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The Impact of AI and Machine learning in the Legal Profession

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ABSTRACT

Technology is advancing significantly, and the idea of artificial intelligence (AI) has been at the centre of these developments. Machine learning powers the majority of artificial intelligence systems, while some of them also rely on a straightforward set of rules to analyse data. In terms of the methods used to function within the ecosystem, the Indian legal industry has gone a long way. Students and professionals alike must continuously choose courses that will advance their subject-specific and technical skills. A multidimensional approach is essential rather than adhering to a unidimensional one since it aids in broadening one's perspectives. Artificial intelligence has the ability to change how people interact with one another. It modifies how people interact with one another, with the digital world, at work, and with other socioeconomic institutions.

Artificial Intelligence comes with extremely great advantages helping legal professionals to take due diligence while doing documentation and research work, for instance, a few years back a student of law and legal professional needed to buy huge volumes of the All-India Reporter, Supreme Court Cases Reporters, etc. for their research work and presently we with the help of AI can get reportable judgments and orders in few clicks. The question is about the implementation of Artificial Intelligence as judges or as attorneys or solicitors at the court of law. The paper will discuss the good as well as some bad impacts of the present and future implementation of Artificial Intelligence in legal education and the legal judicial system, by providing the best possible alternatives and solutions to the problems that come across in the implementation of AI. What are the prevailing applications of AI in the law (i.e., what can machines actually do)? And what, if any, are the limitations of AI in relation to the practice of law (i.e., will computers continue to evolve, develop, learn, and engage in increasingly challenging and nuanced professional legal undertakings)? These are essentially the two questions that come to mind. The paper discusses the answers to these questions with the help of different aspects.

Keywords: *Big Data, Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Computing, Machine Learning, Decision-Making, Legal Industry.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is fundamentally altering how people interact with one another, and the relationship between AI and law is becoming more and more integrated. With the development of new technologies, new models, and conceptual frameworks, artificial intelligence has given legal education a new lease on life. Machine learning, human-computer collaboration, cross-border integration, group intelligence sharing, and free manoeuvring are just a few of the new aspects that have arisen. The world and the way we live in it will undergo a fundamental transformation as a result of artificial intelligence's quick growth. "Machine learning" refers to an algorithm's or piece of software's capacity to pick up new skills from data and adjust as they go.[3] One use of machine learning is natural language processing, where the computer learns to understand words rather than computer code. Examples of this kind of technology include Apple's "Siri" and Amazon's "Alexa." Basically, "deep learning" is a method used with machine learning tools that try to make it possible for robots and autonomous systems to learn from examples. Deep learning gives the machine a model to analyse samples and deduces patterns for the solution of future problems rather than giving it a set of predetermined instructions. When all of the aforementioned elements are used in harmony, AI will be able to process a given command and provide the desired result.[4]

There is a need to promote the revolution of learning and the development of present-era liberal arts and most importantly the area of legal studies. It is important that the development of legal studies must adhere to the "three basic principles" of staying on the right track while innovating, using the right values to influence people's thinking, and using category-based approaches, as well as concentrating on the "three key drivers" of optimizing the disciplines, raising the calibre of the courses, and developing new models. Legal information and procedures are now digital and Internet-based thanks to artificial intelligence and rule of law initiatives. As a result, new types of judicial processes have evolved, including virtual courts, e-courts, and the live-streaming of the different constitutional courts.[5] Law, justice, law enforcement, and legal services now have some level of automation and intelligence thanks to the growth of legal big data analysis and the appearance of legal robots.

For several hundred years, from wheels to the steam-powered engine to the computer, technology has enhanced human activities. These technological developments altered the roles that people performed and increased their potential. People have to retrain themselves in order

[3] Thomson Reuters, Ready or Not: Artificial Intelligence and Corporate Legal Departments 4 (2017).
[4] Peter Yeoh, *Artificial Intelligence: Accelerator or Panacea for Financial Crime?* 26 (2) JFC 634, 646 (2019).
[5] Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India, (2018) 10 SCC 639.

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to use the technology. New positions were established while others vanished. Technology has also increased the value of human characteristics and abilities. What are the prevailing applications of AI in the law (i.e., what can machines actually do)? And what, if any, are the limitations of AI in relation to the practice of law (i.e., will computers continue to evolve, develop, learn, and engage in increasingly challenging and nuanced professional legal undertakings)? These are essentially the two questions that come to mind. The paper discusses the answers to these questions with the help of different aspects.

(A) Background

The application of predictive AI in the legal profession is now less prevalent and a bit more sophisticated. One way to apply predictive AI is to input court judgments so that the AI can forecast the result of future legal disputes[6] which some or the other way opens the room for the law students in the classroom studying law to implement the legal principle into facts of the case through the use of the software and get numerous possible solutions in a legal dispute which will further open the room for discussion and more innovative solutions through the classroom with the use of the artificial intelligence. For the time being and for the foreseeable future, only some of the cognitive processes performed by humans can be approximated, surpassed, or improved upon by computers thanks to present AI capabilities. At this time, we can confidently state that AI does not now have the capacity and most likely won't acquire it in the next two to three decades in order to provide clients with advice, appear in court, and respond to a specific client's priorities and subjective demands.[7]

The use of technology in law firms has many different facets. There are many creative and effective ways to do better than the usual amount of people required. Jordan Bigda presents numerous reasons why robots and artificially intelligent software might very well be the future of law in The Legal Profession: From Humans to Robots.[8] Bigda outlines three effects of AI on legal firms that demonstrate the potential use of this approach. She begins by outlining how these electronic procedures offer streamlined and affordable legal services. Second, we often only witness associate-level tasks performed by artificial intelligence. Thirdly, whether companies should stop paying for associates or paralegals is a continuing issue for this significant transition. There are advantages and disadvantages to using AI in legal firms, but it

[6] Matthew Hutson, Artificial Intelligence Prevails at Predicting Supreme Court Decisions https://www.science.org/content/article/artificial-intelligence-prevails-predicting-supreme-court-decisions (last visited Jan. 01, 2023).

[7] Gravett WH, *Is the Dawn of the Robot Lawyer upon us? The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Future of Lawyers* 23(1) PELJ/PER (2020).

[8] Bigda, Jordan, *The Legal Profession: From Humans to Robots*." JHTL (2018).

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is crucial to understand that these organizations are always figuring out how to best employ it. Legal analysis and strategy accounted for the majority of lawyers' time across all categories (27% and 28.5%, respectively).[9] Technology-assisted review, which organizes, analyses, and searches vast and varied data sets for e-discovery or other record-intensive investigations, is the most advanced application of technology in the practice of law,[10] the same is discussed in below.

Some of the present Software

Kira is a type of artificial intelligence (AI) for the law that is used for contract evaluation, analysis, or competent management. Kira may reduce the possibility of mistakes, facilitate quicker deal-making, speed up the process, and ultimately boost value while satisfying the needs of the client and the lawyer. Businesses may utilize Kira to quickly gather a solid foundation of evidence for a case. This would improve the process of reaching a settlement for both parties of a lawsuit. An artificially intelligent lawyer named "*Ross*" is described as assisting real lawyers with their studies. Lawyers can now concentrate on guiding clients. Ross is built on IBM's "Watson" technology, which enables it to respond to queries in natural language. The capability of Ross to update its work and pick up fresh information supplied is one advantage. Watson would effectively change the information instantly when a lawyer wants to make sure that fresh case information is being updated. For the sake of their clients, law firms should be ready for change and encourage its usage. AI is unable to analyse instances and apply new laws. Ross and Kira, however, make it feasible to substitute some of the jobs in an effective manner. To begin with, you must program these technological systems with all relevant legal data, including statutes and case law.[11] Ross not only performs the task of legal research but also helps with the drafting of the research memos. *CARA* is another program that provides summaries of the law and research memos.[12]

Numerous options exist for legal professionals and students to use AI. These are some of the current applications of AI in law, as a recent industry guide listed: Digital signatures, contract management, legal and matter management, contract due diligence, job management, legal analytics, expertise automation, title review, and lease abstracts are some of the terms used in contracts.[13] Artificial intelligence is also being used more and more frequently in court and agency activities that rely on computer software to evaluate massive amounts of data for things

[9] Dana Remus & Frank Levy, *Can Robots Be Lawyers? Computers, Lawyers, and the Practice of Law*, 30 GEO. J. LEGAL ETHICS 501, 506–07 (2017).
[10] John O. McGinnis and Russell G. Pearce, *The Great Disruption: How Machine Intelligence Will Transform the Role of Lawyers in the Delivery of Legal Services* 82 FLR 6, 3042, (2014).
[11] Alarie, Benjamin, et al., *How Artificial Intelligence Will Affect the Practice of Law*, 68 UTLJ, (2018).
[12] Allison Arden Besunder*, Not Your Parents' Robo*t, APR NYSTBJ 20,90 (Westlaw) (2018).
[13] Keith Mullen, *Artificial Intelligence: Shiny Object? Speeding Train?*, RPTE EREPORT (2018).

like predictive policing, and establishing bail and one such example of such software is *Compass*.[14] In order to make better judgments in the five to seven minutes for each case that he was given, a judge for a juvenile court utilized IBM's Watson technology to evaluate data for juvenile offenders and to write a multi-page report for each offender.[15] This technology is also used to prepare preliminary responses to court complaints.[16]

Aletras and Colleagues developed a program that textually examined judgments from the European Court of Human Rights involving the infringement of human rights in order to find patterns within the opinions. The computer recognized these patterns and, on average, was 79% accurate in predicting the outcome of examples given to it in a structured style. It is possible for a computer system to "examine prior data to produce rules that are generalizable in the future"[17] using machine learning. Using AI as an adjudicating officer in ADR might therefore represent a significant overhaul of India's legal system.

II. CHALLENGES

The development of versatile professionals with "artificial intelligence + law" skills faces a number of challenges in the age of AI, including the unclear positioning of the professional development objective, the inadequacy of teachers with expertise in both artificial intelligence and law, and the absence of interdisciplinary integrated curriculum systems. Artificial intelligence technology offers a broad variety of applications and may be applied in all areas of the legal profession, greatly enhancing society's ease. To prepare professionals who can meet the needs of the new era, legal education must grow adaptable individuals who not only possess the capacity for legal thinking and application but also possess the capacity for the analysis and use of artificial intelligence technology. A legal professional who is unfamiliar with or only has a basic knowledge of artificial intelligence technology cannot utilize that technology to create an artificial intelligence model that not only complies with the interpretation of le but also expresses legal issues and understands legal norms correctly. The development of exceptional individuals who are morally cultivated and capable of critical thought is the aim of higher education, which truly demonstrates its essential values. Artificial intelligence's potential in higher education is limited. When artificial intelligence is used in the sphere of higher education, it cannot infringe upon its essential principles, much less prevent the achievement of

[14] Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar, *A Simpler World: On Pruning Risks and Harvesting Fruits in an Orchard of Whispering Algorithms*, 51 U.C. DAVIS L. REV. 27, 35 (2017).
[15] Iria Giuffrida, Fredric Lederer & Nicolas Vermerys, *A Legal Perspective on the Trials and Tribulations of AI: How Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things, Smart Contracts, and Other Technologies Will Affect the Law*, 68 CASE W. RES. L. REV. 747, 752 (2018).
[16] Ibid.
[17] Harry Surden, *Machine Learning and Law*, 89 WLR 87, 105 (2014).

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its purpose.

(A) Decision-making

Humans often utilize combined prediction and judgment when making decisions, but historically, these two processes have been viewed as being merged into a single phase. AI enables the decoupling of decision-making but merely executes the "prediction" stage. Because AI doesn't carry out the "judgment" stage, the significance of human judgment increases. To decide what should be done with the forecasts, people must use their discretion. When it comes to the job of a lawyer, judgment is the ability to select an option from a variety of options that will benefit the client or at the very least be less destructive to them. Judgment is multifaceted and requires the synthesis of a variety of inputs, frequently both legal and non-legal, employing a variety of human abilities including experience, empathy, and creativity.[18] Since it leads to the examination of implications for the client, the judgment also includes an ethical dimension (moral judgment). It is crucial to recognize the flaws in human reasoning, including those of attorneys, that could be criticized on such a variety of grounds.

Since little or poor-quality data may cause its predictions to be inaccurate, machine learning depends on having access to sufficient amounts of data to create predictions.[19] Further, there lies a lack of transparency, transparency is a major part of the adjudication and evaluation process. For instance, a decision made by the AI needs to challenge, for the same it is necessary to know the loopholes in the matter concerned. Without transparency, the further automatically gets exhausted due to the non-awareness of the loopholes.

May Increase Bias rather than eliminate it.

It is essential to realize that artificial intelligence has limitations depending on the data inputs it gets and the people who work to construct it since it needs the training to learn how to see patterns and do its job. The data accessed gave algorithms the chance to incorporate sexism and gender stereotypes into their outcomes, as was the case when Amazon discovered that its new hiring system checked resumes for references to the "Women's Club" and decided that such references were factors against a favourable hiring decision.[20] Because of how the computer learns, the feedback loop that arises from making judgments based on biased data can perpetuate prejudice, and inherent biases intensify existing issues and project them into the future, thereby

[18] David Luban and Michael Millemann, *Good Judgment: Ethics Teaching in Dark Times*, 9(1) GJLE 31 (1995).
[19] Agrawal, Gans and Thomas C Redman, *If Your Data is Bad, Your Machine Learning Tools are Useless*, HBL https://hbr.org/2018/04/if-your-data-is-bad-your-machine-learning-tools-are-useless (last visited Jan. 01, 2023).
[20] Nicole Lewis, Will AI Remove Hiring Bias?, SHRM (23-01-2023), https://www.shrm.org/resourcesandtools/hr-topics/talent-acquisition/pages/will-ai-remove-hiring-bias-hr-technology.aspx (last visited Jan. 01, 2023).

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amplifying the harm. Here, lies the issue of transparency in the machine learning algorithms as a major group of people will not understand the manner the AI reaches to its results or conclusion.

Recently, a test named the Implicit Association test and there it was found that machine learning learns stereotyped biases as easily as others.[21] Here it was discovered that names connected to European Americans were more frequently connected to good traits than those connected to African Americans. They also confirmed the observation that women's names and descriptions are more frequently connected with family than with careers and with the arts than with the sciences. The researchers issue a warning against employing these artificial intelligence tools to maintain cultural prejudices that may lead to biased results. "Blindness to bias is a fundamental flaw in the technology, and fairness is not embedded." Fairness is not mathematically quantifiable, mathematics is the base of the artificial intelligence, and the inability to quantify the fairness remains a challenge.

(B) Privacy: a major concern

The artificial intelligence act as fuel that is both cheap and plentiful for the "Internet Revolution," a worldwide, highly inventive, and "Digital Society" dependent society.[22] The potential for cyber-attacks increases when more documents are posted to the AI since such material may be readily stolen or exploited. At the end of the day, artificial intelligence is a piece of software that, with just a little damage, may not be able to repair, and may cause a tremendous problem. Therefore, even if AI has demonstrated that it is error-free, it cannot ensure that the system will not violate the right of the user. The communication between a lawyer and his client is very confidential and the details shared are too crucial and personal, the breach of the same through any medium put a threat of the violation of privacy which in the present day is a fundamental right.[23] Further, the critical national infrastructure will face serious security challenges as a result of artificial intelligence's ability to collect, store, and analyse vast quantities of personal information. There are cases that involve information that is very crucial to the security of the nation, especially where the dispute is between the governments, matters related to terrorism, and matters related to armed forces. In the present day we have and the only ultimate solution of using the different techniques of end-to-end data encryption and protection[24] but there has special scrutinization in maintaining the security and the privacy.

[21] Aylin Caliskan, Joanna J. Bryson & Arbind Narayanan, *Semantics Derived Automatically from Language Corpora Contain Human-Like Biases*, 356 SCIENCE 183, 183 (2017).
[22] Graciela Chichilnisky, *The Knowledge Revolution*, 7 J. INT. TRADE ECON. DEV. 39–54 (1998).
[23] KS Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1.
[24] Z. Á. MANN, E. SALANT, M. SURRIDGE, D. AYED, J. BOYLE, M. HEISEL, A. METZGER, P. MUNDT:

III. THE WAY FORWARD

This section provides a quick overview of six domains where machine intelligence will soon have a significant impact: **(1)** discovery; **(2)** legal research; **(3)** document creation; **(4)** the creation of briefs and memoranda; **(5)** adjudication in the legal disputes and **(6)** the prognostication of case results. Robotics can act as an instructor, imparting the conceptual, enduring, repeating, and straightforward narrative knowledge of the law and artificial intelligence technology. Legal education can include online and offline courses as well as studying before, during, and after the class using artificial intelligence technologies. Learning is more comfortable since students may quickly access pertinent learning resources whenever and wherever they are simply turning on their laptops or mobile phones. The development of adaptable "artificial intelligence + legal" experts will be significantly expedited with the use of artificial intelligence technology.[25] It is obvious that some aspects of judicial work will be performed by technological means in the future, especially in areas where AI systems may be created. In this situation, advanced "branching" and data-searching technologies could already be in use to create vast decision trees that can provide resolutions to conflicts in legal advising and AI systems. There are courts around the world that use computer algorithms to decide for the bail matters. This tool is known as the Risk Assessment Tool and one of the examples of this is COMPASS, this tool basically provides the judge with the risk score for each of the party and the judges ultimately decide whether the person accused should be released on bail or deny the bail under the given ground by the law.

Coming era for adjudication with Artificial Intelligence

In recent decades, AI algorithms—also known as machine-learning algorithms—have evolved for use in a variety of applications, including judicial decision-making. Although many judges have not yet used AI, they are increasingly given the chance to do so. There are benefits and drawbacks to using AI algorithms in the courtroom. The purpose of this discussion in the article is to explain how artificial intelligence is and may be used in judicial decision-making, what risks this implies, and how judges might address or reduce these concerns. In the modern day, judges, attorneys, and legal companies frequently employ artificial intelligence in their research. A fast redressal method raises concerns regarding the AI's decision-making and order-passing abilities. AI may mediate disputes between the parties, which will ultimately lighten the load

SECURE DATA PROCESSING IN THE CLOUD. ADVANCES IN SERVICE-ORIENTED AND CLOUD COMPUTING: WORKSHOPS OF ESOCC 2017, SPRINGER, PP. 149-153, (2018).

[25] Quan, Peipei, *The "New" of Liberal Arts and the "Way (Tao)" of Liberal Arts: Thoughts on the Construction of New Liberal Arts*, 27 Journal of Chongqing University (Social Science Edition) 281-290, (2021).

on the court system and speed up the administration of justice. Alternative conflict resolution has long been seen as a crucial component in delivering justice.[26]

It is unlikely that technology will replace judges given how humans understand law and judgment. However, it's anticipated that AI will help judges make decisions to a greater extent. Understanding the difficulties that occur in this supporting role has ramifications for the efficient use of AI by judges. It is unlikely that AI will ever entirely replace judges since judging is not a solo, automatable process. Deep learning finds patterns in data, whereas analogy-based reasoning[27] is used for adjudication. Similar to administrative law, areas of judicial decision-making where machine learning might be problematic are those where, at least initially, artificial intelligence is used more for forming judgments than just helping them.

Even those with the best of the intentions have hidden prejudices that might manifest themselves while making decisions. On occasion, though, algorithms are presented as tools for unbiased and fair decision-making. However, there are several instances where decision-making algorithms have produced biased results, demonstrating that the idea of algorithmic neutrality is false.[28] The first type of bias is a biased process. This is a bias in the data analysis performed by an algorithm. Biases typically happen in algorithmic processes because human attitudes are included in the algorithm. Even when no one directly makes the choice, there is often some level of human involvement in the process of obtaining at the solution. Humans define the problem and choose what should be predicted by the algorithms before any data are analysed.

The second kind is a sample of skewed data. The precision of the input data impacts how effectively an algorithm predicts. If an algorithm extracts data from a dataset that is not representative of the entire population for whatever reason, it will provide non-representative findings. For instance, records containing missing or erroneous data may have quality problems. The complete dataset could also not accurately reflect the population as a whole or have quality problems that are more common for a protected group as a whole than for others. The third category of algorithmic bias involves data that reflects societal preconceptions. A machine-learning algorithm's training set may include instances of prior systematic discrimination. Therefore, an AI may still have a disproportionate influence or indirectly discriminate even when properly educated with representative data.[29]

[26] K. Srinivas Rao v. D. A. Deepa, (2013) 5 SCC 226.
[27] Cass R. Sunstein, *Of Artificial Intelligence and Legal Reasoning* 8 U. Chicago L. Sch. Roundtable 29 at 29, 31 (2001).
[28] See e.g., JULIA ANGWIN & JEFF LARSON, BIAS IN CRIMINAL RISK SCORES IS MATHEMATICALLY INEVITABLE, ETHICS OF DATA AND ANALYTICS 1 AP (2022).
[29] Solon Barocas & Andrew D. Selbst, *Big Data's Disparate Impact,* 104:3 Cal. L. Rev. 671 at 673–674, (2016).

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The Review and creation of documents assisted by technology.

The most well-known contemporary use of AI in law is the technology Assisted examination of records for discovery.[30] An explosion in the number of possible discoverable documents resulted from the rise of electronically stored information. The manual procedure was no longer workable because of restrictions on the ability of lawyers to analyse cases and client budgets. Technology was used to solve the issue of massive discovery, just as it had itself caused it. This was initially handled using set-based keyword searches employing straightforward keywords or combinations of words, either with or without Boolean operators like "and," "or" and "not." Even the problem of time-consuming review of documents was addressed by the court for instance the court in McConnel Dowell Constructors v Santam[31] it was held manual reviews are too time-consuming and expensive. After this, there was the introduction of the Technology Assisted Review in civil litigation and even the court allowed the use of Technology Assisted Review in several cases even though the parties having an interest in the suit do not give their consent for the same.

In the coming time, the technology with the blend of deep machine learning and artificial intelligence can help in different spheres for example the program can identify the papers that will be most helpful to it in constructing its model or classifier, but the human ultimately needs to code the documents. For drafting papers, lawyers have used precedents—templates—for many years. There is the presence of software that can even draft documents by learning those precedents

Apart from these, the artificial intelligence can be used not only to assist the attorneys and legal professionals to grow but also to amplify their skill sets in order that they are able to discharge their duty and obligation with due diligence. Artificial intelligence is ascending the value chain and approaching the attorney and strategy that are the core, high-value components of what a lawyer performs. While in order to learn something a lawyer has to spend a number of years practicing and studying law, and artificial intelligence by learning the patterns of great attorneys, academicians, and legal professionals can provide predictions of the possible grounds. In regard to adhering to the law, professionals will be able to use "predictions, statistical patterns, and correlations" to aid in their job. Lawyers will be able to submit natural language inquiries into computers using semantic search, and the computers will semantically answer to those requests with information that is immediately pertinent. If one searches for

[30] Shannon Brown, *Peeking Inside the Black Box: A Preliminary Survey of Technology Assisted Review (TAR) and Predictive Coding Algorithms for Ediscovery*, 21 SJTAA 221, (2016).
[31] McConnel Dowell Constructors v. Santam, (2016) VSC 734.

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"assumption of risk," the search may turn up instances when the concept was used without these words. All cases do not have the same precedential weight; instead, it depends on the court, the judge who rules on the case, and the weight that the precedent has accumulated over time. Depending on the type of argument they are used in and the court and judge they are presented to, they may also have varying amounts of weight. As a result, even when using a computer to research precedents, attorneys use their best judgment to apply it.

By automating intake, AI can simplify the client selection process. At a deeper level, it can discover all prospective witnesses and make linkages that a paralegal would miss, as well as develop screening questions to analyse potential conflicts more quickly and effectively.[32] But, the only challenge here Machine learning is used by AI to make a prediction rather than legal reasoning, and in certain cases, that learning is applied to presumptive facts rather than evidence presented at trial. Moreover, in order to adapt quickly to changing circumstances, AI contains the capacity to evaluate, generalize, discriminate, learn from the past, and detect patterns and relationships. Without human oversight, AI may result in an uncontrolled environment and undesirable results. As a result, trustworthy AI requires well-stated ethical goals as well as technically sound and dependable solutions.

We will have new chances to narrow the substantial gap between legal ambitions and reality that today hampers aspirations for justice if society improves the artificially intelligent instruments available for tackling problems of such tremendous legal relevance. Convolutional neural networks and specific expert systems with grafted natural language user interfaces can aid in understanding, make it easier to provide legal advice, and improve an agency's ability to decide what should be regulated. Lastly, the AI can also help in the interpretation of the languages of the courts in its order, judgment, and anything related to litigation which will help the litigants to properly exercise their rights without any hindrance of language, which in India is a major problem (which already is taking place in almost every place). Through expertise or improved organization, machine intelligence may also assist attorneys in increasing the supply of extremely affordable services. In general, low- and middle-income persons who cannot pay the fees lawyers charge have unmet legal requirements across the country. These legal requirements range from filing prenuptial agreements to counselling on small-business issues. Machines can be used by attorneys to create pertinent forms, cutting expenses. In a nutshell, it can interfere that legal aid in the coming day can be afforded by everyone.

[32] Chris Chambers Goodman, *AI/Esq.: Impacts of Artificial Intelligence in Lawyer-Client Rellationship*, 72 OLR 149, (2019).

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IV. Conclusion

In contrast to conventional software, AI needs fundamental fine-tuning and training to develop specialized technical abilities. Any member of the legal profession will benefit from having such a technically proficient staff on their side. As it is humanly impossible to accurately translate and transcribe laws and legislation into codes, functions, as well as commands that a computer perfectly understands and analyses the nuanced contextual comprehension of legal language and delivers perfect output, it is a well-accepted fact that AI cannot replace judges in the court. In every court case, there are unique facts and significant legal issues that must be understood in addition to the legal issues. A decision to rely on such strict technology would never be wise. The Supreme Court noted in I.C. Golak Nath and Ors. v. State of Punjab & Anr[33] that the law is dynamic and alters in response to societal demands. In some way or another, our judicial system uses discretion in a large number of judgments. AI will inevitably produce present results. The Courts pass any decision or judgment that is only humanly conceivable by taking into consideration the values of the society, the subjective characteristics of the parties, and the current social conditions. Technology cannot take the place of moral principles and rational thought. In addition, we think that the use of AI in ADR as a medium for adjudication is a terrific way to help with information gathering and research in the legal field right now. However, no one is aware of the wider question of "whether" and "when" and "to what degree" technology will change the judiciary.

The future prospects of Artificial intelligence and machine learning and the law depend on a number of variables, including technological advancements, lawyers' willingness to learn new technologies and test them out, client and court expectations, other players in the legal market, the degree of regulation (or lack thereof), and the accuracy (or lack thereof) of the particular AI applications in use. A more nuanced view is that although AI may eliminate the need for human attorneys to complete specific phases in the legal process, like litigation, transactions, or advice, AI will not completely replace lawyers. Because so much legal writing is not structured in such a way that can be effectively automated, deploying AI in legal writing will have a modest employment impact on human attorneys. Similar to counselling clients, fact-finding, negotiating, and court appearances and preparation, these activities likewise have poor employment implications since they are challenging for machines to perform.

In fact, AI will improve what attorneys can achieve by streamlining processes and elevating the relative worth of uniquely "human" abilities. Lawyers are obligated by a number of duties to

[33] I.C. Golak Nath and Ors. v. State of Punjab and Anr, AIR 1967 SC 1643.

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the client, including secrecy, and communications are protected as a result of their professional duty requirements. This is true even when giving simple advice. But while there is the involvement of artificial intelligence and technology there is a threat to confidentiality and privacy. AI-powered software might take the role of fundamental legal services like contract writing or the delivery of legal information, but it cannot take the place of human judgment. Instead of developing or possessing the necessary expertise to develop the technology solution, legal professionals must be able to apply it.[34] It is possible to significantly increase access to justice, but we must be aware of whether legal documents are legitimate and enforceable, especially as much more people are relying on self-help AI. It might not be enough to completely disregard the lawyer in order to safeguard people's interests and achieve their legal objectives. It is indeed important to include technological implications and use of it in legal practice in the syllabus of legal education. In the end it is better for us to acknowledge that even in present we work with a mix of human intelligence and artificial intelligence, thereby, even in the future this is the best course of application of technology or artificial intelligence + law and with this, we will be able to consider the right uses of the upcoming and the emerging artificial intelligence developments, because, the legal professionals are likely to excel when they are specialists in legal regulations and law[35] and the machine learning will be effective to learn and find the patterns from the past data and predict the future.

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[34] The Law Society of New South Wales, The Future of Law and Innovation in the Profession 77 (2017).
[35] Cf. Russell G. Pearce & Eli Wald, *The Relational Infrastructure of Law Firm Culture and Regulation: The Exaggerated Death of Big Law*, 42 HOFSTRA L. REV. 109, 119 (2013).

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