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Revolutionising the Legal Industry: The Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Law

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) use in the legal industry has increased rapidly over the past decade. AI technologies, such as machine learning algorithms, natural language processing, and computer vision, have been applied to various legal tasks, including legal research, contract review, and prediction of case outcomes. While the use of AI in law has the potential to increase efficiency and reduce costs, it also raises concerns about privacy, bias, and accountability. This research paper provides an overview of AI and its applications in the legal industry. The article explores the benefits and challenges of using AI in law and discusses the ethical and legal implications of AI adoption in the legal system. Furthermore, the paper examines how AI could change the legal profession and the role of lawyers in the future. Finally, the report concludes with recommendations for policymakers, legal practitioners, and researchers on how to harness the potential of AI while mitigating its risks. As a result, it has become imperative for every requisite innovation to be socially desirable and justifiable. The use of AI in the legal system has the potential to improve access to justice, reduce costs, and improve the quality of legal services. However, it is important to address the legal and ethical concerns surrounding the use of AI in the legal system. The Indian government is taking steps to do this, and it is likely that we will see more laws and regulations governing the use of AI in the legal system in the coming years. Today, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gaining popularity among people as it is able to solve many real-world problems first. AI is involved in many fields such as healthcare, business, and manufacturing. Given the huge expansion of AI in these sectors, more than participation in the justice system is needed. Many law firms still use modern technology and software in their work. They prefer to use something other than new technologies like AI to be more efficient and effective. AI allows lawyers to perform routine tasks and free up their time for other important and strategic tasks. This study presents how AI can help make law enforcement more effective and efficient. The present generation has seen remarkable developments in the field of artificial intelligence. The people in large numbers are accustomed to chat-bots and the usage of virtual personal assistants like Siri, Alexa and ok, and Google is increasing rapidly. The present generation has seen remarkable

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developments in the field of artificial intelligence. Virtual personal assistants such as Siri, Alexa, and Google are becoming more and more prevalent, and India has seen great success in implementing artificial intelligence within its various industries. In Chennai and Hyderabad, robots served and interacted with customers in English and Tamil in robot-themed restaurants. There was a robot in work by the police . In Ahmadabad, in the year 2018, a cardiologist performed the telerobotic coronary intervention on a patient from a distance of 32 km away to his place. The present paper explores the Legal personality of AI, privacy issues, benefits and drawbacks of AI and Law.

Artificial intelligence has impacted nearly all aspects of human life, including the legal field. This paper explores the intersection of artificial intelligence and law, including the various applications of AI in the legal industry, such as legal research, contract analysis, and predictive analytics. It also examines the ethical implications of AI in the legal field, such as bias, privacy, and security concerns. Finally, this paper explores the future of AI in law and how it will continue to shape and transform the legal industry.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Law, Legal Technology, Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing, Privacy, Bias, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Information Technology (IT), Lawyers.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) revolutionises various industries by providing advanced technological solutions to complex problems. The legal industry is no exception. AI has the potential to transform the legal profession in many ways, from automating routine tasks to enhancing the accuracy of legal analysis. The use of AI in the legal industry has already started to grow, and the potential for further expansion is immense. This paper explores the intersection of artificial intelligence and law, including the various applications of AI in the legal industry, the ethical implications of AI in law, and the future of AI in law.

The legal industry is no exception to the digital transformation that has disrupted many sectors of the economy. The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to revolutionise the legal profession, from improving the efficiency of legal processes to automating legal tasks. AI technologies, such as machine learning algorithms, natural language processing (NLP), and computer vision, are already transforming the legal landscape. AI-powered tools can now perform tasks that were once the exclusive domain of lawyers, such as legal research, contract review, and prediction of case outcomes.

AI in the legal industry is still in its infancy, but its adoption is rapidly increasing. According to a report by Grand View Research, the global legal AI market size was valued at $714.4 million

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in 2020 and is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 37.9% from 2021 to 2028 (Grand View Research, 2021)[2]. The report attributes this growth to the increasing demand for automation in legal processes, rising legal expenses, and the need for efficient contract management.

AI is a science and a set of computational technologies inspired by how people use their nervous systems to sense, learn, reason, and take action. Various sectors benefited from these new technologies, but on the other side, apprehension is, that this new technology may be misused or performed in unforeseen and potentially harmful ways.

While the use of AI in law has the potential to increase efficiency and reduce costs, it also raises concerns about privacy, bias, and accountability. Using AI in the legal system also poses ethical and legal questions. For example, how can we ensure that AI systems are transparent and accountable? How can we prevent bias in AI decision-making? What is the role of lawyers in a world where AI can perform legal tasks? These are some of the questions that this research paper seeks to address.

This research paper provides an overview of AI and its applications in the legal industry. The article explores the benefits and challenges of using AI in law and discusses the ethical and legal implications of AI adoption in the legal system. Furthermore, the paper examines how AI could change the legal profession and the role of lawyers in the future. Finally, the report concludes with recommendations for policymakers, legal practitioners, and researchers on how to harness the potential of AI while mitigating its risks.

Artificial intelligence (AI) can transform the legal industry in many ways. From automating routine tasks to enhancing the accuracy of legal analysis, the use of AI in the legal industry has already started to grow, and the potential for further expansion is immense. This paper explores the intersection of artificial intelligence and law, including the various applications of AI in the legal industry, the ethical implications of AI in law, and the future of AI in law.

[3]The nature of the Indian legal profession is such that the entire procedure is done manually since the legal sector is still believed to be labour-intensive. As a result, AI is still in its early phases, with many older champions believing that technology should be employed sparingly since it may eventually take over man, and so avoiding the idea of AI in legislation. Having said that, there are many tech-savvy lawyers, as well as large law firms, who are taking full advantage of technological innovations to get an advantage over their competitors. We all know

[2] https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/artificial-intelligence-ai-market
[3] https://legalpediaonline.com/artificial-intelligence-law/

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that the Indian legal system is extensive, with our Constitution alone being the world's longest; as a result, with changing times, it's critical to use AI in law to cope with the dynamic environment. In the field of legal research, lawyers can use machine learning technology to get unmatched insight into the legal world in a matter of seconds. Cyril Armarchand and Mangaldas is one such firm that has recognized AI's capabilities and is enthusiastically adopting it. CAM has achieved history by becoming the first Indian law practice to license "Kira," a machine learning program developed by Kira Systems in Canada. This AI-based software can handle a lot of things, which saves a lot of time and effort. The "Kira" technology is used to analyze legal papers, locate and spot any potential dangerous areas, and extract provisions from various legal document.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly changing the legal landscape in India. AI is used to automate tasks, improve operations and make better decisions. However, the use of AI in the judicial process also raises many legal and ethical questions.

A major concern is that AI can be used to exclude certain groups of people. For example, AI-powered algorithms can be used to decide who can get a loan or a job, and those decisions can affect certain groups of people.

Another concern is that AI could be used to undermine people's right to privacy[4]. AI-powered systems collect and analyze large amounts of data, which can be used to track people's movements, habits and preferences. This can lead to a loss of privacy and reduce people's control over their data. Finally, there are concerns that AI is being used to make decisions that are outside the population's best interests. AI systems are capable of making meaningful inferences, classifications and categorizations, and their use is carried out across sectors, from advertising to law enforcement. The profiling enabled by their use significantly alters our expectations of privacy and anonymity,both online and offline. The ability of AI systems to extract information from data, spot patterns and predict trends means that innocuous information can be mined to the point of relevance and intimacy.

For example, AI-powered algorithms can be used to make decisions about resource allocation, and those decisions can be made without considering the needs of those most affected. The Indian government is aware of the legal and ethical issues surrounding the use of AI in law enforcement. In 2018, the government released the National AI Strategy, which sets out several principles for developing the role and use of AI. These principles include ensuring that AI is used fairly and equitably, protecting people's right to privacy, and ensuring that AI is used to

[4] K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2014) 6 SCC 433.

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promote human rights.

The government is also developing specific laws and regulations to regulate the use of AI in the legal system. In 2020, the government enacted a Data Protection Act governing personal data collection, use and sharing. This bill contains specific provisions regarding the use of AI for legal purposes. Although the use of AI in law enforcement is still in its infancy, it is clear that AI has the potential to change the way the law is administered. The Indian government is taking steps to ensure that AI is used responsibly and ethically, and we will see more laws and regulations for the use of AI in the legal system over the next few years.

II. DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE WORLD: HISTORY

The history of AI and law dates back to the 1970s, when researchers began exploring the possibility of using AI to automate legal reasoning and decision-making. The early years of AI and law were characterised by a focus on rule-based systems, which relied on explicitly coded rules to make decisions.

[5]One of the earliest and most influential systems was MYCIN, a computer program developed at Stanford University in the early 1970s. MYCIN was designed to diagnose and treat infectious diseases, but it demonstrated the potential of using AI to reason with uncertain and incomplete information, a key challenge in legal reasoning.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, researchers began exploring the use of AI in legal applications, such as document retrieval and case-based reasoning. In 1987, the first AI and Law conference was held, which brought together researchers and practitioners from both fields to discuss the potential of AI in law.

Throughout the 1990s and 2000s, the use of AI in law continued to evolve, with new applications such as legal expert systems, natural language processing, and machine learning. In the late 1990s, the development of the internet and electronic databases enabled the creation of large-scale legal knowledge bases, which could be used to support legal decision-making.

In recent years, AI has become more advanced and ubiquitous, with applications in areas such as predictive analytics, contract analysis, and e-discovery. Legal technology companies have emerged to develop and market AI-based tools for legal professionals, and many law firms and legal departments have begun to adopt these tools to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

Despite these advancements, the use of AI in law remains controversial and raises a number of

[5] Law and Artificial Intelligence: Regulating AI and Applying AI in Legal Practice. (2022). Netherlands: T.M.C. Asser Press.

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ethical and legal questions. As AI continues to evolve, it is likely that the relationship between AI and law will continue to evolve as well.

III. THE CURRENT STATE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LAW

The legal market is one of the largest in the world and is valued at approximately $1 trillion worldwide. At the same time, [6]it remains non-digitalised. For better or for worse, the legal profession is cultured, notoriously slow to adopt new technologies, and lawyers still rely on solutions developed over the years. This could change in the next few years. AI has the potential to change how Legal Professionals work and how a Layman sees the law in India. This process is ongoing. One of the most significant impacts that AI can have in the field of law is legal research. The Indian legal system is dynamic in nature, and lawyers can use smart skills to gain unique insight into the law in seconds. AI can match the cost of legal research while maintaining the same level of quality. It can provide useful tools to help lawyers better advise their clients.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the legal landscape. AI is being used to automate tasks, improve efficiency, and make better decisions. However, the use of AI in the legal system also raises a number of legal and ethical concerns. Nowadays with the involvement of modern technologies, most of industries become more efficient and effective. But in the Legal field, there is not that much involvement with modern technologies. They still need to start using age-old technologies and file-handling systems to do progress. So, there is a huge demand in law that Law must acquaint with modern technologies. In this case, they can easily apply AI technologies to make the efficiency of their progress.

Moreover, The Supreme Court of India has repeatedly relied on it as an integral part of democracy, and has also found that this freedom includes the right to know[7].[8]Freedom of expression is profoundly impacted by AI, given the increasing reliance on these systems for moderation of content online, and increasing use of AI applications in everyday life, from smart assistants to autocorrect technology on mobile devices

IV. AI AND THE LEGAL INDUSTRY

(A) Applications and Benefits

AI technologies, such as machine learning algorithms, NLP, and computer vision, have a wide range of applications in the legal industry. Some of the most common applications of AI in law

[6] Vidushi Marda,2018Artificial intelligence policy in India: a framework for engaging the limits of data-driven decision-makingPhil. Trans. R. Soc. A.3762018008720180087 http://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2018.0087

[7] Shreya Singhal v. Union of India. AIR 2015 SC 1523.

[8] https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Privacy-and-Freedom-of-Expression-In-the-Age-of-Artificial-Intelligence-1.pdf

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are discussed below:

(B) Legal Research

[9]Legal research is time-consuming and requires lawyers to read and analyse large volumes of legal documents. AI-powered tools, such as LexisNexis, Westlaw, and Bloomberg Law, can help lawyers to perform legal research more efficiently. These tools use machine learning algorithms to analyse legal documents and extract relevant information. This enables lawyers to find appropriate cases, statutes, and regulations more quickly and accurately.

One of the primary applications of AI in the legal industry is legal research. Traditionally, legal analysis involved manually sifting through legal databases and case law to find relevant information. This process could take hours or even days, making it a time-consuming and costly task for law firms. AI-powered legal research tools, such as LexisNexis, Westlaw, and Fast case, have transformed the legal research process by providing more efficient and accurate results.

AI-powered legal research tools use natural language processing (NLP) algorithms to analyse legal text and identify relevant cases and statutes. These tools can quickly identify the most pertinent issues based on the search query, making legal research faster and more accurate. Moreover, AI-powered legal research tools can provide insights into legal precedent, which can help lawyers make more informed decisions.

(C) Contract Analysis

Another application of AI in the legal industry is contract analysis. Contract analysis involves reviewing and analysing legal documents to identify key terms and clauses. Traditionally, contract verification was a long and laborious process requiring lawyers to scan and verify each record. AI-powered contract analysis tools like Kira Systems and LawGeex have made this process faster and more efficient.

AI-based analytics tools use NLP algorithms to analyse legal documents and identify key terms and phrases. This tool can quickly identify keywords and phrases such as hyphenated words, disclaimers, and non-matching words. AI-powered contract analysis tools can also compare legal documents to determine differences and similarities, making it easier to create new contracts or negotiate changes to existing ones.

(D) Document Review

In recent years, document review is where AI technology has made significant strides. AI-

[9] Artificial Intelligence and Policy in India. (2020). (n.p.): Independently Published.

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powered document review tools can quickly analyse large volumes of documents and identify important information, such as relevant keywords, names, and dates. These tools can also identify potential issues or inconsistencies in records, such as conflicting information or missing data. AI-powered document review tools can significantly reduce the time and cost of document review, allowing legal professionals to focus on other aspects of their work.

(E) Predictive Analytics

[10]Another application of AI in the legal industry is predictive analytics. Predictive analytics involves using data and algorithms to predict future outcomes. In the legal sector, predictive analytics can predict case outcomes, identify potential risks, and provide insights into the legal strategy.

Predictive analytics is an area where AI technology has immense potential in the legal industry. Predictive analytics involves using data and algorithms to predict future outcomes. In the legal sector, predictive analytics can predict case outcomes, identify potential risks, and provide insights into the legal strategy. AI-powered predictive analytics tools, such as Blue J Legal and Premonition, use machine learning algorithms to analyse case law and predict the outcome of legal cases. These tools can provide insights into the likely outcome of a topic, allowing lawyers to make more informed decisions and give better advice to their clients. Moreover, predictive analytics can identify potential risks, such as regulatory compliance issues, before they become legal problems.

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(F) Legal Research

One of the most prominent applications of AI in the legal industry is legal research. Legal research is a critical component of the legal profession, and AI technology has made it easier and more efficient for lawyers to conduct research. AI-powered legal research tools such as LexisNexis and Westlaw have become popular among legal professionals. These tools use natural language processing (NLP) to analyse legal text and identify relevant cases, statutes, and regulations. AI algorithms are used to determine the most pertinent issues based on the

[10] Malluwawadu, Gayasha. (2019). Artificial Intelligence and Law. 10.13140/RG.2.2.33904.28160.

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- **Some of the significant drawbacks of AI in law are discussed below:**

1. Bias in Data and Algorithms

AI algorithms are only as unbiased as the data they are trained on, and this can lead to biased outcomes. The data used to train AI algorithms can be personal, including historical discrimination and societal prejudices. Partial data can lead to narrow results, which can have severe consequences in the legal industry. For example, AI algorithms that predict case outcomes may be biased against specific demographics, leading to unfair results. Similarly, AI algorithms used for document review may only accept relevant information if it fits preconceived notions of what is essential.AI algorithms are only as unbiased as the data they are trained on. If the data used to train AI algorithms is biased, the algorithms will also be limited. In the legal industry, this can lead to discriminatory outcomes in cases, which can perpetuate systemic biases and injustice. Ensuring that the data used to train AI algorithms is representative and unbiased is crucial to address this issue.

2. Limited Scope

Another legal limitation is that AI is often only adequate for specific legal tasks. For example, AI-powered legal research tools may be excellent at finding relevant case law. Still, they may need to provide a different level of insight into the nuances of legal precedent than a human legal researcher could. Similarly, while AI-powered document review tools can be very effective at analysing large volumes of documents, they may need to be able to identify the same level of detail and nuance as a human reviewer.

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3. Lack of Context

AI algorithms can only work with the data they are given, and they may only sometimes be able to understand the context in which that data is presented. This can be particularly problematic in legal contexts, where the meaning of a term or phrase can vary depending on the specific legal context. With a human understanding of that context, AI algorithms may be able to analyse and interpret legal documents accurately.

4. Lack of Transparency

One of the significant drawbacks of AI in law is the need for more transparency in how AI algorithms make decisions. AI algorithms are often considered black boxes, meaning it is difficult to understand how they arrived at a particular conclusion. This lack of transparency can make it challenging to identify and correct errors or biases in the system. Moreover, it can make it difficult for legal professionals to explain the reasoning behind a particular decision to their clients.

5. Cost and Accessibility

While AI technology can help reduce costs in the legal industry, it can also be expensive to implement. Small law firms and individual practitioners may not have the resources to invest in AI technology, making it less accessible to those who need it most. Moreover, AI-powered legal services may not be available in all areas or for all legal issues, further limiting accessibility.

6. Job Losses

Another primary concern with AI in law is the potential for job losses. AI technology can automate many routine tasks, such as document review and legal research, which may decrease the number of jobs available in the legal industry. While AI can help free up time for legal professionals to focus on higher-value work, it may also result in the loss of jobs for those who perform routine tasks.

7. Data Security

Another significant drawback of using AI in the legal industry is the potential for data breaches and other security concerns. Legal professionals handle sensitive and confidential information, and any data breaches could have severe legal and financial consequences. AI tools used in the legal industry must be adequately secured, and appropriate security measures must be implemented to protect sensitive data.

8. Ethical Concerns

There are several ethical concerns associated with using AI in law. For example, AI algorithms

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may be used to predict the likelihood of a person committing a crime, which raises questions about privacy and the presumption of innocence. Similarly, using AI in hiring decisions may lead to discriminatory outcomes. The legal industry must carefully consider these ethical concerns when implementing AI technology.

V. USE OF TECHNOLOGY AND AI DURING COVID-19 IN LAW

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the legal system, forcing courts and lawyers to adapt to new ways of working. Technology and AI have played a key role in this adaptation, helping to keep the legal system running and providing access to justice for those who need it[11].

Here are some of the ways that technology and AI have been used in the legal system during the COVID-19 pandemic:

- **Virtual hearings**. Virtual hearings have become increasingly common during the pandemic, allowing lawyers and judges to conduct hearings remotely. This has helped to reduce the risk of infection and to keep the legal system moving.
- **Document review**. AI-powered document review tools have been used to help lawyers review large volumes of documents more quickly and efficiently. This has been especially helpful in complex cases, such as those involving fraud or intellectual property.
- **Legal research**. AI-powered legal research tools have been used to help lawyers find relevant case law and statutes more quickly and easily. This has been especially helpful in cases involving new or emerging areas of law, such as those related to COVID-19.
- **Legal advice**. AI-powered chatbots have been used to provide legal advice to the public. This has helped to make legal advice more accessible to those who need it, especially those who live in rural areas or who cannot afford to hire a lawyer.

The use of technology and AI in the legal system has helped to keep the system running during the COVID-19 pandemic. It has also helped to make legal services more accessible to those who need them. As the pandemic continues, we will likely see more widespread adoption of technology and AI in the legal system.

Justice Sikhri states, “The wheels of justice cannot be stopped because of lockdown.” Delivery of justice is under essential service, and technology has played a critical part throughout Covid-

[11] https://indiaai.gov.in/article/how-are-ai-based-solutions-being-used-to-combat-covid-19

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19, from e-filing to e-payment of court fees, among other things. The Delhi High Court has even further established e-rooms, completely paperless courtrooms where people can check their case facts on their internet portal. Given the circumstances we all find ourselves in, technology is the one friend who will be with us for a long time. It is, therefore, time to embrace technical breakthroughs, including AI, and go forward on the growth path.

VI. CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BE GIVEN LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Whether or not artificial intelligence (AI) can be given legal rights and duties is a complex question that legal scholars and policymakers are still debating. There are a number of arguments in favour of giving AI legal rights and duties[12].

One argument is that AI is becoming increasingly sophisticated and capable of making decisions that significantly impact people's lives. For example, AI-powered systems are now being used to make decisions about who gets a loan or a job, and these decisions can have a major impact on people's financial and economic well-being. If AI is making these kinds of decisions, it is argued that it should be held accountable for its actions and have the same rights and duties as humans.

Another argument in favour of giving AI legal rights and duties is that it would help protect people from AI's potential harm. For example, if AI is used to develop autonomous weapons systems, it is important to have clear rules and regulations to ensure that these weapons systems are not used in a way that violates human rights. Giving AI legal rights and duties would help to ensure that these weapons systems are used in a responsible and ethical manner.

However, several arguments are against giving AI legal rights and duties.

One argument is that AI is not a person and does not have the same moral status as humans. AI systems are simply machines that are programmed to perform certain tasks. They do not have the same capacity for thought, feeling, and experience as humans, and they cannot be held morally accountable for their actions in the same way humans can.

Another argument against giving AI legal rights and duties is that it would be dangerous. If AI is given the same rights and duties as humans, it could threaten human safety and security. For example, if AI is given the right to own property, it could use its property to harm humans. Or, if AI is given the right to vote, it could potentially vote for candidates who would harm humans.

Ultimately, the question of whether or not to give AI legal rights and duties is a complex one

[12] Chatterjee, S. and N.S., S. (2022), "Artificial intelligence and human rights: a comprehensive study from Indian legal and policy perspective", International Journal of Law and Management, Vol. 64 No. 1, pp. 110-134. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLMA-02-2021-0049

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that will need to be decided on a case-by-case basis. There is no easy answer, and there are strong arguments to be made on both sides of the issue.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the field of AI and Law has the potential to revolutionise the legal industry in significant ways. Integrating AI technology in various legal processes has proven efficient, accurate, and cost-effective. AI algorithms can help legal professionals in document review, case analysis, and decision-making processes.

However, implementing AI in the legal industry raises various ethical and legal concerns. The use of AI in decision-making processes may lead to violating fundamental legal principles such as transparency, accountability, and due process. AI may also lead to biased decisions and discrimination against specific individuals or groups.

To address these concerns, legal professionals and policymakers must ensure that AI systems are more transparent, accountable, and comply with legal and ethical standards. They must also ensure AI systems are audited and evaluated to identify and correct potential biases or errors.

Overall, AI has the potential to enhance the legal industry's efficiency and effectiveness while also reducing costs. However, it is essential to ensure that AI systems are transparent, accountable, and comply with legal and ethical standards to avoid unintended consequences. AI has the potential to revolutionise the legal industry by improving efficiency, reducing costs, and streamlining routine tasks. However, using AI in law also raises significant ethical and practical concerns. Legal professionals must consider the implications of using AI technology in their practice and ensure they implement it responsibly and ethically. While challenges are associated with using AI in law, with careful consideration and appropriate implementation, AI technology can help create a more efficient and effective legal system.

The intersection of AI and law is growing significant. The use of AI in legal applications has the potential to revolutionise the legal industry and make legal services more accessible and efficient for clients. However, as with any new technology, using AI in law raises ethical and legal issues that must be addressed.

One of the key benefits of AI in law is its ability to automate repetitive tasks, such as document review and contract analysis. This can save time and reduce the cost of legal services, making them more accessible to individuals and small businesses. AI can also improve legal decision-making by providing more accurate predictions and insights based on large amounts of data.

Most of the lawyers still need to start doing their documentary and other contracting tasks

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without using modern technological aspects. They are still using hard files and sheets during their progress. At least most of them are using something other than legal software. Likewise, "Reasoning and Argument" is still limited to human lawyers. But an improved AI lawyer can be easily and effectively classifying the facts and make correct decisions and reasoning in seconds. It is possible to apply AI technologies to analyze legal documents and contracts as well.

However, the use of AI in law also raises concerns about bias and transparency. AI algorithms are only as unbiased as the data they are trained on, and if the data contains preferences, the algorithm will also be biased. This can lead to unfair outcomes for certain groups of people. In addition, using AI in law raises questions about transparency and accountability. If an AI system makes a decision, it may be challenging to understand how the decision was reached and who is responsible for it.

Another concern is the impact of AI on the legal profession. While AI has the potential to make legal services more efficient, it could also lead to job displacement for lawyers and paralegals. Legal work needs to adapt to the changing landscape of AI and embrace the opportunities it presents.

Overall, the use of AI in law is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires careful consideration and evaluation. Policymakers, legal professionals, and the public need to work together to ensure that the benefits of AI are realised while also addressing the potential risks and challenges. With careful planning and implementation, AI has the potential to revolutionise the legal industry and make legal services more accessible and efficient for all.

[13]Technological developments have changed the legal framework. It's easier to imagine the legal profession's future if you think about software intelligence. Legal activity is now client-oriented. Legal documents are just a click away and legal research is done through online software. Lawyers and businesses rely on this software to draft and review contracts and case documents.

Artificial intelligence has benefited lawyers and small law firms by providing them with information and resources. It is on par with well-established law firms in terms of services. Due to technology, legal research is the most important aspect of legal practice. CD-ROMs and online software as well as innovations in legal technology have changed the way newspapers and journalists provide legal services.

Technological advances are constantly changing the landscape of business law. It can be

[13] Dr. Inderpreet Kaur and (Late) Mr. Chander Gopal Puri , Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Legal Industry, 4 (2) IJLMH Page 346 - 354 (2021), DOI: http://doi.one/10.1732/IJLMH.26062

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concluded that AI in law has many advantages. Help legal experts expedite the investigation. The game tools can help the judges in their decision-making. It is helpful for law firms for due diligence, data collection and other tasks, which makes their work more efficient. It is useful for law firms for due diligence, data collection, and other activities, enhancing their career. Despite its many benefits, AI cannot replace lawyers. Although it can help them in some areas of employment, AI has a different rationality and creativity than humans. The robots lack intelligence or understanding and cannot focus on the judge. Integrating AI into the legal industry still poses many challenges, including being vulnerable to various risks. Legal frameworks must be developed to manage AI and prevent the misuse of data clients. The full benefits of AI can only be reaped when there is legislation to guide AI actions to reduce the risks associated with AI.

(A) Suggestions

1. It is high time to have a management system that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of these intelligent machines.
2. The accountability aspect must be considered to govern its behaviour.
3. Strict data protection laws are necessary to protect privacy. Therefore, the solution is to step back and use AI to our advantage, not by avoiding technological innovation but by embracing it and establishing the necessary rules to protect the interests of our users.
4. To automate various tasks in the legal system, such as document review, legal research, and drafting. This can free up lawyers to focus on more complex and strategic work.
5. To identify patterns and trends in data. This can help lawyers to make better decisions and to avoid mistakes.
6. Reduction in the cost of legal services. This can make legal services more accessible to those who need them.
7. AI can be used to provide legal advice and assistance to the public. This can help to make legal services more accessible to those who live in rural areas or who cannot afford to hire a lawyer.

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