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The Evolution of Legal System in India: Harnessing the Power of Artificial Intelligence for Machine Politics in Legal Field of Corporate Lawyer or Litigators

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ABSTRACT

Have you noticed how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is shaking things up in the legal world? It's especially making waves in corporate litigation. Some lawyers are worried about losing their jobs, but let's be real, AI is more like a super helpful sidekick that works with us, not takes our jobs away! The legal field is always looking for ways to get smarter, and AI is here to help with info analysis, research, and giving us advice. Tools like ChatGPT are showing us how AI can speed things up, help us write better, and make our decisions even better. AI is totally changing how lawyers handle the everyday stuff. From digging up case law and checking contracts to looking at documents and guessing what might happen next, AI makes us more productive and saves us time on boring tasks. This means we can focus more on big ideas and talking to our clients. Plus, AI makes it easier for clients to get answers by using chatbots and virtual assistants to handle simple questions and be more available. For example, in contract reviews, AI can spot potential problems, make sure everything's legal, and look at past data to plan for the future. Even though some people are worried about AI, it's important to remember that learning how to use it is the best way to handle its impact. Lawyers who use AI in their work can make their jobs better, run things more smoothly, and even beat out more experienced lawyers. In fact, AI can even give younger or less experienced lawyers access to insights that were once only for the big shots! To really shine with AI tools like ChatGPT, you've got to be a whiz at crafting great prompts and understanding what the AI spits out. This is where being a sharp thinker and planning ahead comes in handy, especially in the legal world.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Copyright, Corporate, Litigators, Virtual assistance

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I. INTRODUCTION

The transformative impact of artificial intelligence on the evolving world. Although lawyers may face challenges in certain areas, the true significance of this technology lies in its potential to enhance the practice of law across various fields, at the core, it's engaged in the fundamental process of information gathering, analysis, and legal expertise application. Subsequently, it delivers this information to the clients. Consequently, any tools that facilitate these steps will undoubtedly influence the legal practice. What is intriguing to us is that it is not that artificial intelligence is going to replace lawyers. The emergence of AI-assisted legal professionals poses a potential threat to the traditional legal profession. Consequently, it is imperative that we consider the implications of this shift and take proactive measures to safeguard our interests. ChatGPT is seriously one of the coolest things happening in artificial intelligence right now! which has achieved unprecedented success as the most successful launch of a technology product in history. As a natural language interface, It offers a seamless and user-friendly experience. Its rapid engagement with millions of users has demonstrated its utility and power across various sectors, including legal tasks such as litigation and corporate consultancy.

To the other instance Artificial Intelligence (AI) is not intended to replace lawyers, but rather to enhance their work by automating routine tasks. By doing so, AI enables lawyers to concentrate on the strategic aspects of their legal practice. These reports indicate a significant increase in productivity resulting from the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) by lawyers. AI assists in various aspects of legal practice, including legal research, contract analysis, documentary review, and case outcome prediction., Artificial intelligence (AI) tools are revolutionizing document creation, enabling lawyers to utilize AI for tasks such as writing summaries, generating templates, and making modifications. AI-powered research platforms can swiftly analyze extensive data, providing lawyers with the necessary insights in a timely manner. This enables them to offer more efficient and expedited advice to clients. Additionally, virtual assistance and AI chatbots are available 24/7 to enhance client support. By handling straightforward tasks and client inquiries, lawyers can concentrate on more intricate matters. Contract analysis is another domain where artificial intelligence demonstrates its capabilities. It can identify potential issues more swiftly and ensure compliance, thereby expediting the review process and enabling more predictive analysis through the analysis of historical data. Artificial Intelligence (AI) can accurately credit cases outcomes with up to 90% precision, enabling lawyers to develop more effective strategies. Additionally, AI assists in setting fees and negotiating deals, thereby enhancing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of legal work. And guess what? The future of law is looking super promising with AI! By diving into these

cool technologies, lawyers can really level up their services, work smarter, and keep up with the ever-changing legal world.

II. IS THE FUTURE OF LAWYER CHALLENGING DUE TO AI OR THE ASSISTING BY AI

In essence, numerous lawyers in the present context are apprehensive about the potential displacement of their professions by artificial intelligence (AI). They fear that clients may no longer require their services, or that the negotiation of fees will become more challenging, necessitating the adoption of more competitive pricing strategies for their outdated offerings in the face of AI advancements. It is evident that the lawyer is not likely to lose any of the scenarios they are concerned about, as AI is not expected to revolutionize the legal field. However, they will likely lose their current job to another lawyer who possesses the expertise to effectively utilize AI. To secure their future in the evolving legal landscape, lawyers should embrace the adoption of AI and acquire the necessary skills to operate it proficiently. This will render them indispensable, as a human who can skillfully utilize AI can produce exceptionally high-quality work, leading to increased productivity and efficiency. The potential of AI in the legal field is truly transformative. The most significant advantage of artificial intelligence (AI) lies in its ability to level the playing field for senior and highly skilled lawyers. Previously, these professionals could charge exorbitant fees due to their extensive knowledge and experience. However, the advent of AI has effectively eliminated this disparity. Lawyers can now access similar knowledge and insights by simply typing in the appropriate prompts. Consequently, lawyers who possess the proficiency to utilize AI tools are now in a position to compete on a more equal footing. In the current scenario, ChatGPT stands out as the most prominent AI tool that lawyers can leverage. Even legal professionals attempt to utilize only ChatGPT. For instance, if two individuals utilize the same shared GPT, they may not achieve identical results due to the varying prompts employed by everyone. Consequently, the focus will shift towards the quality of analysis as a lawyer, enabling them to enhance their critical thinking abilities. Lawyers can make better judgment calls regarding what would be preferable for their clients. Additionally, their understanding of psychology enables them to provide more effective prompts to AI, resulting in improved outcomes. Furthermore, regardless of the quality of your language, AI can rectify grammatical errors and enhance communication clarity. However, it is crucial to maintain clarity in your legal strategy to compete effectively with senior lawyers. Consequently, the advantages of AI are evident, and lawyers are no longer confined to merely writing or content creation. As AI undergoes significant transformation, it not only assists lawyers with scripts, descriptions, and plans but also enables them to leverage AI for the advancement of future technology.

III. IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) TOWARDS ARTISTIC WORK UNDER COPYRIGHT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is poised to significantly impact the employment landscape of artists, potentially leading to job displacement. While the extent of this impact remains uncertain, it is undeniable that AI is already present and has raised a multitude of ethical and legal concerns. Should artificial intelligence (AI) be granted the ability to acquire copyright ownership over the creations it generates? What are the potential implications of this situation, and if artificial intelligence does not possess copyright ownership, who would? Additionally, what ethical considerations arise when training AI models using copyrighted material? Empowering them to create novel artistic works that closely emulate the style of human artists?

Therefore, the answer is no.

Currently, under the existing copyright law, an artificial intelligence (AI) cannot hold copyright on any work that it produces. This is because copyright is exclusively reserved for human authors under the current copyright act. The sole criterion for obtaining copyright protection is the creation of an original work of authorship. Courts have consistently interpreted the term “authorship” to encompass only human authors. In essence, this case revolves around a notable incident known as the “Monkey Selfie Case” involving Naruto versus Slater. In this case, a monkey inadvertently gained access to a photographer’s camera and pressed the shutter button, capturing a photograph of itself. The organization involved in the case attempted to litigate the matter, asserting that the monkey was the actual author of the photograph and not the photographer. Consequently, they argued that the monkey possessed certain rights to the image. However, the court, with near-unanimous support, denied their claims. No entity other than a human being can hold a copyright and be considered the author under the Copyright Act. Therefore, the answer to the question posed is no. Can a computer be considered a human being? Computers are not considered human beings currently. As an additional concern, is it necessary for a work to be considered copyrightable if it is minimal in terms of creativity and expression? There is a specific threshold that must be met for a work to be considered copyrightable, indicating a minimum level of creativity required. However, there is also significant concern regarding the training methods of artificial intelligence (AI). Several instances have emerged where AI trained on the data sets of specific authors or painters demonstrates remarkable proficiency in replicating their artistic styles and generating new works in that original author’s style. While it is generally not possible to copyright a particular artistic style, individual works of expression can be copyrighted. Nevertheless, the ethical, legal, and fair implications of

training AI using data sets that include copyrighted works are complex. It is evident that most AI systems are largely ineffective until they have been trained on extensive data sets, which often involve the scraping of substantial portions of the internet containing copyrighted material. Consequently, this practice raises concerns about potential copyright infringement. When you're using someone else's work and moving it from one part of the internet to a dataset, it might seem like copyright infringement, but that doesn't mean the analysis stops there. Sometimes, even if something looks like copyright infringement at first glance, you might have a fair use defense. And guess what? There are a couple of cases that are like this, where people are thinking about taking the internet and building huge data sets. These data sets could serve as the foundation for the fair use defense employed by researchers in the creation of these extensive data sets and the subsequent training of AI models.

Although AI-generated content can be copyrighted, there are specific criteria that determine the extent to which human input has been incorporated into the AI-generated work. The extent of human involvement determines the level of human creativity that can be copyrighted. Just so you know, the part of the work that gets its start with AI isn't protected by copyright... Consequently, when seeking copyright protection, it is the author's responsibility to inform the corporate office about the portions created by human beings and the portions created by artificial intelligence. The resulting registration will incorporate this information.

IV. FAVOURING IN FIELD OF LEGAL KNOWLEDG DERIVED FROM PROMPTS

Artificial intelligence (AI) functions as an exceptionally intelligent assistant that continuously learns from the data it processes. However, if the data originates from a legal system with a history of disproportionately targeting specific groups, the AI lacks the capability to automatically rectify or eliminate these biases. Conversely, it may intensify those patterns. For instance, in 2016, a tool known as COMPAS faced significant criticism. The predictive model was employed to assess the likelihood of an individual reoffending. However, it disproportionately flagged Black defendants as "high-risk" compared to white defendants, even when the actual risk was not elevated. This phenomenon is not indicative of malevolent intent on the part of the AI but rather a reflection of the biased data upon which it was trained, akin to a distorted mirror reflecting an inaccurate image. Furthermore, the construction of these systems poses a significant risk. If developers fail to exercise due diligence, they may inadvertently incorporate factors such as zip codes or past arrests, which could inadvertently correlate with race or income. This oversight can lead to the creation of biased outcomes. If legal professionals or judges treat artificial intelligence as infallible without conducting thorough scrutiny, they

may inadvertently make decisions that lack fairness. There have been instances where judges excessively relied on AI risk assessments, resulting in rulings that appeared unjust, such as imposing harsher penalties based on a person's residence rather than their actions. Many of these AI tools operate in a manner that is opaque, rendering it challenging for users to comprehend the decision-making processes behind them. This lack of transparency hinders the identification and rectification of potential issues. Consequently, new regulations, such as the European Union's AI Act enacted in 2024, advocate for increased transparency to enable the detection and mitigation of biases before they cause harm. However, it is not entirely negative news. If we employ artificial intelligence effectively by providing it with clean, balanced data, ensuring fairness, and maintaining human oversight, it has the potential to contribute to a more equitable legal system. Legal research tools such as LexisNexis can significantly enhance the efficiency of legal professionals by facilitating the comprehensive analysis of case law. When utilized effectively, these tools can minimize human error and expedite the research process. Even seemingly straightforward tasks, such as contract scanning or evidence organization, are less susceptible to bias when the data is robust and reliable.

V. CAPABILITY OF AI TO MAINTAIN CONFIDENTIALITY

The attorney-client privilege is a fundamental principle that safeguards the confidentiality of communications between clients and their attorneys. It enables clients to confide in their legal representatives without fear of their information being disclosed publicly. When artificial intelligence (AI) is integrated into various processes, such as analyzing case documents, predicting outcomes, or drafting contracts, there is a potential risk of sensitive information being compromised if the system lacks robust security measures. For instance, if a law firm utilizes an AI tool hosted on a third-party server (such as certain cloud-based legal software), the client's data may be stored or processed in an external location beyond the firm's direct control. If the server is compromised or the provider fails to implement stringent security measures, confidential information could be compromised. In 2020, a significant data breach at a legal technology company resulted in the exposure of case files for thousands of clients, demonstrating that this scenario is not merely hypothetical. So basically, as just a heads-up about another potential risk: how AI manages data internally. Some AI systems "learn" by storing and analyzing everything they process. So, if a lawyer inputs client info into a poorly designed AI tool, it might save that data in a way that could be accessed later—maybe even used to train the AI further. Could you envision your private case details inadvertently aiding the AI in providing advice to another individual? Furthermore, if the AI's developers fail to adequately anonymize personal information, sensitive data could potentially fall into the wrong

hands. In other domains, such as healthcare, instances have surfaced where AI training data was not fully anonymized. Consequently, it is plausible that legal technology could encounter similar lapses.

Furthermore, the human element plays a crucial role. If legal professionals or their teams lack training in secure AI usage, such as uploading client files to untrusted and unvetted applications, potential risks can arise swiftly. Even seemingly innocuous actions, like utilizing a chatbot AI to summarize a case, can pose significant risks if the tool is not designed with legal confidentiality in mind. Certain free or consumer-grade artificial intelligence (AI) tools may inadvertently share data with third parties or lack encryption measures. But still, it's not all bad news! We can totally handle these risks if we use AI wisely. Law firms can stick to trustworthy, secure AI tools that are specifically made for legal work, like those with end-to-end encryption and strict data policies. Plus, they can keep sensitive data on local servers instead of the cloud or at least use providers with top-notch security certifications. Regular audits, clear data-handling rules, and training staff to use AI responsibly are super important. Some firms even anonymize client data before feeding it into AI systems, so there's no personal info at stake. Many artificial intelligence (AI) systems operate in a manner that is opaque, rendering it difficult for even legal professionals who utilize them to comprehend their data processing mechanisms. When an AI tool analyzes sensitive documents, it may transmit data to external servers or APIs without the user's knowledge. For instance, certain chatbot-based legal AI tools may route queries through unsecured channels or share data with third-party services for processing. If a legal professional is unaware of the destination of the data, they cannot guarantee its safety. This lack of transparency hinders the ability to ensure that the tool adheres to attorney-client privilege. In essence, yes, it is possible to create vulnerabilities when AI is not used judiciously. The combination of third-party platforms, data-intensive AI systems, human errors, and opaque technology can pose significant risks. However, with the appropriate tools, stringent practices, and a commitment to maintaining human oversight, these risks can be effectively managed. Essentially, it is about treating AI as a powerful yet somewhat intrusive assistant.

VI. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) REQUIRES HUMAN ASSISTANCE IN THE LEGAL DOMAIN

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized the legal industry by streamlining processes and automating tasks that previously consumed significant time and resources for lawyers. One notable application of AI is document review, a fundamental aspect of litigation, corporate

transactions, and regulatory compliance. Advanced algorithms employed by tools such as Luminance and Kira Systems enable the rapid scanning of contracts, the identification of critical clauses, and the highlighting of potential risks. For instance, a 500-page merger agreement can be processed by AI in minutes, whereas a human lawyer may require several days to complete the same task. A 2018 study demonstrated that AI tools can review legal agreements with an accuracy of 94%, surpassing the accuracy of human lawyers (85%) and completing the task in seconds rather than hours. Legal research, a time-consuming task, has also undergone significant transformation. Platforms such as ROSS Intelligence and LexisNexis employ artificial intelligence to meticulously analyze vast volumes of case law, statutes, and precedents, providing accurate and precise results based on natural language queries. Instead of sifting through endless documents, lawyers can ask, “What’s the precedent for trademark disputes in California?” and get a tailored answer instantly. This saves time and lets lawyers focus on strategy. Predictive analytics, a field where artificial intelligence (AI) forecasts case outcomes by analyzing historical legal precedents, offers significant advantages. Tools such as Blue J Legal can estimate the likelihood of success in tax disputes or contract cases with an accuracy of 80-90%. This data-driven approach empowers lawyers to provide informed advice to clients regarding settlement or litigation strategies. Beyond the courtroom, AI is democratizing access to legal services. Chatbots like Do Not Pay assist individuals in drafting demand letters, contesting parking tickets, and navigating small claims court without the need for legal representation. By 2023, these tools had facilitated the resolution of millions of legal issues, demonstrating AI’s potential to provide equitable access to justice for those who may not be able to afford traditional legal services.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is not yet capable of assuming complete control, which is why the argument that it “always requires human assistance” holds significant weight. The legal system is inherently complex, human-centric, and replete with ambiguous areas that AI encounters difficulties in comprehending and addressing. Initially, legal language is often intentionally ambiguous. Terms such as “reasonable” or “due diligence” lack fixed definitions and can vary based on context, jurisdiction, or even the judge’s disposition. Artificial intelligence (AI) possesses the ability to discern patterns in the way courts have interpreted these terms. However, it lacks the capacity to fully comprehend the intricacies of a specific case. For instance, a poorly drafted contract may render an AI tool incapable of comprehending its intricacies, resulting in the omission of crucial information. A comprehensive analysis conducted in 2021 on AI contract review tools revealed instances where these tools encountered difficulties in interpreting non-standard agreements, necessitating human intervention to rectify the situation.

Furthermore, the ethical dimension of law is paramount. Lawyers are not merely rule-followers; they engage in moral decision-making. Should a lawyer accept a case that is legally sound but morally ambiguous? How does one reconcile a client's demands with principles of fairness and justice? Artificial intelligence lacks the capacity to discern right from wrong. While it possesses the capability to analyze numerical data and predict the outcome of a case, it lacks the ability to assess whether pursuing a specific strategy aligns with a client's values or the broader societal benefit. For instance, in the realm of criminal law, a defense attorney may advocate for a plea bargain based on the unique circumstances of their client, rather than solely relying on data—a decision that AI cannot discern. Strategic thinking is another human strength. Litigation and negotiation are not solely concerned with facts; they require the ability to read the situation, anticipate the actions of opponents, and know when to adapt one's approach. Artificial Intelligence (AI) can provide a statistical analysis of a case's strengths but determining whether to settle a lawsuit or proceed to trial often relies on intangible factors such as a client's risk tolerance and public perception. These decisions are inherently human, influenced by experience and intuition. Law is also profoundly personal. Clients seek not only answers but also empathy and trust. A family navigating a divorce or a business owner confronting bankruptcy requires a lawyer who listens, reassures, and comprehends their apprehensions. While AI can draft divorce agreements or identify financial risks, it lacks the capacity to provide solace or establish the rapport that fosters client loyalty. A 2022 survey revealed that most clients place a high value on their lawyer's ability to establish a rapport with them, surpassing their legal expertise. Finally, there is accountability. If AI makes an error, such as misinterpreting a clause or generating a fictitious case citation, the lawyer utilizing it is held responsible. A 2023 incident in New York, where a lawyer was disciplined for submitting AI-generated citations that were not valid, illustrates the necessity for humans to verify AI's work. Courts and clients anticipate that real individuals will assume responsibility, not algorithms.

VII. THE COLLABORATIVE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

The synergy between artificial intelligence (AI) and human expertise is where the magic truly occurs. AI assumes the responsibility of handling the intricate details, such as document sorting, data analysis, and trend identification. Meanwhile, lawyers concentrate on the broader aspects of the legal process, including argument formulation, client counseling, and strategic decision-making. Major law firms, such as DLA Piper, have effectively incorporated artificial intelligence (AI) into their operations. This approach has resulted in a significant reduction in

due diligence time, potentially by up to 50%, while simultaneously ensuring that human lawyers remain in control of the interpretation of results and the provision of client advice Plus, smaller companies get a boost too! AI tools open up doors to cool stuff that used to be exclusive to the big names.

This partnership transcends mere efficiency; it is fundamentally focused on achieving superior outcomes. Artificial intelligence (AI) can identify potential risks that a fatigued lawyer may overlook, such as concealed liabilities within a contract. However, human judgment is essential in determining the appropriate course of action regarding this information—whether to renegotiate the terms, withdraw from the case, or proceed with the litigation. In the courtroom, while AI may provide insights into a judge’s probable ruling, a lawyer’s persuasive communication and storytelling abilities ultimately determine the outcome. The future holds the potential for significant advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), particularly in the realm of language models and reasoning capabilities. Companies like XAI are actively developing tools that enhance AI’s ability to comprehend context and provide nuanced responses. These advancements could further streamline legal work processes. However, certain attributes, such as empathy, ethical reasoning, and the capacity to navigate interpersonal relationships, will likely persist as uniquely human characteristics for the foreseeable future. Regulation will also shape the coexistence of AI and humans within the legal framework. For instance, the EU’s AI Act, enacted in 2024, categorizes legal AI as high-risk, necessitating stringent human oversight to mitigate errors and bias. Bar associations are establishing analogous standards, ensuring that lawyers remain accountable for the outputs generated by AI. These frameworks reinforce the notion that AI serves as a tool, not a substitute for human judgement.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The future of artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal field holds significant promise for substantial advancements. Companies are developing tools that enhance language models and reasoning capabilities, enabling the streamlining of tasks such as document analysis, case research, and contract drafting. These innovations will enhance efficiency, allowing lawyers to concentrate on more value-added work. However, uniquely human skills empathy, ethical reasoning, and relationship navigation—will remain irreplaceable, ensuring that AI serves as a supportive tool rather than a substitute for legal professionals. Regulatory frameworks, such as the European Union’s AI Act of 2024 and guidelines from bar associations, will further define this coexistence by classifying legal AI as high-risk and mandating strict human oversight to mitigate errors and biases. These regulations emphasize the importance of accountability,

ensuring that lawyers remain responsible for AI-generated outputs. As AI continues to evolve, its integration into legal practice will depend on balancing technological efficiency with human judgment, guided by robust ethical and regulatory standards. This synergy will redefine legal work, enhance productivity while preserve the human-centric values that are fundamental to the profession.
