

Digital Justice and AI-Based Legal Interventions for Women Victimized by Fraudulent Ex-Parte Divorce Decrees in NRI Marriages

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Abstract:

A major legal and social problem, especially for women in Punjab, is the rising number of cases of fraudulent ex-parte divorce decisions acquired by Non-Resident Indian (NRI) husbands. Many often, women in international matrimonial conflicts do not get a fair hearing, which can lead to mental anguish, financial instability, and drawn-out court fights in several countries. Here, digital justice and legal interventions based on artificial intelligence (AI) present encouraging opportunities to increase affected women's access to justice and fortify their legal protections. This research looks at the problems that women who have been victims of fraudulent ex-parte divorce decisions encounter and how digital justice processes and legal solutions offered by AI can help. In this study, 115 participants—women impacted by NRI matrimonial issues, as well as legal professionals, social workers, and NGO representatives from Punjab—were interviewed using a standardised questionnaire. The research strategy was a combination of descriptive and empirical methods. We used descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, and one-way ANOVA to examine the data. The results show that people think digital case management, online legal aid platforms, document verification systems, and AI-assisted legal services are great ways to make the legal system more accessible, transparent, and efficient. But there are still obstacles to effective implementation, such as low levels of digital literacy, complicated jurisdictions, lack of awareness, and technology hurdles. To guarantee that women involved in cross-border matrimonial disputes receive justice in a timely, transparent, and equitable manner, the study suggests bolstering AI-driven legal support systems, improving digital legal literacy, increasing international legal cooperation, and expanding technology-enabled judicial services.

Keywords: Digital Justice, Artificial Intelligence; NRI Marriages; Ex-Parte Divorce Decrees, Justice.

I.INTRODUCTION

More accessible, transparent, and efficient methods of delivering justice have been made possible by the monumental transformation of legal systems worldwide brought about by the fast development of digital technology and artificial intelligence (AI). The rise of digital justice has opened up new possibilities for underserved communities to have access to justice. This movement is marked by online dispute resolution platforms, digital evidence management systems, electronic courts, and legal services helped by artificial

intelligence. Virtual court sessions, digitisation of judicial documents, online legal aid programs, and the e-Courts Mission Mode Project are just a few of the initiatives that have helped to fortify India's judicial infrastructure and streamline legal processes. Nevertheless, there are still subsets of the litigant population who face particularly difficult legal issues, necessitating institutional and technological solutions. In particular, women who fall prey to illegally obtained ex-parte divorce decisions handed down by foreign courts without their awareness or active involvement are among the most vulnerable victims of NRI marriage fraud.

In places like Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh, where migration overseas has been a major socio-economic issue, NRI weddings have traditionally been seen as economically advantageous and socially honourable. There are many happy endings to these weddings, but there have also been many cases of adultery, abandonment, dowry-related abuse, and drawn-out legal battles. Foreign courts often grant ex-parte divorce orders to non-resident Indian spouses who have lied, withheld information, or taken other measures to prevent their wives from receiving legal notices. As a result, women cannot assert their rights, contest the procedures, or seek redress through the judicial system. As a result of falling prey to these scams, victims endure mental anguish, financial hardship, social shame, and long periods of doubt about their marital status and legal rights.

The difficulties in recognising or executing foreign judgements, changes in family laws across nations, and disparities in jurisdiction all add layers of legal complexity to cross-border marriage conflicts. Pursuing legal remedies can be a lengthy, tedious, and procedurally demanding process, even though Indian courts have repeatedly stressed that foreign divorce orders acquired in a way that goes against Indian matrimonial laws or the principles of natural justice might not be enforced. It is common for victims to face obstacles when trying to retain counsel in more than one jurisdiction, get certified copies of papers from foreign courts, confirm information found online, or work with foreign authorities. As a result, women lose faith in the current judicial systems and are less likely to seek justice.

A new and exciting strategy for dealing with these jurisdictional and procedural issues is digital justice. Digital case monitoring, online legal consultations, virtual hearings, electronic case filing, and accelerated contact between litigants and legal institutions are all made possible through the integration of digital platforms into judicial administration. These innovations in technology make it easier for women in different locations or involved in cross-border conflicts to acquire legal services by lowering geographical barriers. By increasing their familiarity with marriage rights, legal processes, and accessible institutional support, women can also benefit from digital archives of legal knowledge and online legal awareness campaigns.

Through the provision of intelligent legal help, predictive legal analytics, multilingual legal support, document verification, and automated identification of procedural anomalies, artificial intelligence has the ability to significantly enhance digital justice. Artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled legal chatbots can point victims in the direction of suitable legal aid organisations, explain judicial procedures in plain English, and offer preliminary legal advice. Legal document errors, altered or faked records, and suspicious patterns in international matrimonial lawsuits can all be better detected with the help of machine learning algorithms. When it comes to foreign legal documents, translation is a common challenge. However, with the help of natural language processing technologies, this obstacle can be overcome. Additionally, without supplanting judicial judgement, AI-based case management systems can help courts prioritise sensitive cases and enhance judicial efficiency.

There are still a lot of problems with digital literacy, data privacy, cybersecurity, algorithmic transparency, and equal access to tech resources, even if the justice system is using digital technology more and more. There may be barriers to online legal services for women, such as a lack of computer literacy, slow internet connections, or living in rural areas or from low-income families. In addition, when creating and deploying AI systems, it is crucial to keep due process, privacy, and algorithmic bias in mind. These technologies should be used to supplement human judges' decisions rather than to replace them. Hence, thorough digital literacy programs, institutional accountability, and suitable legal protections should accompany technology advancement.

Due to its large number of non-resident Indians (NRIs) and the rising number of reported cross-border marriage conflicts over the last 20 years, Punjab provides an especially pertinent environment for investigating these matters. In addition to legal disputes, social marginalisation, financial difficulty, emotional misery, and protracted litigation are common types of victimisation experienced by women who are the victims of fraudulent ex-parte divorce decrees. Improved access to timely legal help, easier evidence management, more procedural transparency, and victim empowerment to assert legal rights can all be achieved through the integration of AI-enabled legal interventions and the strengthening of digital justice procedures.

This study seeks to address the issues faced by women who have been victimised by false ex-parte divorce orders in NRI marriages by investigating the role of digital justice and AI-based legal solutions in this context. The goals of the study are to determine how well people are aware of digital legal services, how accessible and effective current digital justice mechanisms are, how people feel about legal solutions that use artificial intelligence, and what obstacles people have when trying to get a justice. In addition to providing useful suggestions for bolstering legal protection, advancing gender justice, and guaranteeing equal access to justice for women entangled in international matrimonial conflicts, the results are anticipated to add to policy conversations on technology-enabled judicial reforms.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Trikha, Akash et al., (2026). The report provides a critical analysis of potential AI applications for reformulating the process of rape trials in India. Institutional insensitivity, gaps in evidence, and systematic delays retraumatize victims during the rape adjudication process, notwithstanding changes brought about by acts such as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. This study takes a triangulated theoretical approach, drawing from victimology, procedural justice theory, and feminist jurisprudence, to argue that the mere act of legal procedure reproduces structural and gendered injustice. The research seeks to analyse survivor-sensitive procedural mechanisms that have been tested on a worldwide scale, drawing on doctrinal analysis, real-life examples from India (such as Mathura, Unnao, and Hathras), and comparative models from the US, UK, and SA. After that, the article delves into how far AI has come as an adjunct tool for making the process more open and accountable, covering topics like case triaging, delay tracking, and natural language processing analysis of courtroom speech. However, by addressing serious concerns including algorithmic bias, opaqueness, and victim consent violations, it cautions against techno-solutionism. The article concludes by proposing a tri-pronged reform agenda: first, legally binding procedural mandates; second, the ethically controlled integration of AI; and third, a survivor-centered institutional design (like Thuthuzela Care Centres). According to this study, AI can complement constitutional and trauma-informed justice rather than replace it. New conversations about the ethics of

legal technology, gender-sensitive court adjudication, and postcolonial democracies' criminal justice systems are incorporating the findings.

Pankaj et al., (2025). New possibilities for empowerment and new kinds of abuse have emerged at the nexus of gender, justice, and artificial intelligence (AI) in the modern digital era. The primary goal of India's Information Technology Act, 2000 was to prevent harassment, cyberstalking, and other forms of digital exploitation and abuse, with a particular emphasis on safeguarding women. But new evidence points to a disturbing pattern: women are abusing the law that was intended to safeguard them by filing inflated or unfounded internet accusations, frequently as a means of vengeance or social pressure. This study delves into the gendered applications and misapplications of the IT Act, specifically focusing on its provisions pertaining to cyber crimes and obscenity. The article takes a careful look at the role that digital evidence, social media, and AI-based technologies play in establishing and disproving such cases. This article explores the boundary between online justice and manipulation by combining legal research with insights from gender theory and artificial intelligence ethics with real-life case studies. Through analysing this multifaceted problem, the research hopes to bring attention to the necessity of a balanced judicial system, one that can both safeguard women from actual harm and forestall the abuse of cyber laws. To keep technology from being a weapon of deception rather than a tool for truth, it also stresses the importance of digital literacy, fair inquiry procedures, and transparent AI. The study's ultimate goal is to help craft a digital justice framework in India that is fairer and more responsible, one that promotes technology honesty and equality for women.

Chaudhary, Shreya. (2024). People from marginalised communities often face economic, geographical, linguistic, and institutional barriers when trying to access legal services, which is a widespread problem around the globe but notably in weaker and developing legal economies. Many people in other nations, particularly those living in poverty or in rural areas, do not have access to legal representation, formal legal institutions, case-following services, or any of the other resources that would allow them to seek justice in a court of law. This is why the rapid development of AI and Legal Tech presents new possibilities for expanding access to justice through AI-assisted legal support platforms, online dispute resolution, automated legal triage, and document assembling. This study delves into the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) and legal technology (LT) to improve access to justice in developing nations. It examines how these technologies could streamline processes, raise awareness of the law, and reach underserved communities more effectively. Using a socio-technical conceptual framework, the research investigates the potential benefits and downsides of applying AI-based legal solutions to a context with low digital literacy rates, infrastructure issues, and institutional inequity. Importing Legal Tech models designed for established legal systems into jurisdictions like India or those in the Global South might pose challenges when it comes to equity, transparency, accountability, and governance, as highlighted in the article. This article argues that AI-powered legal tech could democratise access to justice, but that these tools need to be context-oriented, have strong governance mechanisms, and undergo ongoing evaluation. As part of the expanding body of research on the topic of digital justice ecosystems, this study draws on the experiences of countries with weaker legal economies to give advice to lawmakers, judges, and designers who are looking to create AI-driven justice solutions that are fair, responsible, and long-lasting.

Imran, Nazish & Tariq, Khaula. (2025). Because it impacts millions of people all over the globe, especially women and girls, the battle against gender-based violence (GBV) is an important one. Since this affects all cultures and societies, there are no boundaries to this problem. Surprisingly, almost 736 million women across the globe have been victims of sexual violence, either from intimate partners or from other sources.

While artificial intelligence (AI) is pervasive and rapidly changing the way we communicate, its effectiveness in combating gender-based violence (GBV) is uneven. New approaches to detecting and preventing GBV may emerge, on the one hand. The flip side is that it could exacerbate undesirable biases that are already present in society. This editorial highlights the potential benefits and drawbacks of AI in the fight against gender-based violence. The objective and path forward is to find effective ways to address AI for the benefit of all, as a tool in the fight for equality and justice, while being cautious and minimising obstacles.

Huang, Muzeng. (2025). Risk assessment, face recognition, decision-making, and decision-support tools are the areas of artificial intelligence (AI) that this study focuses on, with an eye toward identifying instances of gender discrimination. The study explores the application of AI in the judicial system, specifically looking at how gender biases are perpetuated by its reliance on historical data, lack of diversity on development teams, and over- or under-representation of certain genders. The research continues by looking at how the Data Protection and Digital Information (DPPI) Bill and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of the UK could help eliminate gender bias in AI. However, the research does show that a stronger and more proactive legislative framework is required to deal with inherent biases in AI systems from the start. Finally, the study suggests a paradigm to deal with gender bias in legal AI systems. The framework lays out clear responsibilities for lawmakers, businesses, and consumers to guarantee the creation and implementation of AI systems that are free from bias. Its purpose is to encourage preventative actions against gender bias by providing thorough rules and oversight systems. With this framework, we hope to build a justice system that is fairer for all people.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used a descriptive and empirical approach to investigate how digital justice and legal remedies based on artificial intelligence can help women who have been victims of false ex-parte divorce decrees in marriages between non-resident Indians. The study's primary objectives were to gauge participants' familiarity with the law, their level of comfort using digital judicial systems, and their thoughts on how AI could improve people's access to justice.

The research took place in Punjab, a state where reports of marriage conflicts involving non-resident Indians are common. In order to gather quantitative data on respondents' experiences, legal issues, digital access, and perspectives on legal support systems provided by AI, a primary survey was conducted using a standardised questionnaire.

The study included 115 participants in total. Women who have been impacted by NRI matrimonial conflicts, as well as lawyers, social workers, and representatives from groups fighting for women's rights and providing legal aid, made up the responders. To ensure that the data collected was relevant to the study's objectives, researchers used purposeful sampling to pick respondents with direct knowledge or experience of the subject.

To assess opinions on digital justice processes, online legal services, AI-assisted legal assistance, accessibility of digital evidence, hurdles to acquiring justice, and demographic information, the survey used a five-point Likert scale, from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree).

The data that was gathered was then coded and examined. The profiles and responses of the respondents were summarised using descriptive statistics, which include frequencies, percentages, averages, and standard deviations. When appropriate, inferential statistical methods were used to analyse differences and

associations among the groups of respondents, including Chi-square tests and One-Way ANOVA. For hypothesis testing, a 5% significance level ($p < 0.05$) was chosen.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1. Demographic Profile of Respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Respondent Category	Women Victims	58	50.4
	Legal Practitioners	22	19.1
	Social Workers	18	15.7
	NGO Representatives	17	14.8
	Total	115	100.0
Age Group	25 - 30 Years	21	18.3
	31–35 Years	42	36.5
	36–40 Years	31	27.0
	41-45 years	21	18.3
	Total	115	100.0
Educational Qualification	Graduate	36	31.3
	Postgraduate	47	40.9
	Professional Degree	24	20.9
	Others	8	7.0
	Total	115	100.0
Residential Area	Urban	74	64.3
	Rural	41	35.7
	Total	115	100.0



Figure 1 Respondent Category

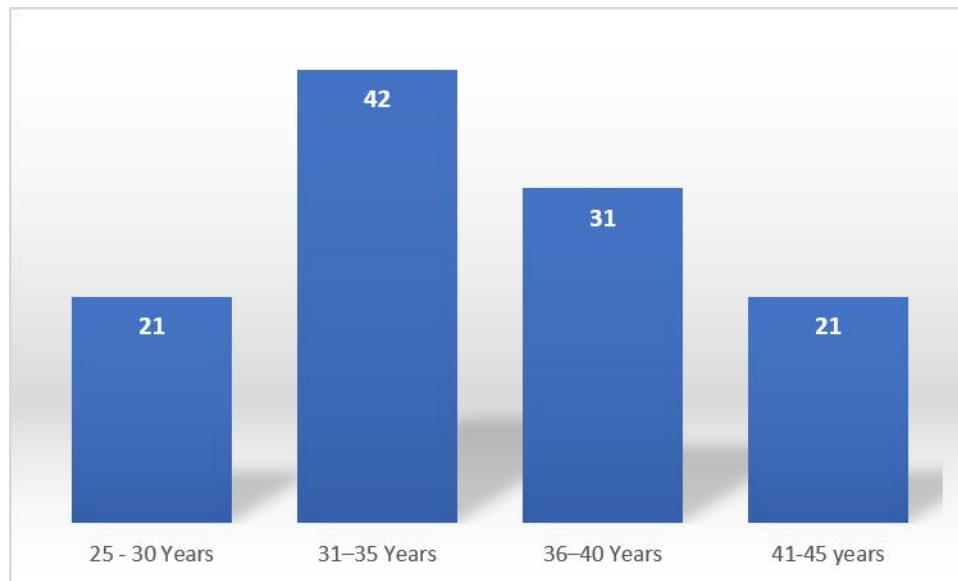


Figure 2 Age Group

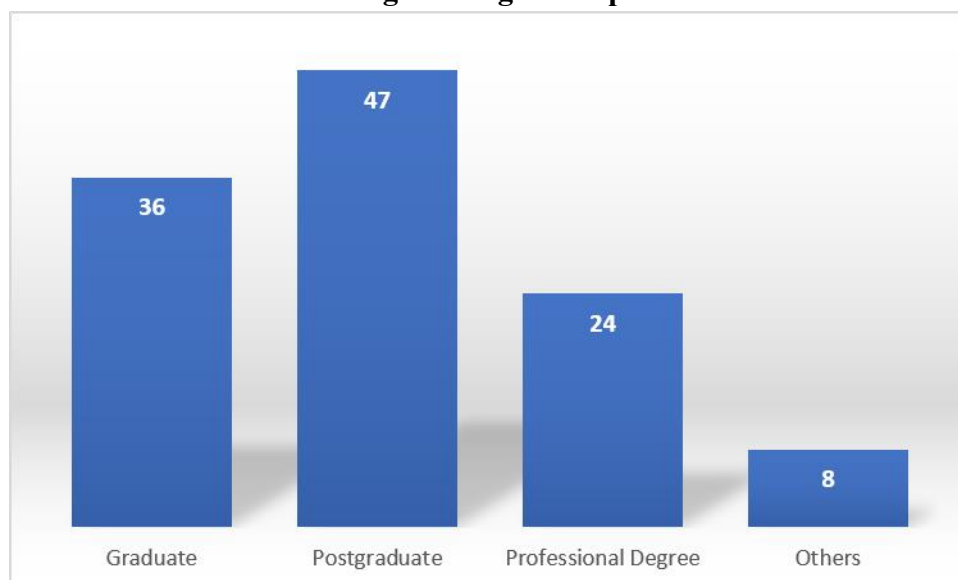


Figure 3 Educational Qualification

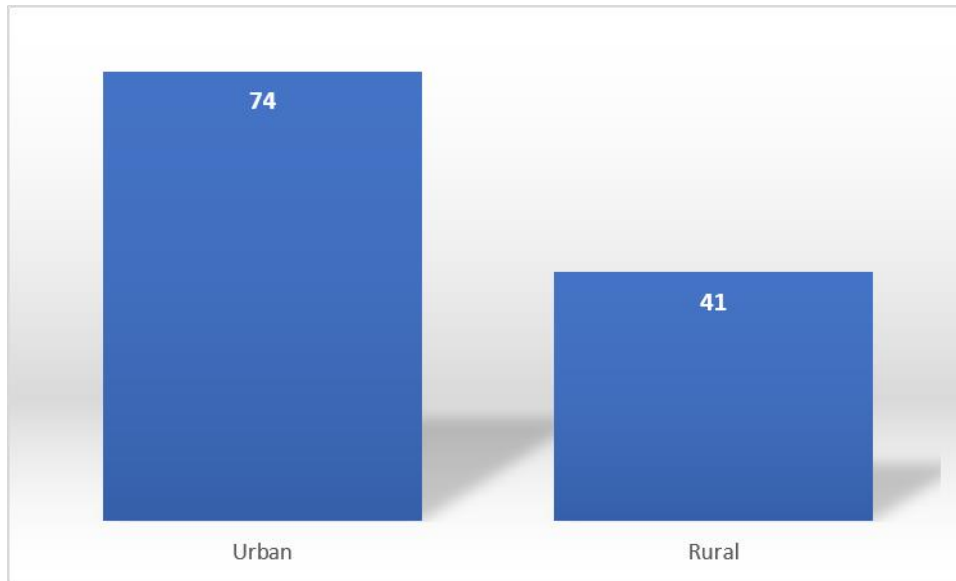


Figure 4 Residential Area

Table 1 presents the demographic profile of the 115 respondents included in the study. Among the respondents, women victims constituted the largest group with 58 participants (50.4%), followed by legal practitioners with 22 respondents (19.1%), social workers with 18 respondents (15.7%), and NGO representatives with 17 respondents (14.8%). In terms of age distribution, the highest proportion of respondents belonged to the 31–35 years age group (42; 36.5%), followed by those aged 36–40 years (31; 27.0%), while the 25–30 years and 41–45 years age groups each accounted for 21 respondents (18.3%). Regarding educational qualifications, postgraduate respondents formed the largest category with 47 participants (40.9%), followed by graduates (36; 31.3%), respondents holding professional degrees (24; 20.9%), and others (8; 7.0%). With respect to residential background, a majority of the respondents were from urban areas (74; 64.3%), whereas 41 respondents (35.7%) belonged to rural areas. Overall, the demographic profile indicates that the study primarily represents women victims, individuals in the economically active age group of 31–35 years, respondents with higher educational attainment, and participants residing predominantly in urban areas, thereby providing a diverse and informed sample for the study.

Table 2. Awareness Regarding Digital Justice Mechanisms

Statement	Mean	SD	Rank
Awareness of e-Courts	4.28	0.74	1
Awareness of Legal Aid Portal	4.16	0.81	2
Awareness of Online Complaint Portal	4.03	0.86	3
Awareness of Digital Evidence	3.92	0.88	4
Awareness of NRI Marriage Rights	3.71	0.95	5

Table 2 presents the respondents' awareness regarding various digital justice mechanisms based on mean scores and standard deviations. The findings reveal that awareness of e-Courts received the highest mean score (Mean = 4.28, SD = 0.74), ranking first, indicating that respondents were highly familiar with digital court services. This was followed by awareness of the Legal Aid Portal (Mean = 4.16, SD = 0.81), which ranked second, reflecting a high level of knowledge about online legal assistance. Awareness of the Online

Complaint Portal secured the third rank with a mean score of 4.03 (SD = 0.86), suggesting good awareness among the respondents. Awareness of Digital Evidence ranked fourth (Mean = 3.92, SD = 0.88), indicating a moderately high understanding of the use of electronic evidence in legal proceedings. The lowest mean score was recorded for awareness of NRI Marriage Rights (Mean = 3.71, SD = 0.95), ranking fifth, which suggests comparatively lower awareness in this area. Overall, the results indicate that respondents possessed a generally high level of awareness regarding digital justice mechanisms, particularly e-Courts and legal aid services, while greater efforts are needed to enhance awareness of legal rights related to NRI marriages.

Table 3. Perception Towards AI-Based Legal Interventions

Statement	Mean	SD	Rank
AI can detect fraudulent documents	4.39	0.66	1
AI improves legal access	4.31	0.70	2
AI Chatbots provide legal guidance	4.18	0.77	3
AI reduces judicial delays	4.05	0.81	4
AI strengthens digital justice	3.97	0.89	5

Table 3 presents the respondents' perceptions towards AI-based legal interventions based on mean scores and standard deviations. The findings indicate that the statement "AI can detect fraudulent documents" received the highest mean score (Mean = 4.39, SD = 0.66), ranking first, which reflects strong confidence among respondents in the ability of artificial intelligence to identify fraudulent or forged legal documents. This was followed by "AI improves legal access" (Mean = 4.31, SD = 0.70), ranking second, suggesting that respondents believe AI can significantly enhance access to legal services. The statement "AI Chatbots provide legal guidance" secured the third rank with a mean score of 4.18 (SD = 0.77), indicating positive perceptions regarding the role of AI-powered chatbots in offering legal information and assistance. "AI reduces judicial delays" ranked fourth (Mean = 4.05, SD = 0.81), demonstrating respondents' belief that AI has the potential to improve judicial efficiency by reducing case backlogs and delays. The statement "AI strengthens digital justice" obtained the lowest mean score (Mean = 3.97, SD = 0.89), ranking fifth, although the score still reflects a favourable perception. Overall, the results reveal that respondents hold positive attitudes towards the application of artificial intelligence in the legal system, particularly in detecting fraudulent documents, improving legal accessibility, and supporting efficient justice delivery.

Table 4. Satisfaction with Digital Legal Services

Level	Frequency	Percentage
Highly Satisfied	12	10.4
Satisfied	34	29.6
Neutral	29	25.2
Dissatisfied	28	24.3
Highly Dissatisfied	12	10.4
Total	115	100.0

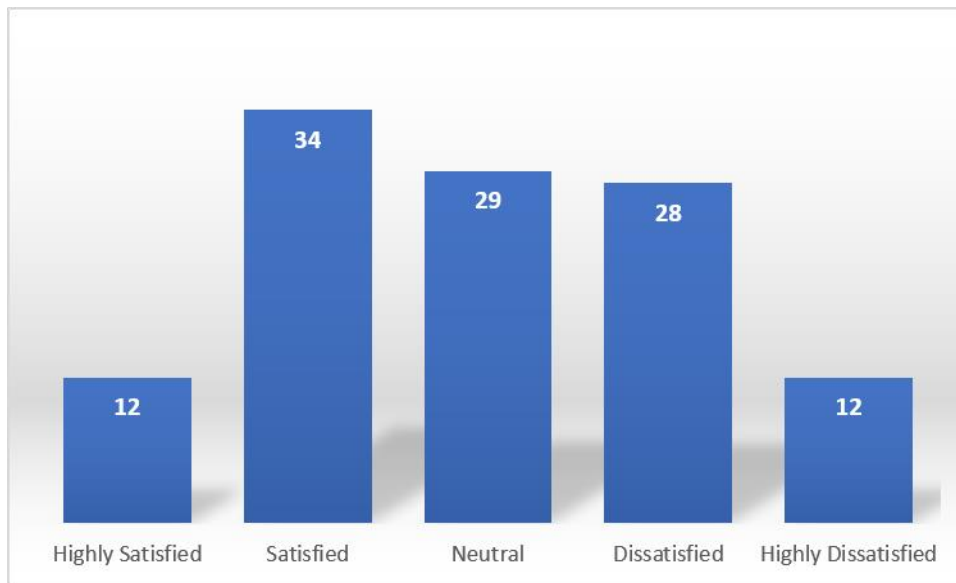


Figure 5 Satisfaction with Digital Legal Services

Table 4 presents the respondents' level of satisfaction with digital legal services. The findings reveal that the largest proportion of respondents were satisfied with digital legal services, accounting for 34 respondents (29.6%). This was followed by neutral responses from 29 respondents (25.2%), indicating that a considerable number of participants neither expressed satisfaction nor dissatisfaction. Meanwhile, 28 respondents (24.3%) reported being dissatisfied, suggesting that certain challenges remain in the delivery of digital legal services. Equal proportions of respondents were highly satisfied and highly dissatisfied, with 12 respondents (10.4%) in each category, reflecting contrasting experiences among users. Overall, the results indicate a moderately positive perception of digital legal services, as the combined percentage of satisfied and highly satisfied respondents (40.0%) exceeds the combined percentage of dissatisfied and highly dissatisfied respondents (34.7%), although the presence of a substantial neutral group highlights the need for further improvements in the accessibility, efficiency, and user-friendliness of digital legal service platforms.

Table 5. Preferred AI-Based Legal Solutions

Solution	Frequency	Percentage
AI Document Verification	34	29.6
AI Legal Chatbot	27	23.5
Online Legal Counselling	22	19.1
Automated Case Tracking	18	15.7
AI Translation Services	14	12.2
Total	115	100.0

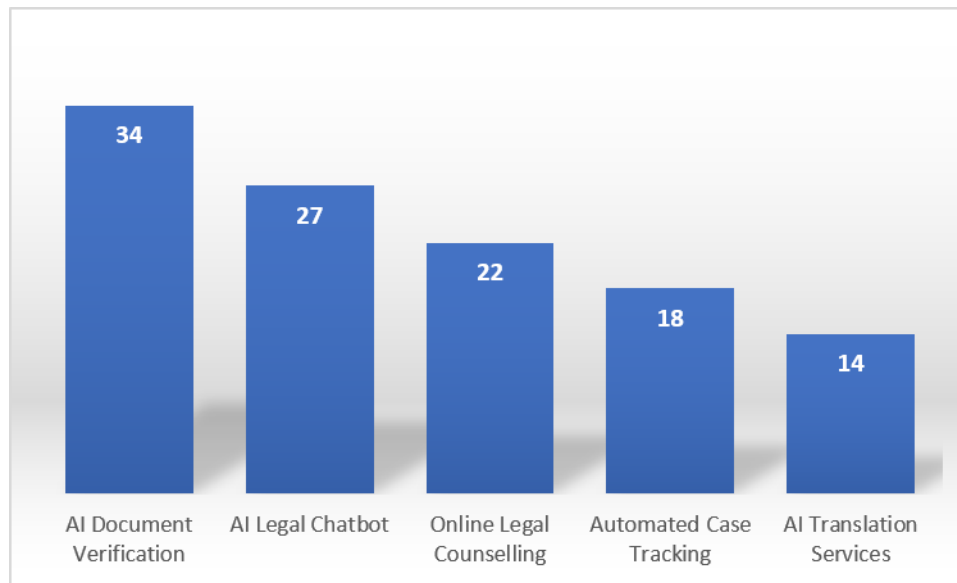


Figure 6 Preferred AI-Based Legal Solutions

Table 5 presents the respondents' preferred AI-based legal solutions. The findings indicate that AI Document Verification was the most preferred solution, chosen by 34 respondents (29.6%), reflecting a strong preference for AI technologies that enhance the accuracy and authenticity of legal documents. This was followed by AI Legal Chatbots, preferred by 27 respondents (23.5%), suggesting considerable interest in AI-driven platforms that provide instant legal guidance and support. Online Legal Counselling ranked third, with 22 respondents (19.1%), indicating respondents' preference for accessible virtual legal consultation services. Automated Case Tracking was selected by 18 respondents (15.7%), highlighting the importance of technology in improving transparency and efficiency in monitoring legal proceedings. The least preferred option was AI Translation Services, chosen by 14 respondents (12.2%), although it remains relevant for facilitating communication across different languages. Overall, the results demonstrate that respondents favour AI applications that improve document authentication, legal accessibility, and service efficiency, with AI document verification emerging as the most preferred digital legal solution.

Table 6. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	SD
Digital Justice Awareness	4.02	0.62
AI Legal Intervention	4.18	0.58
Legal Awareness	3.89	0.71
Digital Evidence Accessibility	3.81	0.76
Access to Justice	3.73	0.79

Table 6 presents the descriptive statistics of the major study variables, including their mean scores and standard deviations. The findings indicate that AI Legal Intervention recorded the highest mean score (Mean = 4.18, SD = 0.58), suggesting that respondents held the most positive perceptions regarding the role of artificial intelligence in enhancing legal services. This was followed by Digital Justice Awareness with a mean score of 4.02 (SD = 0.62), indicating a high level of awareness of digital justice mechanisms among the respondents. Legal Awareness obtained a mean score of 3.89 (SD = 0.71), reflecting a relatively

good understanding of legal rights and procedures. Digital Evidence Accessibility recorded a mean of 3.81 (SD = 0.76), suggesting that respondents generally perceived digital evidence to be reasonably accessible, although with slightly greater variability in responses. Access to Justice had the lowest mean score (Mean = 3.73, SD = 0.79), indicating that while respondents held positive perceptions, they considered access to justice to be comparatively less effective than the other dimensions. Overall, the descriptive statistics demonstrate that respondents expressed favourable opinions across all study variables, with AI-based legal interventions and digital justice awareness receiving the highest levels of agreement, while access to justice remains an area requiring further improvement.

Table 7. Ranking of Suggested AI Reforms

Reform	Mean	Rank
AI Document Verification	4.56	1
Integrated International Case Tracking	4.43	2
AI-enabled Legal Chatbots	4.32	3
Blockchain Marriage Registry	4.24	4
AI Court Case Management	4.15	5
Digital Legal Awareness Programmes	4.07	6

Table 7 presents the ranking of respondents' suggested AI-based reforms for improving the legal system based on their mean scores. The findings reveal that AI Document Verification received the highest mean score (Mean = 4.56), securing the first rank and indicating that respondents considered it the most important reform for enhancing the accuracy, transparency, and reliability of legal documentation. Integrated International Case Tracking ranked second with a mean score of 4.43, reflecting strong support for a digital system that facilitates the monitoring and coordination of cross-border legal cases. AI-enabled Legal Chatbots obtained the third rank (Mean = 4.32), suggesting that respondents valued AI-powered platforms capable of providing timely legal information and assistance. Blockchain Marriage Registry ranked fourth with a mean score of 4.24, highlighting respondents' confidence in blockchain technology for ensuring secure and tamper-proof marriage records. AI Court Case Management secured the fifth rank (Mean = 4.15), indicating recognition of AI's potential to improve judicial efficiency and case administration. Finally, Digital Legal Awareness Programmes ranked sixth with a mean score of 4.07, although the high mean score demonstrates that respondents still regarded public awareness initiatives as an important reform. Overall, the results indicate strong support for the adoption of AI-driven legal reforms, with respondents giving the highest priority to document verification, international case tracking, and intelligent legal assistance systems to strengthen the effectiveness and accessibility of the justice system.

V.CONCLUSION

Legal rights and access to justice for women in India are being jeopardised by the increasing number of fraudulent ex-parte divorce decisions acquired by NRI husbands. This is especially true in Punjab, a region with a high rate of cross-border marriages. While trying to dispute foreign judgements that may have been obtained without appropriate notice or in accordance with the principles of natural justice, women harmed by such practices can endure protracted legal battles, financial difficulty, emotional distress, and social

marginalisation. A justice delivery system that is more responsive, victim-centric, and technology-enabled is necessary in light of these issues.

This study's results show that women entangled in international matrimonial conflicts may benefit greatly from digital justice processes and legal remedies based on artificial intelligence. All things considered, respondents had nothing but good things to say about digital case management systems, online legal aid services, electronic documentation, and AI-assisted document verification services. These technological advancements have the potential to streamline the court process, increase transparency, shorten processing times, enhance case tracking, and make it easier to access reliable legal information. Victims can be even more empowered with the help of digital evidence verification systems, multilingual legal support, and AI-powered legal chatbots that can provide them rapid advice while removing obstacles like distance and complicated international legal processes.

While technology presents many potential solutions, the study acknowledges that it cannot address the complex issues surrounding fraudulent NRI matrimonial disputes on its own. The success of digital justice projects is hindered by a lack of digital literacy, an inadequate understanding of legal rights, worries about data privacy and cybersecurity, conflicts of jurisdiction between countries, and inconsistent execution of foreign judgements. These problems highlight the need for thorough policy changes, accountability within institutions, and robust legal protections for technology advancements.

In order to improve digital legal infrastructure and provide equal access to justice, the report stresses the need of coordinated efforts among government agencies, legal aid institutions, tech developers, civil society organisations, and the judiciary. Women impacted by fraudulent ex-parte divorce decrees can be better protected through the establishment of AI-enabled legal support platforms, expansion of digital legal literacy programs, improvement of cross-border judicial cooperation, and development of secure systems for the verification of foreign legal documents. Ensuring that technological tools enhance judicial decision-making while preserving fairness, openness, and due process should also include prioritising continuous judicial training on emerging technologies and ethical AI governance.

In general, there is a revolutionary chance to make justice more accessible, efficient, and inclusive through the integration of digital justice and responsible AI into the legal system. India can implement gender-sensitive policies, legal reforms, and technological advancements to better safeguard women in NRI marriages, lessen the occurrence of international matrimonial fraud, and foster a justice system that respects and upholds constitutional principles of equality, dignity, and justice in this digital age.

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