration in custody disputes.⁴ Consequently, custody decisions require a careful assessment of emotional, educational, social,

¹ The Family Courts Act, 1984 was enacted on the premise that family disputes require a different and more conciliatory approach than ordinary civil proceedings.

² Family Courts Act, 1984, Preamble.

³ Section 9, Family Courts Act, 1984 (Duty of Family Court to make efforts for settlement).

⁴ Gaurav Nagpal v. Sumedha Nagpal, (2009) 1 SCC 42; welfare of the child is the paramount consideration in custody matters.

and developmental factors that cannot be determined solely through legal rules. Family courts also deal with matters relating to **restitution of conjugal rights**, where one spouse seeks a decree directing the other spouse to resume cohabitation. Although recognised under personal laws, such proceedings often raise questions concerning personal autonomy, marital obligations, and individual dignity. The nature of family law disputes therefore demonstrates why this area of law requires a different approach from ordinary litigation. The objective is not merely to determine legal rights and liabilities but also to preserve relationships wherever possible, protect vulnerable parties, and promote outcomes that serve the long term interests of the family. This human element becomes particularly important when considering the possible role of Artificial Intelligence in family dispute resolution, as many of these issues involve emotions, personal circumstances, and value judgments that cannot easily be reduced to data or algorithms.

Existing Uses of AI in Law

Artificial Intelligence is no longer a technology that belongs only to the future. Over the past few years, it has gradually become part of everyday legal practice. While AI does not replace lawyers or judges, it helps them perform several tasks more efficiently and in less time. One of the most common uses of AI in law is **legal research and case law analysis**. Lawyers, judges, and law students often spend hours searching through statutes, judgments, and legal materials. AI powered legal research platforms can organise large amounts of information and quickly identify relevant authorities. This allows legal professionals to spend more time analysing the law rather than locating it. AI is also used in **contract drafting and review**. Such tools can identify missing clauses, inconsistencies, and drafting errors, helping lawyers review documents more efficiently. Similarly, AI assists in **document review and due diligence**, particularly in matters involving large volumes of records and documents.

The Indian judiciary has also embraced technology through initiatives such as the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**, which has improved digital access to case information, filing systems, and court records.⁵ Technology has therefore become an important part of improving the efficiency and accessibility of the justice delivery system. Another notable development is the introduction of **SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software)**, an AI assisted

⁵ e-Courts Mission Mode Project, Government of India.

translation tool developed to translate judicial documents into regional languages.⁶ Such initiatives make legal information more accessible to a wider section of society and help bridge linguistic barriers within the justice system. In recent years, AI powered legal chatbots have also emerged as a source of basic legal information. These tools can help individuals understand legal procedures and gain preliminary knowledge of their rights before approaching legal professionals. However, such systems are designed to assist users and cannot replace professional legal advice. The increasing use of AI demonstrates its value in administrative and analytical tasks. However, the role of AI becomes far more complex when it moves beyond information management and begins interacting with disputes involving personal relationships and human emotions. This concern becomes particularly important in the context of family law.

AI in Divorce and Judicial Separation

Divorce and judicial separation proceedings often involve a combination of legal, financial, and personal issues. In many cases, disputes arise not only because of differences between spouses but also because of delays, lack of information, and lengthy court procedures. As family courts continue to face increasing caseloads, there is growing interest in whether Artificial Intelligence can assist in making these proceedings more efficient.⁷ One area where AI may be useful is in the management and organisation of case related information. Divorce proceedings often involve multiple documents, financial records, pleadings, and supporting materials. AI powered systems can help organise such information, identify relevant records, and assist legal professionals in reviewing documents more efficiently. This may reduce procedural delays and allow courts to focus more on the actual issues in dispute. AI can also assist individuals in understanding the legal process before initiating proceedings. Many people entering family litigation are unfamiliar with concepts such as mutual consent divorce, contested divorce, or judicial separation. AI based legal information tools and chatbots can provide basic guidance regarding procedures, timelines, and available legal remedies.⁸ This may help individuals make more informed decisions and approach the legal process with greater clarity. In matters relating to judicial separation, AI may further assist in administrative tasks such as scheduling hearings, monitoring case progress, and managing court records. Such

⁶ Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS), introduced by the Supreme Court of India to facilitate translation of judicial documents into regional languages.

⁷ NITI Aayog, National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence – #AIForAll (2018).

⁸ UNESCO, Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021).

functions may contribute to quicker disposal of cases and reduce unnecessary delays. However, the ultimate decision regarding whether a marriage should continue, whether grounds for divorce have been established, or whether reconciliation remains possible cannot be determined through automated systems alone.

Family disputes often involve emotional circumstances that differ from case to case. Allegations of cruelty, desertion, mental distress, or breakdown of marital relationships require careful evaluation of facts, conduct, and human behaviour. These are matters that cannot be fully understood through data analysis alone. Consequently, while AI may assist courts in managing information and improving efficiency, it cannot replace the role of judges in assessing credibility, understanding personal circumstances, and delivering justice.⁹ The use of AI in divorce and judicial separation proceedings should therefore be viewed as a means of supporting the justice delivery process rather than substituting it. Technology may help reduce delays and improve access to information, but decisions affecting marital relationships must ultimately remain within the domain of human judgment.

AI in Maintenance Determination

Among all family law disputes, questions relating to **maintenance and alimony** often become one of the most contested issues. Courts are required to determine an amount that is fair to both parties while considering factors such as income, financial obligations, standard of living, and the needs of the dependent spouse. In practice, this process can be difficult because parties may not always provide complete or accurate financial information. In this context, Artificial Intelligence has the potential to assist courts and legal professionals in analysing financial data more efficiently. AI systems can help organise income records, examine expenditure patterns, and identify inconsistencies in financial disclosures.¹⁰ By processing large amounts of information within a short period, such tools may help reduce delays that frequently occur in maintenance proceedings. AI may also assist in comparing maintenance awards granted in similar cases. By analysing previous judicial decisions, AI based systems can provide useful insights regarding factors commonly considered by courts while determining maintenance.¹¹

⁹ The Family Courts Act, 1984 emphasises settlement, conciliation, and judicial assessment of family disputes, reflecting the continuing importance of human involvement in family justice proceedings.

¹⁰ *Rajnish v. Neha*, (2021) 2 SCC 324. The Supreme Court laid down detailed guidelines regarding disclosure of assets, liabilities, and income in maintenance proceedings. This authority directly supports discussion on financial disclosures and the practical difficulties courts face while determining maintenance.

¹¹ *Mulla on Hindu Law*, LexisNexis (latest edition). Widely relied upon for principles relating to maintenance, matrimonial remedies, and family law obligations.

This may promote greater consistency and help parties better understand the possible outcomes of their disputes. However, such comparisons should only serve as guidance and must not be treated as fixed formulas.

Despite these advantages, maintenance determination cannot be reduced to a mathematical exercise. Every family has different circumstances, and factors such as health conditions, caregiving responsibilities, educational expenses, and future financial needs often require a deeper human assessment. A maintenance order that appears reasonable on paper may not necessarily reflect the realities of a person's life. There are also concerns regarding the reliability of AI generated outputs. If an AI system relies on outdated, incomplete, or inaccurate data, it may produce misleading results. Similar concerns arise when AI tools fail to account for changing social and economic circumstances. Over reliance on technology could therefore undermine the very purpose of maintenance laws, which seek to ensure fairness and financial security for vulnerable individuals.¹² For these reasons, AI should be viewed only as a supporting tool in maintenance proceedings. It can assist in analysing financial information and identifying relevant patterns, but the final decision must remain with judges who are capable of considering the human realities behind the numbers. In matters involving financial support and personal dignity, human judgment remains essential.

AI in Child Custody Administration

Among all family law disputes, child custody matters are often the most sensitive. Unlike disputes involving property or financial claims, custody decisions directly affect a child's upbringing, emotional well being, education, and future development. For this reason, courts have consistently treated the welfare and best interests of the child as the most important consideration in custody proceedings¹³ In this area, Artificial Intelligence may assist courts and family law practitioners in certain administrative and analytical tasks. For example, AI based systems can help organise case records, maintain schedules relating to visitation and access orders, and monitor compliance with custody arrangements. Such tools may reduce procedural delays and help parents and courts keep track of important obligations arising from custody orders. AI may also assist in identifying patterns of repeated non compliance with visitation

¹² oecd.ai. Useful for the proposition that AI systems should support fairness, transparency, and human oversight rather than replace human decision making.

¹³ Gaurav Nagpal v. Sumedha Nagpal, (2009) 1 SCC 42. The Supreme Court held that the welfare of the child is the paramount consideration in custody disputes.

schedules or court directions.¹⁴ In situations where custody arrangements require regular monitoring, technology can help provide organised and accessible records. This may contribute to quicker identification of issues that require judicial attention and reduce the administrative burden on courts.

However, the use of AI in custody matters raises important concerns. Child custody disputes are rarely determined by objective data alone. Courts often examine factors such as the emotional bond between the child and each parent, the child's welfare, stability, educational needs, and overall development.¹⁵ These considerations require human understanding and cannot be accurately measured through algorithms or automated systems. There is also a risk that excessive reliance on AI may oversimplify highly complex family situations. Data driven recommendations may fail to recognise emotional realities, cultural factors, or individual circumstances that are relevant to a child's welfare. An outcome that appears efficient from a technological perspective may not necessarily serve the best interests of the child. For these reasons, AI should not be used to determine which parent should receive custody or what arrangement would be best for a child. Its role should remain limited to assisting with administration, record management, and compliance monitoring. Decisions affecting a child's future require empathy, discretion, and careful human judgment. While technology may support the process, the responsibility for determining the welfare of a child must ultimately remain with courts and judges.

Privacy and Confidentiality Concerns

Family law disputes often involve some of the most private aspects of a person's life. Court proceedings relating to divorce, maintenance, child custody, and matrimonial disputes may contain information about finances, health conditions, personal relationships, and family circumstances. Unlike many other areas of law, the disclosure of such information can have a direct impact on an individual's dignity, reputation, and emotional well being. The increasing use of Artificial Intelligence in legal processes therefore raises important concerns regarding privacy and confidentiality.¹⁶ AI systems generally rely on large amounts of data to perform

¹⁴ Rosy Jacob v. Jacob A. Chakramakkal, (1973) 1 SCC 840. The Court emphasised that custody decisions must focus on the child's welfare rather than parental rights.

¹⁵ United Nations Children's Fund, Convention on the Rights of the Child. Recognises the best interests of the child as a primary consideration in decisions affecting children.

¹⁶ Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1. The Supreme Court recognised privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution.

analysis and generate outputs. Where family law disputes are involved, this may require access to highly sensitive personal information. If such data is improperly stored, shared, or accessed without adequate safeguards, it may result in serious violations of privacy. Confidentiality is equally important. Individuals involved in family disputes often disclose personal information with the expectation that it will remain protected within the legal process. Excessive reliance on digital systems may increase the risk of data breaches, unauthorised access, or misuse of confidential information.¹⁷ Such risks become particularly concerning when sensitive information relating to children or vulnerable individuals is involved. Another challenge relates to the collection and use of personal data by AI systems.¹⁸ Parties may not always be aware of how their information is being processed, stored, or utilised. This lack of transparency can reduce trust in both the technology and the dispute resolution process itself. For these reasons, strong privacy protections must remain a central consideration whenever. AI is used in family law proceedings. While technology may improve efficiency and access to information, it should not come at the cost of personal privacy or confidentiality. The protection of sensitive family information must remain a priority, and AI should operate within clear legal and ethical boundaries.

Bias, Reliability and Explainability

While Artificial Intelligence offers several benefits in the legal field, concerns regarding **bias, reliability, and explainability** remain significant challenges to its use in family law disputes. Unlike traditional legal databases that simply store information, AI systems analyse data and generate outputs based on patterns found within that data. As a result, the quality and fairness of their outputs depend largely on the quality of the information used to train them. One concern is **bias**. AI is neither inherently fair nor inherently unfair; its outputs are influenced by the data on which it is trained. If the underlying data contains historical inequalities, incomplete information, or unbalanced patterns, the AI system may produce results that reflect those same issues.¹⁹ In family law disputes, where decisions can directly affect spouses and children, even a small bias may have serious consequences. Another challenge is **reliability**. Although AI systems can process large amounts of information quickly, they are not free from mistakes.

¹⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021). Emphasises privacy, data protection, and responsible use of AI systems.

¹⁸ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD AI Principles. Recognises transparency, accountability, and protection of individual rights in AI governance.

¹⁹ UNESCO, Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021). Highlights the risks of bias and discrimination in AI systems.

There have been instances where AI tools generated incorrect legal citations or referred to non-existent cases.²⁰ Such errors can create serious problems if users rely on AI generated outputs without proper verification. This becomes particularly important in family law matters, where decisions often have long term consequences on the lives of those involved.

A further concern relates to **explainability**. In many situations, AI systems provide conclusions without clearly explaining how those conclusions were reached. This lack of transparency can make it difficult for judges, lawyers, and litigants to understand the reasoning behind a recommendation.²¹ A legal system built on fairness and accountability requires decisions that can be understood, questioned, and justified. These concerns do not mean that AI has no role in family law. Rather, they highlight the need for careful use and human oversight. AI can assist in analysing information and identifying patterns, but its outputs should never be accepted blindly. Fairness, accuracy, and transparency remain essential values in family justice, and technology must operate within those principles rather than replace them.

Governance and Safeguards

The growing use of Artificial Intelligence in the legal sector makes it necessary to establish clear governance mechanisms and safeguards. While AI can improve efficiency and assist legal professionals, its use in family law must be guided by principles that protect fairness, privacy, and human dignity. One important safeguard is ensuring that AI functions only as an **assistive tool** and not as a replacement for judges, lawyers, or mediators. Decisions relating to divorce, maintenance, child custody, and other family matters often involve emotional and personal considerations that cannot be fully understood through data alone. Human judgment must therefore remain at the centre of the decision making process.²² Another important requirement is **transparency and accountability**. Parties should be aware when AI tools are being used and should have the opportunity to question or challenge outputs that may affect their rights. Clear standards regarding data collection, storage, and use are also necessary to protect sensitive personal information involved in family disputes.²³

²⁰ American Bar Association, Guidance on Generative AI in Legal Practice. Recognises the risk of incorrect citations and AI generated inaccuracies in legal work.

²¹ OECD, OECD AI Principles. Emphasises transparency and explainability as important requirements for trustworthy AI systems.

²² OECD, OECD AI Principles. Recognises the importance of human oversight and accountability in the use of AI systems.

²³ Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1. The Supreme Court recognised privacy as a fundamental right, highlighting the need for protection of personal information.

Regular monitoring and review of AI systems are equally important. AI tools should be tested for accuracy, reliability, and fairness before being introduced into legal processes. Any errors, biases, or technical shortcomings must be identified and addressed at an early stage to prevent unfair outcomes²⁴ As technology continues to evolve, legal institutions must adopt a balanced approach. The objective should not be to maximise automation, but to ensure that technology supports the delivery of justice while respecting the values that family law seeks to protect. Proper governance and safeguards can help achieve this balance by allowing AI to improve efficiency without compromising fairness, accountability, or human dignity.

Comparative Perspective

Family law disputes have traditionally been resolved through judicial assessment, legal representation, mediation, and direct interaction between the parties involved. Judges examine evidence, consider personal circumstances, assess the conduct of the parties, and apply legal principles to arrive at a decision. This approach allows courts to account for emotional, social, and practical realities that are often present in family disputes. The introduction of Artificial Intelligence into the legal sector presents a different approach. AI systems are capable of processing large volumes of information in a relatively short period of time. Tasks such as legal research, document review, analysis of financial disclosures, and case management can be performed more efficiently through technological assistance. In maintenance proceedings, AI may help organise financial information and identify patterns from previous cases. Similarly, in custody related matters, technology may assist in managing visitation schedules and monitoring compliance with court orders. However, the distinction between the two approaches becomes more visible when decisions require an understanding of human relationships and personal circumstances. Traditional dispute resolution enables judges and legal professionals to observe factors that may not be reflected in records or data, such as the emotional condition of the parties, family dynamics, and the welfare concerns of children. These considerations often play an important role in determining fair outcomes in family law matters.

An AI-assisted approach may contribute to efficiency by reducing the time spent on administrative and analytical tasks. At the same time, family disputes rarely involve uniform facts that can be assessed solely through data driven methods. Circumstances relating to

²⁴ UNESCO, Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021). Emphasises transparency, accountability, and continuous monitoring of AI systems.

maintenance, custody, or matrimonial disputes frequently require contextual evaluation that extends beyond measurable information. For this reason, technological outputs may assist decision makers but cannot fully capture the complexities of individual family situations. A comparison of both approaches suggests that each serves a different function within the dispute resolution process. Traditional methods provide the human judgment, empathy, and discretion required in family law, whereas AI offers speed, organisation, and analytical support. Rather than viewing these approaches as competing alternatives, a more balanced model would involve using AI to assist administrative and research-related functions while preserving human control over decisions that directly affect families and children. Therefore, the future role of AI in family law is likely to be most effective when it complements existing legal processes rather than replacing them. Such an approach allows the justice system to benefit from technological efficiency while continuing to uphold the human values that remain central to family law.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence is steadily becoming a part of the legal profession, offering new possibilities for improving efficiency, reducing delays, and making legal information more accessible. Its ability to assist in legal research, document management, maintenance analysis, and administrative aspects of child custody proceedings demonstrates that technology can play a valuable role in supporting the justice system. However, family law is not concerned only with facts, records, or legal rules. At its core, it deals with people, relationships, emotions, and some of the most difficult situations individuals may face in their lives. Disputes relating to divorce, maintenance, and child custody often involve circumstances that cannot be fully understood through data alone. While AI may identify patterns and provide useful insights, it cannot understand emotional realities, family dynamics, or the human impact of a judicial decision. The concerns relating to privacy, confidentiality, bias, reliability, and explainability further highlight the need for caution. Family disputes frequently involve sensitive personal information, and any technological system used in this area must operate within clear legal and ethical limits. Efficiency should never come at the cost of fairness, dignity, or trust in the justice system. Therefore, the future of AI in family law should not be viewed as a choice between technology and human judgment. Rather, it should be viewed as a partnership where technology assists legal professionals while final decisions remain in human hands. AI can support the process, but it cannot replace the empathy, discretion, and understanding that

family law requires. As technology continues to develop, its role in family dispute resolution is likely to grow. Yet one principle must remain unchanged: in matters that affect families, relationships, and the welfare of children, justice must continue to be guided by human judgment, with technology serving only as a tool to aid that purpose.

Suggestions/Recommendations

- Artificial Intelligence should be used primarily for administrative and analytical tasks such as legal research, document management, maintenance analysis, and case management, while final decisions in family law disputes should remain under human supervision.
- Appropriate privacy and data protection safeguards must be established before AI tools are adopted in family law proceedings, ensuring that sensitive personal and family information remains protected from misuse or unauthorised access.
- Courts and legal institutions should regularly review and test AI systems for accuracy, reliability, transparency, and fairness in order to minimise technical errors, biased outcomes, and inaccurate recommendations.
- Judges, lawyers, mediators, and other legal professionals should receive adequate training regarding the capabilities and limitations of AI so that such tools are used responsibly and not relied upon blindly.
- AI may be utilised to assist in maintenance related matters by organising financial disclosures and identifying relevant patterns, but the determination of maintenance should continue to depend upon judicial assessment of the facts and circumstances of each case.
- In child custody matters, AI should be limited to administrative functions such as scheduling visitation, maintaining records, and monitoring compliance with court orders, while decisions concerning the welfare of children should remain exclusively within the domain of human judgment.
- Clear legal and ethical guidelines should be developed to regulate the use of AI in dispute resolution and ensure accountability whenever AI assisted tools are used within the justice system.

- Future technological developments should focus on strengthening access to justice and supporting dispute resolution processes rather than replacing the human values of empathy, discretion, fairness, and dignity that remain central to family law.

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