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Artificial Intelligence and Law in Future Prospect

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ABSTRACT

The paper shows comprehensive review of artificial intelligence have pros and cons when applied in law, how law can be implemented in effective way with the help of artificial intelligence and what theoretical and legal questions raises with regards to the development of artificial intelligence. Here it is seen a number of applications of AI implemented in other fields and scope of implementation of AI in law area in order to reduce number of pending cases in court. Granting legal personality to AI will clear accountability and responsibility of their actions. It can facilitate ethical guidelines development and see proper implementation of program used in a responsible way. Legal agreements and legal contracts allow more efficient interaction between other entities and humans. At a point of indistinguishability whether AI systems be should be entitled to a status of a natural person. Here the paper focus on challenges deriving actionable knowledge from legal mining that integrates information extraction, network-based inference.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, legal, court, pending cases, law, justice.

I. INTRODUCTION

We can take the help of AI in solving above problem. This a huge problem there are many levels from crime committed to writing FIR in police stations, to reaching file in front of Judge table many data changes or conditions manipulated due to corruption/pressures which in starting itself is a false-complex presentation which leads to years of running cases. Today we live in the information age, everything is digitized -police station, courthouses, websites, applications have been developed to make it easier to file a statement and track that record. Web-based video conferencing services, information programs on You Tube channels for lawyers and webinars for clients are organized from time to time.

More work needs to be done in collecting, analysing high quality videos from public security points to get useful information. The DNA analysis mechanism based on artificial intelligence has great potential in solving criminal cases. The government must involve young scientists and think tanks in researching these fields. Predictive analytics is a process that uses large amounts

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of data to predict possible outcomes. Artificial intelligence can use large amounts of legally relevant data to recommend decisions, identify criminals and predict people at risk.

(A) Literature review

The rule of law is legal principle that should governed a nation strictly by law not by arbitrary decisions of individual government officials. Also, corruption and failure of regulatory enforcement mechanism makes even today's Civil judicial system a major factor responsible for delaying cases. As a preliminary study, I started personal individual interview surveys in the field, visiting interest groups (lawyers, clients) and I recognize that there are many gaps in the existing legal system that must be solved before the introduction of artificial intelligence. The main problem is that the Audit-check system fails in legal matters at all levels, and the time it takes to resolve cases is also a big problem. It should be further noted that if the FIR is written by non-statutory grade police officers/officials, there may be a possibility of deviations. The lawyers and competent judges of the other two stakeholders are also responsible for raising the dates. The concept of Black Justice is seen that about 5 crore cases are pending in the District Court, High Court and Supreme Court and another 5 crore cases are pending in SDM, ADM, DM, Commissioner level and consolidation cases.

The Supreme Court e-Commission recently said that each accused complex must have its own area with a server house and related ICT equipment. Earlier, only 41 places were covered by the first phase e-court project in Bihar, now it is covered in 79 places, 37 district courts and 42 sub courts, local network has been extended, computer servers have been added, CIS software coverage. was extended. enlarged, all district court information has been migrated to Drupal version 7.59, Information Kiosk in each court which is completed, Court and lower court display boards, ICT power supply increase, ICT training for judges and judicial staff for capacity building. Similarly, this work has to be done in every state of India. The legal ranking compiled by the World Legal Index Project 2021 is topped by 4,444 foreign countries such as Denmark, Norway and Finland, and India is ranked 79th. One of the most important factors is the openness and willingness of governments to measure the quality and speed of information. collected, processed and published.

Measuring law and order is a measure of crime and violence in a country. The citizens must also protect their civil and human rights. For example, in a country like the Netherlands, the courts are so transparent that it takes an average of 87 days to hear a trial in the country with about 14 judges per 100,000 inhabitants.

(B) Objectives

Similarly, now judicial system with the help of AI tools must be implemented at that level so that the rising graph of pending cases must be brought down in nearby future. Never the matter how much we progress if a corrupted society would be developed then we have achieved nothing. There are few more stake holders Officers in Police stations, Sarpanch-Secretaries in grassroot panchayat villages, Mayors-Commissioners in municipal corporation, MP, MLAs, in every constituency must be LAW expert and equipped with AI based tools in order to monitor pending cases in real time of their areas and must be made their duty to help in solving the cases honestly hand in hand in accordance with the constitution in their courts respectively. The main objective of this research paper is to create awareness among legal authorities in order to solve the pending cases and reduce the increasing rate of cases in court via the help of artificial intelligence based technology in Indian judicial scenario as per international standards.

(C) Hypothesis-

There must be Audit and check policy between above stake holders and court personnels so that zero tolerance to corruption must be implemented and justice can be given in time. Today gangrape cases have been rising drastically When I listen news of it and culprits released due to lack of evidences then I feel helplessness for this judicial system. A strict constitutionally rule based Artificial Intelligence tool must be developed so that in such a big country like India without the interference of any human justice can be given in time to its every citizen.

A fundamental component of the rule of law is the availability of laws so that people can follow and understand what is expected of them; predictability is of the utmost importance. The inaccessibility of AI threatens these mandated characteristics of the rule of law. Artificial intelligence is not suitable for human comprehension, insight, or transparency due to its technological complexity.

(D) Research methodology

The study examines how human courts can be replaced in legal decision making and proposes that hybrid machine human systems would govern legal adjudication in future. The case study of hate speech in social media like Twitter and Facebook is used to illustrate the role of these hybrid systems in resolving disputes. The paper emphasizes preserving human values and ensuring public satisfaction in decision making process.

II. USAGE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

(A) CHINA

In China smart court system facilitates judges by using AI technology to analyse previous cases and proposes pertinent laws and precedents. Furthermore, it affords judges the capability to deliver informed decisions and administer justice expeditiously by suggesting sentences on comparable cases.

Chinese courts employ artificial intelligence for the purpose of legal investigation. The ‘China’s Judgements online’ platform which is driven by AI enables judges to promptly locate pertinent legal manuscripts.

(B) UK

The Digital case system was implemented by UK Ministry of Justice in the year 2020, specifically for the crown courts. This system provides the advantageous feature of real-time case updates as well as the remote court participation. Moreover, it allows for submission of evidence in digital format, thereby serving the purpose of reducing the utilization of paper. Do Not Pay Chat in the UK have successfully challenged over 160000 illegal parking tickets, with 64% of processed requests, impacting the legal services market and covering over 1000 fields. [33]

(E) Scope and limitation

AI has potential to solve the problems involving large amount of data humans cannot solve on their own. Scope is very large in these areas as most AI powered tools will automate tasks that lawyers typically perform manually like documentation review, research and drafting. AI can be used to analyse large amounts of data and generating legal documents. AI will reduce costs and improved accuracy.

Attorneys frequently use synopses of lengthy legal texts and also create condensed explanations of intricate legal matters on their own. The legal community and AI have been investigating legal summarization systems for some time, and one of the earliest methods to tackle this was the groundbreaking work Hachey and Grover, 2006. Their methods were then applied to text in later work. Originating from various legal systems (Saravanan and Ravindran, for example) (2010) and Yamada et al. (2019)) as well as for text segment identification in legal documents recovery assignments (Tran et al., 2020). The method used by Hachey and Grover, as well as their later work, were by nature extractive. And highlighted crucial phrases or clauses in the source material [34].

(F) Scope and Limitation of the study

AI as a legal personality is a good option but not liable [1]. Also, AI can be used to detect DNA from multiple offenders or someone who was not involved in crime at all raising issue of DNA mixture interpretation and deconvolute individual profiles for crucial investigations and law enforcement [2].

But it is found there are certain limitations AI have intelligence but does not have multiple intelligence and in many cases the view an AI system will take will be based on strict rules (Inputs already defined) which can generate biased or misleading documents [3]. Skills gap in the legal industry is a big challenge, Lawyers must have a strong understanding of technology in order to use AI-powered tools. Steps must be taken to improve AI based risk assessment system can avoid racial bias in credit and criminal sentencing decisions [4].

The system by which AI operates is known popularly as Black Box as it is impossible to see inside box and understand its working process [5]. The whole function that happens inside box is unexplainable it is difficult to believe a system whose inner working is difficult to perceive and understand. Many times, results shock its users. The UK information commissioner's office states: "The complexity of the processing of data through such massive networks creates a 'black box' effect. This causes an inevitable opacity that makes it very difficult to understand the reasons for decisions made as a result of deep learning" [6].

In many countries all branches of government now use legal technology to make information easily available and accessible to public and to provide services as easily as possible. At last, but not the least I think the way to go for the field AI where systems are hybrid critical discussions systems, a lot of work is waiting in reasoning, in learning and knowledge perception and in language [7].

III. APPLICATION OF AI IN LEGAL AREA

Legal science recognises importance of AI for the purpose of legal reasoning. Furthermore, several applications have the ability to think by themselves and offer precise solutions. These programs are frequently referred to as knowledge-based or expert system. Susskind identifies five categories of legal expert systems: planning systems that offer suggestions on how to carry out a desired task in the most effective manner. Procedural guides that aid in following intricate legal procedures; intelligent checklists that serve to evaluate compliance with legally mandated requirements; and document modelling systems that automatically generate documents from predefined templates based on user instructions [8]. It is a process of forming and providing justifiable answer to a particular legal question, such as decision should be reached at end of a

trial or to what extent a person needs to pay a certain tax. AI applications help in searching relevant and similar types of cases and judicial proceedings in databases. Thus, AI tools simplify legal research as it filters irrelevant information [9].

Document modelling systems also known as document assembling systems based on Expert system search rules in their knowledge databases and apply them in a way by creating own decision tree to come up with required solutions [10].

Apart from examining evidentiary data to find inconspicuous relationships among them, AI also predicts which crime scenes will offer best opportunity of recovering forensic sample. Also, AI will assist in law enforcement with the help of autonomous robots that will become part of our police forces one day [11].

The legal theory explore possibility of creating a specific legal status of AI. Solum analysed two options-a status of a constitutional personhood and a status of trustee. In granting AI as trustee status means administration of certain affairs by AI having appropriate responsibility and capacity. And Constitutional personhood means equality of AI with a human means should depend on other concepts such as emotion, consciousness, intentionality [12].

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

Since it is seen Artificial Intelligence is an emerging global phenomenon so at worldwide level new international laws should be adopted with respect to individual national jurisdictions. Thus, further research to be done in comparative law to protect general values as well as give various national solutions. The fairness problems are pervasive and we should regulate AI driven decisions to reduce unfairness [13]. There is a comprehensive legal framework needed in order to address the issue legal personality of AI systems [14].

The precise research methods employed are not mentioned in specifically. Its main objective is to provide reasoning and analysis on the issue of whether law as an area should be conferred to AI systems.

Due to dearth of research that blends theoretical and practical approaches, the implementation of AI and law research into legal practice is progressing slowly. Legal practice must provide input and assistance, highlighting the importance of conducting research that results in highly developed and functional systems. A great deal of AI-based legal practice systems offers feedback and insights into the requirements knowledge-based systems. Few systems meet the criteria for being considered sophisticated, thus it's crucial to analyse whether tasks can be automated.

Engaging in practical applications holds great discipline within our discipline. Firstly, the valuable feedback that can be derived from real-world practice is essential. This feedback enables us to thoroughly evaluate the achieved research results. Additionally, the valuable guidance for future research endeavours. Secondly, showcasing practical applications serves to enhance the receptiveness of authorities towards providing financial resources for further research [15]. Lastly, the time has come to substantiate the value of Artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal field. It is simply untenable to deny the legal field the benefits of three decades worth of research.

V. CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the world community must reach an agreement to monitor and control the development of artificial intelligence, taking into account all legal aspects and consulting all interested groups. With the help of feedback, we can better evaluate the results. There is currently no national or international legislation. The purpose of strengthening the duties and rights related to artificial intelligence must be thoroughly reviewed before implementation, it must not fulfil the natural rights of freedom and humanity. The Uniform Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Treaties mentions this in Article 12, which states that the person whose computer is programmed - whether natural or legal - is ultimately responsible for all messages sent by the machine. In the near future, it is possible that artificial intelligence will repeat the judgment task in a way that is indistinguishable from humans.

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