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Artificial Intelligence: An Analysis in the Legal Field

AMIRTHA R.¹ AND SHAIK TAUFEEQ AHMED²

ABSTRACT

The technological age we traverse is rapidly evolving due to artificial intelligence (AI). Artificial Intelligence has the ability of computers or machines to perform human-like functions such as problem-solving, decision-making, language, voice and speech. Although initiatives and recommendations for the appropriate development and application of AI technology have been launched by India in the past several years, the country does not yet have any official laws governing AI. Niti Ayog, the Indian Planning Commission, recently introduced the AI Research, Analytics, and Knowledge Assimilation Platform, or AIRAWAT. It takes into account every prerequisite for AI in India. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology established four committees to focus on and examine various ethical concerns related to artificial intelligence. The Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 (PDP Bill), which is based on a draft data protection statute, is presently being considered by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. From a legal perspective, AI possesses the capacity to solve the case with related provisions and precedent cases. It also helps lawyers to review documents, analyse case judgements and also help in drafting affidavits and notices. Even after the rapid technological advancements in society and findings, we cannot still accept AI judges replacing human judges which is widely criticized too. This article examines AI in the legal sector, including its implications, uses, and potential drawbacks. The researcher has followed the empirical research method using a convenient sampling method. The sample size of the study is 106. The result observed from the study is that most people are not aware of the recent trends of Artificial Intelligence in the legal field. The suggestion of this study is to increase awareness of Artificial Intelligence and make people aware of how AI is useful for law students, bar and bench as well as for common people.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence(AI), Bill, India, Laws, Legal field.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence is a technology that enables the ability of computers or machines to perform human-like functions such as problem-solving, decision-making, language, voice and

¹ Author is a student at Vels School of Law, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

² Author is a student at Vels School of Law, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

speech The evolution of Artificial Intelligence dates back to the Dartmouth Conference which officially designated and established AI as a research topic in 1956. Many of those who witnessed the Dartmouth Conference went on to become prominent scholars in the field, notably conference organisers Marvin Minsky and John McCarthy, as well as conference participants Herbert Simon and Allen Newell, who are regarded as the four fathers of artificial intelligence. AI was a contentious word for a long, but it was eventually accepted by a broader variety of experts in the field. However, it was not until the 1960s that genuine AI programmes began to appear. In 1966, researchers created some of the first real AI programmes, including Eliza, a computer program that could converse with a human. In the 1970s and 1980s, AI researchers made significant advancements in fields such as skilled systems and language processing. However, there were still significant challenges. In 1990, there were changes in the field of AI which introduced machine learning and helped in the growth of the field. Now in this rapid industrialisation and technology, AI's only goal is to perform functions just like humans and in many places AI has already replaced humans.

II. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LEGAL FIELD

AI can be used in the Legal field and any layman, student and legal professional can use this for their own purpose or for their firm. AI explores the following legal fields:

(A) Case Laws Analysis

Case law analysis can be done with the help of AI which summarises the facts, issues and judgement involved in the case in minutes. It simplifies the process in minutes and makes it easy for the students as well as professionals to get to know the related content. This also helps in various competitions such as moot courts, trial advocacy and mediation.

(B) Drafting

AI tools assist lawyers in drafting documents by exploring various legal data and opinions. It provides pertinent information that is required for them to draft the notice, writ petitions, contracts and other documents that are to be submitted or filed in the courts. This also helps the lawyers to ease off their workload.

(C) Judgement

As mentioned earlier the AI tools help in analysing the case, it would also reduce the burden of the judges as well as judicial officers in the judgement writing process which eventually also reduces the time and administration difficulty. This also helps in the paperless and effective functioning of the courts.

(D) Judicial Interventions

As AI is now in trend even laymen who cannot afford time and money to meet an advocate or lawyer can get to know the solution and possible decision of his/her issue. They can chat with the bots that are available in the search engines and those tools provide them with the exact provisions and precedent cases too.

(E) New Enactments And Amendments

The AI operations which are getting updated day to day also get updated with the legal trends, laws and amendments made to the acts. Hence, if any query or confusion arises one can rely upon the AI to get the query resolved. It also gets updated with the judgements and precedent cases.

III. CHALLENGES FACED

While Artificial Intelligence is growing rapidly in the legal field too, there are certain challenges faced:

- Not all firms and lawyers can use AI as it is not cost-effective as many bots also these days require premium access for using those.
- The AI tools will have an ill effect on the career legal field which makes students and professionals only depend on AI to study the analysis of case laws and judgements.
- The problems that are solved by AI will not always necessarily be accurate but will also be biased and lead to malpractice and misconduct in the court of law.

IV. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Artificial Intelligence has an enormous perspective on the future trends for the upcoming trends. AI helps in reducing the administration work and makes work paperless and the judicial work will become effective and efficient. It also has the ability to replace human lawyers and judges which is widely criticised as only humans have sympathy and can act according to the situations whereas AI or any mechanised tools only act with the provisions and punishments mentioned in it.

(A) Objectives

- To study the familiarity of Artificial Intelligence in India.
- To study in which field Artificial Intelligence is used in law in India.
- To study whether Artificial Intelligence can replace Human judges in India.

- To create awareness of Artificial Intelligence in the legal field of India.

(B) Review of literature

(Mohd Shain Kabir) states the evolving role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in the field of law, specifically focusing on legal research and decision-making. AI has emerged as a transformative tool in various industries, and the legal profession is no exception. The paper explores the potential benefits of AI technology in legal research, such as enhanced efficiency and comprehensive results. It also highlights the role of AI in document analysis, predictive analytics, and legal decision-making, emphasizing the need for human oversight. *(Shubam Kumar Nigam et al)* states Legal question-answering (QA) systems have the potential to revolutionize the way legal professionals interact with case law documents. This paper conducts a comparative analysis of existing artificial intelligence models for their utility in answering legal questions within the Indian legal system, specifically focusing on Indian Legal Question Answering (AILQA) and our study investigates the efficacy of different retrieval and QA algorithms currently available. Utilizing the OpenAI GPT model as a benchmark, along with query prompts, our investigation shows that existing AILQA systems can automatically interpret natural language queries from users and generate highly accurate responses. *(Michael D Murray)* This article discusses the benefits and challenges of using artificial intelligence (AI) systems to assist lawyers in legal practice. It argues that at present AI systems are not a threat to take over lawyers' jobs, but rather a powerful tool that can enhance the efficiency and quality of lawyers' work. However, it also warns that AI systems are not infallible and require professional and responsible supervision by lawyers. The article provides some best practices and recommendations for lawyers to ensure the accuracy and reliability of AI-generated legal work. *(Jonathan H. Choi et al)* states We conducted the first randomized controlled trial to study the effect of AI assistance on human legal analysis. We randomly assigned law school students to complete realistic legal tasks either with or without the assistance of GPT-4. We tracked how long the students took on each task and blind-graded the results. We found that access to GPT-4 only slightly and inconsistently improved the quality of participants' legal analysis but induced large and consistent increases in speed. AI assistance improved the quality of output unevenly—where it was useful at all, the lowest-skilled participants saw the largest improvements. On the other hand, AI assistance saved participants roughly the same amount of time regardless of their baseline speed. In follow-up surveys, participants reported increased satisfaction from using AI to complete legal tasks and correctly predicted the tasks for which GPT-4 was most helpful. *(R.A Vijipriya)* states the utilization of artificial intelligence in an assortment of industries, from inn attendant robots to robotised amusement and wireless use

cases. It is difficult to exaggerate the effect of artificial intelligence on a wide scope of sectors. Along these lines, the Indian legal industry has encountered generally minimal mechanical progression, and lawyers there are as yet familiar with and relying upon arrangements that were created quite a while back. With regard to the act of regulation in India, artificial intelligence can have a huge effect. Legal examination may be one of the main regions where AI could adversely affect the law. Not long after utilizing Artificial Intelligence, lawyers approach an abundance of data on the Indian legal system, which is continuously creating and extending. (**Samuel Maireg Biresaw**) mentions Legal research is an indispensable skill for lawyers. Therefore, it is always necessary for lawyers to engage in legal research in due course to solve various legal problems. Although the purpose and methodology of the research may vary from lawyer to lawyer, doing research is a common activity. On the other hand, the quest to assess the impacts of artificial intelligence (hereinafter 'AI') on legal research allows one to measure the influence of AI on the legal profession in general. Moreover, with the advent of Legal AI. (**Kevin D et al**) quotes this journal seeks papers that address the development of formal or computational modes of legal knowledge, reasoning and decision-making. It also includes in-depth studies of innovative artificial systems that are being used in the legal, ethical and social implications of the use of artificial intelligence in law. (**Harry Suden**) states much has been written recently about artificial intelligence (AI) and law. But what is AI, and what is its relation to the practice and administration of law? This article addresses those questions by providing a high-level overview of AI and its use within law. The discussion aims to be nuanced but also understandable to those without a technical background. To that end, I first discuss AI generally. I then turn to AI and how it is being used by lawyers in the practice of law, people and companies who are governed by the law, and government officials who administer the law. A key motivation in writing this article is to provide a realistic, demystified view of AI that is rooted in the actual capabilities of the technology. This is meant to contrast with discussions about AI and law that are decidedly futurist. (**Preeti Baser**) states Artificial intelligence has proven tremendous growth in every sector. The AI-based solution is now available in every industry such as the health sector, finance, education, agriculture, gaming, data security, travel and transport. AI is transforming our lives rapidly. Due to the large availability of data and increasing capacity of power, AI has gained more popularity in recent years. AI has the power to understand knowledge, reasoning and decision-making ability for complex problems. It is an interdisciplinary approach not only includes machine learning, cognitive psychology, linguistics and philosophy. It has transformed every professional sector including the legal profession. (**Ashutosh Kumar et al**) states AI in those fields, but still, there is not sufficient

involvement in the field of law. Many law firms are still using outdated technologies and software for their work. They do not tend to use modern technologies such as AI to make their progress easier and more effective. AI allows lawyers to automate their regular work and gives an empowering to dedicate their time to other valuable and tactical work. This paper presents how the use of AI can help make the law field more efficient and effective. (**Rahul Kanan**) states Artificial Intelligence is arguably one of the greatest creations of mankind encapsulated in the dawn of the 21st century, however, the growth of Artificial Intelligence has spiked over the past couple of decades owing to the technological revolution and widespread use of internet technology and partly due to the globalization of the world economy as a whole. The first mention of AI has occurred in the nascent period of the internet and technology industry specifically in the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on AI in 1956. (**Andrain A.S Zuckerman**) mentions The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in legal services is increasingly employed in various legal contexts. The article considers the impact that extensive use of AI would have on the legal profession, the adversarial system and the rule of law. (**Gayasha Malluwawadu**) states These days Artificial intelligence (AI) has been popular among people because of its ability to solve many real-world problems in advance. AI has been involved in many fields such as medicine, banking and manufacturing. When considering the huge diffusion of AI in those fields, still there is not sufficient involvement in the field of law. Many law firms are still using outdated technologies and software for their work. They do not tend to use modern technologies such as AI to make their progress easier. (**Pallavi Gupta**) states Can a machine think sense or feel like a human being??? Today digital revolutions transform views of human beings about values, behaviour and priorities. Artificial intelligence machine learning or deep learning is that technology that gradually permeates every aspect of our society, from vital to regular life. AI is a science and a set of computational technologies that are inspired by the ways people use their nervous systems to sense, learn, reason, and take action. Various sectors benefit 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. (**Aziz Haq**) states This book chapter examines an interaction between technological shocks and the “rule of law.” It does so by analyzing the implications of a class of loosely related computational technologies termed “machine learning” (ML) or, rather less precisely “artificial intelligence” (AI). These tools are presently employed in the pre-adjudicative phase of enforcing of the laws, for example facilitating the selection of targets for tax and regulatory investigations.

(C) Research Methodology

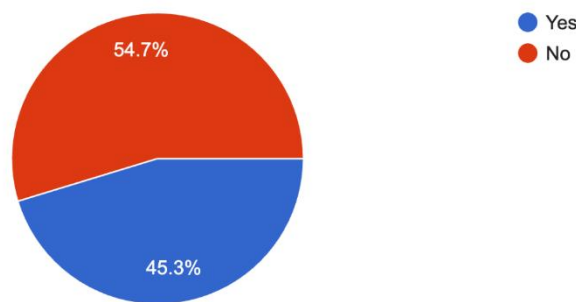
The research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 106 samples have been

collected out of which all samples have been collected through a convenient sampling method. The sample frame taken here is public areas in and around India like Andhra Pradesh, Kerela, and Tamil Nadu. The statistical tools used here are correlation and graphical representation such as pie-charts and graphs.

V. ANALYSIS

Figure 1:

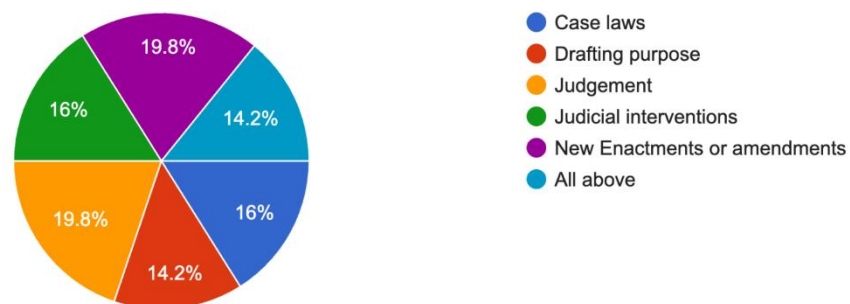
Have you heard about AI?
106 responses



Legend: Fig 1 shows the opinion of respondents and their familiarity in AI

Figure 2:

In which field do you use AI?
106 responses

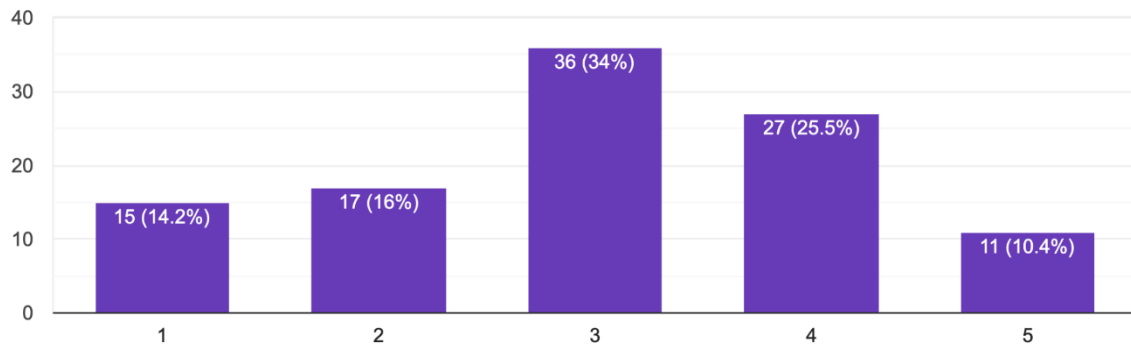


Legend: Fig 2 shows the field in which legal professionals use AI

Figure 3:

On a scale of 1 to 5, rate your familiarity in AI?

106 responses

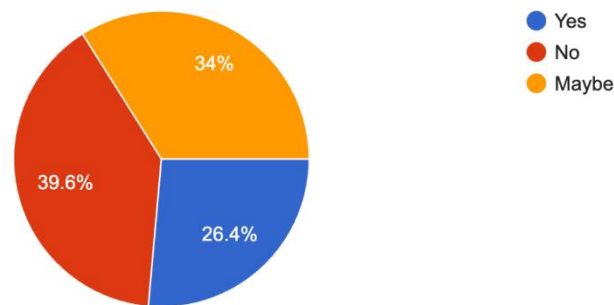


Legend: Fig 3 shows the familiarity of respondents in AI.

Figure 4:

Whether AI can replace Human Judges ?

106 responses

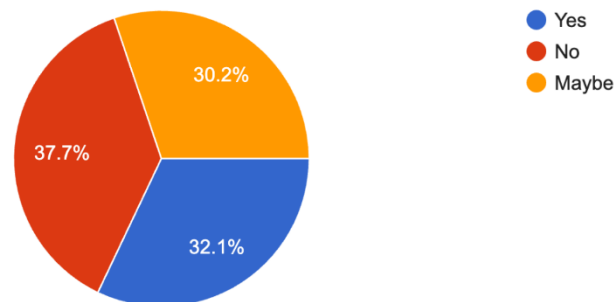


Legend: Fig 4 shows the opinion of the respondents on whether AI can replace Human Judges.

Figure 5:

Is it easy for a layman to use AI?

106 responses



Legend: Fig 5 shows how the opinion of respondents on whether it is easy for a layman to use AI.

VI. DISCUSSION

The study shows that 54.7% of respondents have replied that they have not heard about Artificial Intelligence at all whereas 45.3% of respondents have replied that they have heard about it(Fig1). The survey has found out that people use Artificial Intelligence in various fields of law where 19.8% use it for new enactments and amendments of the acts, 19.8% of the population use it for judgment purposes, 16% use it for judicial interventions and case laws and 14.2% use it for drafting purpose and also 14.2% use it for all the above-mentioned fields(Fig2).

The bar graph represents the familiarity of the respondents with Artificial Intelligence 34% of respondents have mentioned that they somewhat know what AI is and also know about its uses whereas 25.5% of respondents are well aware of AI and 14.2% of respondents are least aware of AI(Fig 3). The pie chart compares whether AI can replace Human Judges and 39.6% of respondents have responded that No, AI cannot replace human judges while 26.4% have responded that the AI can replace human judges(Fig 4). Also,37.7% of respondents have stated that it is difficult for a layman to use AI in his day-to-day life whereas 32.1% have responded that it is easy for a layman to use AI(Fig 5).

VII. LIMITATIONS

One of the major limitations of the study is the sample frame. There is a major constraint in the sample frame as it is limited to a small area. Thus, it proves to be difficult to extrapolate it to a larger population. Another limitation is the sample size of 106 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire population in a particular country, state, or city. The physical factors have a larger impact, thus, limiting the study.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it has been found that most people are not aware of Artificial Intelligence and its effect in the legal field. They also show a considerable amount of support towards the learning of Artificial Intelligence and its usage. However, there is a small fraction of people who do not support it due to their financial backwardness and illiteracy. The Government should also make sure that Artificial Intelligence to a certain extent is legalised. The suggestion given for this study is to create awareness on Artificial Intelligence in the legal field and also work upon building it strong which will be useful for the upcoming generations in the legal field.

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