

ISSN 2582 - 211X

# LEX RESEARCH HUB JOURNAL

ON LAW & MULTIDISCIPLINARY ISSUES

---

VOLUME I, ISSUE IV

---

JULY, 2020

Website - [journal.lexresearchhub.com](http://journal.lexresearchhub.com)

Email - [journal@lexresearchhub.com](mailto:journal@lexresearchhub.com)



## **DISCLAIMER**

All Copyrights are reserved with the Authors. But, however, the Authors have granted to the Journal (Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues), an irrevocable, non exclusive, royalty-free and transferable license to publish, reproduce, store, transmit, display and distribute it in the Journal or books or in any form and all other media, retrieval systems and other formats now or hereafter known.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other non-commercial uses permitted by copyright law.

The Editorial Team of **Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues** holds the copyright to all articles contributed to this publication. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editorial Team of Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues.

**[© Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues. Any unauthorized use, circulation or reproduction shall attract suitable action under applicable law.]**

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

### *Editor-in-Chief*

**Mr. Shaikh Taj Mohammed**

Ex- Judicial Officer (West Bengal), Honorary Director, MABIJS

### *Senior Editors*

**Dr. Jadav Kumer Pal**

Deputy Chief Executive, Indian Statistical Institute

**Dr. Partha Pratim Mitra**

Associate Professor, VIPS. Delhi

**Dr. Pijush Sarkar**

Advocate, Calcutta High Court

### *Associate Editors*

**Dr. Amitra Sudan Chakraborty**

Assistant Professor, Glocal Law School

**Dr. Sadhna Gupta (WBES)**

Assistant professor of Law, Hooghly Mohsin Govt. College

**Mr. Koushik Bagchi**

Assistant Professor of law, NUSRL, Ranch

*Assistant Editors*

**Mr. Rupam Lal Howlader**

Assistant Professor in Law, Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College

**Mr. Lalit Kumar Roy**

Assistant Professor, Department of Law, University of Gour Banga

**Md. Aammar Zaki**

Advocate, Calcutta High Court

## **ABOUT US**

**Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues (ISSN 2582 – 211X)** is an Online Journal is quarterly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essays in the field of Law and Multidisciplinary issues.

Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. **Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues (ISSN 2582 – 211X)** welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

# **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:- A BOON OR BANE TO LEGAL INDUSTRY**

*Authors –*

**Ashita Barve**

Student B.A. LLB

Indore Institute of Law, Indore

**Quazi Suhail**

Student B.A. LLB

Indore Institute of Law, Indore

## **ABSTRACT**

Artificial Intelligence is a technology that is programmed to think and behave like humans. It is based on the principle where the machines can technically take over the tasks performed by human intelligence and its workforce.

This paper involves the comprehensive study of Artificial Intelligence and after briefly addressing the insights of Artificial Intelligence, the paper focuses on the use of Artificial Intelligence in the law.

Since Artificial Intelligence is something that can be nifty on one hand and feeble on the other. Stephen Hawking once said, “The rise of powerful artificial intelligence will be either the best or the worst thing that happened to humanity.” In this paper, we’ll look to what extent the prognostic belief of Stephen Hawking falls true.

However, the legal industry in India is more labour intensive in nature. Much like emails changed the way we do business. Artificial intelligence will become ubiquitous and an indispensable assistant to practically every lawyer.

Yet even these technologies are useful in some ways as they increase the productivity and standard of living but are substituting the work activities performed by the human which subsequently is leading to the replacement of jobs. A thorough study has been done for such perturbed issues.

This paper will lead readers to the candid and demystified corollary of artificial intelligence in the legal industry and will try to reduce most of the dilemmas as the reader will go through the paper.

**Keywords** - Artificial Intelligence, Law, Employment, Technology, Lawyer, Machines, Research, Automation.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This paper depends on the strategy for study and research dependent on the gathering and investigation of information.

## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

The theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and translation between languages are known as Artificial intelligence. In other words, it is a technology that automates the functions that are performed by human Intelligence.

There are various fields where the AI tech has successfully served its position whether its playing chess, translating languages, driving vehicles, or giving an impeccable performance in the game of Go. What is the reason behind the affluent performance of AI? It is because they share a common feature and a common pattern that has been formulated in this Machines and they use the same pattern in decoding the various results whereas the humans use high-order thinking process which is mainly considered as time-consuming and lacks precision when they perform these activities.

For example, when we play chess we use a certain set of capabilities ranging from reasoning and planning to decision -making. Also, when humans drive automobiles they activate their brain systems mainly associated with vision, responsibility, spatial recognition, situational awareness and judgment.

AI frameworks are regularly ready to deliver valuable, astute outcomes without knowledge.

Analytical AI is quite narrower and shows cognitive results on the basis of past experiences to perform future decisions. Human-inspired AI is cognitive and has emotional intelligence; understanding human emotions. And humanized AI has all 3 elements i.e. cognitive, emotional Intelligence and social intelligence. And is a better version of AI.

Meanwhile, AI has made our lives much easier. There are even more developments that are yet to be done.

### **A. HOW INTELLIGENT IS THE TECHNOLOGY?**

Now when we know what AI is, it is also important to understand what today's AI technology is not. When many people hear the term "AI" they imagine current AI systems as thinking machines. Existing AI systems are producing their results by engaging in some sort of synthetic computer cognition that matches or surpasses human-level thinking. AI systems are



often able to produce useful, intelligent results without intelligence. These systems do this largely through heuristics—by detecting patterns in data and using knowledge, rules, and information that have been specifically encoded by people into forms that can be processed by computers. Through these computational approximations, AI systems often can produce surprisingly good results on certain complex tasks that, when done by humans, require cognition.

For example, while programming the machine for playing a game of chess it goes through the process of learning, or we may say machine learning. Where there are discernible underlying patterns and structures, it applies various permutations and combinations of blacks and whites, and when it plays it knows various results that which step will lead to what. It applies the same sense of methodology which leads to better performance.

However, the idea of AI as a thinking machine with the ability to serve and surpass human-level thinking his only aspiration. That is the fictional depiction of AI in the entertainment industry in which computers can engage in arbitrary conversation about abstract topics, such as philosophy, and operate as fully independent cognitive systems. Instead, today’s AI systems excel in a narrow, limited way. Though in the future various aspects of AI will take a lead and a strong AI can be developed.

The US and China are exceedingly investing in the development of AI technology. India has also launched the programme National strategy for AI. #AI for All will target improving and enabling human abilities to address the difficulties of access, reasonableness, deficiency and irregularity of gifted aptitude; viable usage of AI activities to advance versatile answers for rising economies; and try to handle a portion of the worldwide difficulties from AI's viewpoint, be it application, research, improvement, innovation or mindful AI.

### **MECHANISM BEHIND THE AI TECHNOLOGY.**

There is a general question that arises that what is the mechanism that works behind this breathtaking technology.

Today, most successful artificial technological approaches fall into two broad categories:

- (1) Machine Learning and
- (2) Logical rules and knowledge

representation<sup>1</sup>.

Let's look at each of these methods in more detail.

## 1. MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning is an application of AI which automatically learns through various experiences without explicitly performing them. In essence, most machine-learning methods work by detecting useful patterns in large amounts of data<sup>2</sup>. These systems can then apply these patterns in various tasks, such as driving a car or detecting fraud, in ways that often produce useful results.

We might assume by the word “machine learning” that the systems learn the way we humans learn. But that is not the case. Rather, the word learning is used only as a rough metaphor for human learning. For instance, when humans learn, we often measure progress in a functional sense—whether a person is getting better at a particular task over time through experience. Similarly, we can roughly characterize machine-learning systems as functionally “learning” in the sense that they too can improve their performance on particular tasks over time.<sup>3</sup> They do this by examining more data and looking for additional patterns.

Importantly, the word learning does not imply that these systems are artificially replicating the higher-order neural systems found in human learning. Rather, these algorithms improve their performance by examining more data and detecting additional patterns in that data that assists in making better-automated decisions.<sup>4</sup>

Consider an example of a typical email spam filter. How do some emails directly go to

---

<sup>1</sup> Bernard Marr, The key definitions of Artificial Intelligence (AI) That Explain Its Importance, FORBES, (Feb.14, 2018, 1:27 AM)

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/02/14/the-key-definitions-of-artificial-intelligence-ai-that-explain-its-importance/#9083d7b4f5d8>

<sup>2</sup> MATHWORKS :MACHINE LEARNING, what is machine learning? 3 things you need to know,

<https://www.mathworks.com/discovery/machine-learning.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid2.

<sup>4</sup> MANDEEPSIDANA, Types of classification Algorithms in Machine Learning, MEDIUM, (Feb. 28, 2017),

<https://readingroom.law.gsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2981&context=gsulr>

the spam email? This happens with the help of machine learning. When someone reports an email as a “spam email”, the software analyses the pattern of the email. Such as there are 100 spam emails and software finds out that 80% of spam emails contain the word “free” then it sends such emails automatically to the spam folder. The machine-learning system can now use this pattern to make reasonable, automated decisions in spam-filtering going forward. The next time an email comes in with the word “free” in it, the system is going to determine that this email has a high probability of being spam and will automatically divert that e-mail to the spam folder. We can think of this as an intelligent result because this is roughly what a person would have done had he quickly scanned the e-mail, noticed words such as “free,” and determined it became unsolicited mail. In sum, within the above example, the device robotically learned, through seeking out styles amongst in advance unsolicited mail email data, that the word “free” is a statistical indicator that an incoming e-mail is a likely spam. This example leads to certain conclusions firstly, the software can detect certain patterns and on the basis of those patterns, it leads to the results.

Secondly, that software updates itself as more and more data add on to it. This illustrates how the “learning” in machine learning is merely a metaphor for human learning and does not involve replicating the higher-order brain and cognitive processes found in human learning, but rather, involves the detection of additional usage patterns with more data.<sup>5</sup>

This example also helps us understand the limits of machine learning compared to human intelligence and Strong AI. When a human reads an email and decides that it is spam, the person understands its words and their meaning by activating higher-order cognitive centers associated with language. This might happen very quickly, as a human decides whether, through meaning, that given email is or is not spam. By contrast, in the machine-learning-based spam filter listed above, the system doesn’t understand the meaning of words like “free” or the concept of countries like Belarus, nor does it need

---

<sup>5</sup> Comparison of Machine Learning Methods in Spam Detection, MATHIAS SCHILLING; BLOG (Feb. 11, 2018)

<https://www.matchilling.com/comparison-of-machine-learning-methods-in-email-spam-detection/>.

to. Rather, the machine-learning system described above made its automated decisions based upon heuristics—the presence of statistically relevant signals like “free”—to make its intelligent-seeming decisions.<sup>6</sup>

What is interesting, and perhaps amazing, is that these patterns and heuristics can sometimes produce intelligent results—the same results that a human would have come to had she read it—without underlying human-level cognition. This observation will be relevant once we examine machine learning applied in the legal context and will be helpful in understanding the limits of AI in law.<sup>7</sup>

In sum, machine learning is currently the most significant and impactful approach to artificial intelligence. It is important, however, to emphasize how dependent machine learning is upon the availability of data. The rise of machine learning has been fuelled by a massive increase in the availability of data on the Internet, as more societal processes and institutions operate using computers with stored, networked data. Because effective machine learning typically depends upon large amounts of high-quality, structured, machine-processable data, machine-learning approaches often do not function well in environments where there is little data or poor-quality data.

## **2. RULES, LOGIC, AND KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION**

This branch of AI is quite different from that of machine learning. Various rules and logic are embedded in software which then uses its logic, rules and knowledge in furtherance of the results. Regular language cannot help the software to detect the functioning; therefore computer language has to be used in order to bring out the ascertained results. So the programmers get along with the experts who aim to model the area in a computer understandable form. Such as doctors they try to program the computer with the logic and certain set of rule.<sup>8</sup> More broadly, these knowledge, logic, and rules-based AI methods involve a top-down approach to computation. This means

---

<sup>6</sup> Comparison of Machine Learning Methods in Spam Detection, MATHIAS SCHILLING; BLOG (Feb. 11, 2018) <https://www.matchilling.com/comparison-of-machine-learning-methods-in-email-spam-detection/>

<sup>7</sup> Harry Surden, Machine learning and law, 89 WASH. L. REV. 87 (2014) <https://scholar.law.colorado.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1088&context=articles>.

<sup>8</sup> Yoav Shoham, Why Knowledge Representation Matters, 59 COMM. ACM, 47-48 (2006), <https://readingroom.law.gsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2981&context=gsulr>

that programmers must, ahead of time, explicitly provide the computer with all of its operating and rules. It involves knowledge representation and logic rules, in which explicit facts and rules about some activity are explicitly programmed into software, harnessing the knowledge of domain experts about how some system or activity operates.<sup>9</sup>

## **HYBRID SYSTEMS**

### **A. MACHINE LEARNING / KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION HYBRID SYSTEMS**

One point of emphasis is that many modern AI systems are not fully Machine learning or knowledge-based systems but are instead hybrids of these two approaches. For example, self-driving cars operate using trained machine-learning systems that help them drive. The system learns to drive itself through a repeated training process by which it automatically infers appropriate driving behaviour. However, a good deal of the behaviour of the self-driving car also involves explicit rules and knowledge representation. In many autonomous vehicles projects, humans have hand-coded a series of rules, based upon the knowledge of driving, that represent generally appropriate behaviour.<sup>10</sup>

### **B. HUMAN-AI SYSTEM HYBRIDS AND HUMANS IN THE LOOP**

Another important point: many successful AI systems are not fully autonomous but rather involve hybrids of computer and human decision-making. A fully autonomous system is one that makes all important decisions about its own activity. By contrast, many leading AI systems are automatic to the extent that they are able but then occasionally will defer important decisions to humans. This system design is known as having “a human in the loop.” When a system has a human in the loop, the system does its best to perform autonomously in conditions where it is able to do so.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> PETER A. FLACH, machine learning: the art and science of algorithms that make sense of data, (2012),<http://www.cs.put.poznan.pl/tpawlak/files/ZMIO/W02.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> CLARECORTHELL, Hybrid Intelligence: How Artificial Assistants Work, MEDIUM, May 29, 2016, <https://medium.com/@clarecorthell/hybrid-artificial-intelligence-how-artificial-assistants-work-eefbafbd5334>

<sup>11</sup> RICHARD WATERS, artificial intelligence: when humans co-exist with robots, FIN. TIMES (oct. 9, 2018) <https://www.ft.com/content/bcd81a88-cadb-11e8-b276-b9069bde0956>.

For example, one major problem in self-driving vehicles is often referred to as the long tail problem. This refers to the idea that there are so many different and unexpected circumstances that could happen when driving and that it is difficult to completely train a machine-learning system that can manage every circumstance. Such as, if there is an accident blocking an entire road, a police vehicle may temporarily reroute vehicles onto a sidewalk. A self-driving vehicle driving autonomously may not know what to do in such a case. One popular approach in self-driving cars is known as remote assist. When a self-driving vehicle encounters a situation where it doesn't know what to do, it can essentially call for help to a call center staffed by people. There, humans can see what is going on through the self-driving car's sensors and figure out what to do. They can, for instance, take remote control of the vehicle, steer it around the difficult situation, and then return it to autonomous mode once things look normal. This is an example of a human in the loop, where a difficult situation beyond the capability of a self-driving vehicle is deferred to a human. The larger point is that many complex AI systems will not be fully autonomous, but rather may include humans in the loop for particularly difficult judgments or assessments beyond state-of-the-art AI. Partially autonomous, human-in-the-loop systems are common in the legal domain.

#### **a. AI's Current Capabilities And Limits**

Now when we know insights of AI and its approaches, we are in a better position to really analyze this technology. No technology is perfect. It continues to beat itself in every possible way and tries to explore the better version of itself.

However, with this, we need to be very careful before extrapolating to the future based upon the present achievements. Because if AI has shown better results in chess, in self-driven cars, AND in the game of go it is not necessary that it will show such results in other complex tasks.

Existing AI tends to be “narrow” Intelligent and need not perform the other complex tasks. In short current AI, technology tends to work better where there are underlying patterns, rules and definitive structures.<sup>12</sup> By contrast, AI tends to work poorly, or not at all, in areas that are

---

<sup>12</sup> James Vincent, The State of AI in 2019, VERGE (Jan. 28, 2019, 08:00 AM).

<https://www.theverge.com/2019/1/28/18197520/ai-artificial-intelligence-machine-learning-computation> al-science.

conceptual, abstract, value-laden, open-ended policy- or judgment-oriented; require common sense or intuition; involve persuasion or arbitrary conversation; or involve engagement with the meaning of real-world humanistic concepts, such as societal norms, social constructs, or social institutions. For example, In the game of chess, there is an underlying pattern and definitive end result i.e. check and mate.

By contrast, many, if not most, problems in the real world do not exhibit such a dichotomous yes-or-no set of objective answers. For example, the issue of increasing child labour is not an objective issue. Rather, it is the sort of public-policy issue open to subjective interpretation. In short, to the extent a problem area looks more like the—open-ended, value-laden, and subjective, without definite right-or-wrong answers—AI technology will tend to be much less useful.<sup>13</sup>

Second, AI tends to work well in situations where there are underlying patterns or structures that can be discovered in data or through knowledge representation. Again, in email spam detection the computer detects a particular word “free” and keeps on detecting similar spam without much effort. If there would be some other mail not containing the word “free” which also tends to be spam could not be detected by the computer. So AI followed JUST the pattern and not Intelligence.<sup>14</sup>

By contrast, many other types of real-world problems do not necessarily have such clear underlying patterns that can be harnessed by AI.

Another characteristic that makes a problem area amenable to AI relates to the ability to capture and encode relevant information. In the case of rule-based knowledge systems, the data that serves as the backbone of the AI system is often obtainable because it comes from people who are experts in the field of the problem. For instance, if one is designing an expert system to help doctors diagnose diseases that ask questions about symptoms and that reasons about the likely diagnosis, the knowledge as to what questions to ask and what symptoms are relevant will come from working with domain experts—experts in the relevant field, such as

---

<sup>13</sup> S. ABBASRAZA, 2015: what do you think about machines that think? EDGE, (Sep. 18, 2019)<https://www.edge.org/response-detail/26050>.

<sup>14</sup> Ed Oswal, What is Artificial Intelligence? Here’s everything You Need to Know, DIGITAL TRENDS (Feb. 27, 2019, 11:30 AM) <https://www.digitaltrends.com/cool-tech/what-is-artificial-intelligence-ai/>.

doctors who are experts in the field of practice.<sup>15</sup>

By contrast, for many problem areas, there is no easy way to identify or capture the relevant knowledge. In some cases, key concepts or abstractions cannot be meaningfully encoded in a computer-understandable form. Other areas where AI tends to be successful involve problems where fast computation, search, or calculation provides a strong advantage over human capacity.<sup>16</sup> Chess, once again, provides a good example of AI providing an advantage. One of the reasons that automated chess systems routinely beat grandmasters is the ability of the automated systems to use their incredibly fast hardware to search through billions of possible chess positions to find those most likely to produce a positive result. Another example involves credit card fraud detection. Although in principle, a human could manually inspect credit card transactions looking for signals of fraud, in practice, due to the billions of credit card transactions per day, this analysis by humans is impossible. Here, the advantage given by the incredible computing power of today's computer hardware, combined with machine learning's ability to automatically detect anomalies indicative of fraud, makes such a process amenable for automation with AI.

Finally, as mentioned, current AI technologies do not generally perform well, or at all, in problem areas that involve abstract concepts or ideas, such as “reasonableness” or “goodwill,” that involves actually understanding the underlying meaning of words. Similarly, these automated technologies tend not to do well in many problem areas that require common sense, judgment, or intuition.

Finally, the use of AI automation tends to be both ineffective and possibly inappropriate in many problem areas that are explicitly and fundamentally about public policy, are subjective interpretation, or involve social choices between contestable and differing value sets. Whereas it seems to work absolutely fine in the areas where there is a definitive set of pattern and structure.

---

<sup>15</sup> Fie Jiang, Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: Past, Present, and Future, 2 STROKE AND VASCULAR NEUROLOGY 230 (2017), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29507784>

<sup>16</sup> STUARTRUSSELL IAND IPETER INORVIG, IARTIFICIAL IINTELLIGENCE: IA IMODERN IAPPROACH I(3<sup>rd</sup> iedition i2010), [iartificial-intelligence-a-modern-approach-3rd-edition-pdf/](#)



## AI IN LAW

### AI IN THE FIELD OF LAW

AI is spreading rapidly from the business arena to the legal field. Technology innovations have already modified the exercise of law. From typewriters to computer systems and from fax machines to email, every boost has been transformative within the law. Lawyers have prevalent and followed every one of those evolutions. AI is the next frontier.<sup>17</sup>

The work of the lawyer is more comprehensive, it involves dealing with clients, counseling them and many more interactive factors. We can think of a question that how AI can work in the legal field?

Have you ever thought of a question that how much a lawyer goes through before solving any case? How many books he has to halt before actually preparing any argument? How many hours of sitting is required to actually prepare a file of any case? We may not know it unless we've practically been in that place. The work of a lawyer is complicated and of course, is time staking. We need a technology that can make the task of a lawyer easier. Nevertheless, the use of AI for predictive analytics remains one of the biggest attractions for lawyers and their clients and one on which legal technology providers are banking.

Legal AI includes intelligent interfaces to help lawyers in finishing legal tasks, contract analysis to help people in finalizing contracts by analyzing its in-depth and Legal data research for analyzing the legal data. To perform these tasks legal AI uses the concept of machine learning which involves inputting a large amount of data, learning data by machine in the training phase and finally providing outcome based on technology.<sup>18</sup> In spite of the numerous challenges faced by AI. Legal AI is challenging human expertise contributing to legal services by means of legal data research, predictive technology, e-discovery, intelligent interferences,

---

<sup>17</sup> STERLING MILLER, AI and its impact on legal technology, (2017) <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/insights/articles/ai-and-its-impact-on-legal-technology>. Bernard Marr, How AI and Machine Learning are Transforming Law Firms and The Legal Sector, FORBES (May 23, 2018, 12:29 AM) <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/05/23/how-ai-and-machine-learning-are-transforming-law-firms-and-the-legal-sector/#65b4e9b832c3>.

<sup>18</sup> Bernard Marr, How AI and Machine Learning are Transforming Law Firms and The Legal Sector, FORBES (May 23, 2018, 12:29 AM) <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/05/23/how-ai-and-machine-learning-are-transforming-law-firms-and-the-legal-sector/#65b4e9b832c3>

triage services and legal bots.

AI can achieve two core goals: perform certain tasks faster, and provide a better outcome for clients. If law firms can accomplish both goals, there is a tremendous opportunity to improve overall profitability and growth for attorneys.<sup>19</sup> However, for just a fraction of time and expense, AI could be used to conduct time-consuming research, reducing the burdens on the courts and legal services and accelerating the judicial process.

### **ROBOT LAWYERS.**

A robot lawyer or a robot lawyer refers to a felony AI utility that could carry out obligations that can be normally finished via means of paralegals or younger buddies at regulation firms. However, there are some commentators who say that criminal AI is technically talking neither an attorney nor a robotic and must now no longer be called such.

LISA is the world's first impartial robot lawyer. LISA's AI era allows you to create legally binding agreements with any other celebration, together, supporting you each discover a centre floor as speedy and fee correctly as possible Whereas a human legal professional can't recommend or act for each aspect while growing an agreement LISA's device impartiality manner she will shop each you and the counter-celebration time and money, by starting in the middle ground and advising as you build your contract.

The robot called 'ROSS' is built upon Watson, IBM's cognitive computer.

With the guide of Watson's cognitive computing and herbal with the guide of Watson's cognitive computing and herbal language processing capabilities, legal professionals can ask ROSS their studies query and the robotic reads via the regulation, gathers evidence, draws inferences and return relatively relevant, evidence-primarily based totally answers. ROSS additionally video display units the regulation across the clock to inform customers of the Latest docket choices that could have an effect on a case. The programme always learns from the legal professionals who use it to convey lower back higher outcomes every time.

---

<sup>19</sup> FransCoenen and Trevor Bench- Capon, A Brief History of Artificial Intelligence and Law, U. LIVERPOOL (Dec. 12, 2017), [http://cgi.csc.liv.ac.uk/~frans/KDD/Seminars/historyOfAIandLaw\\_2017-12-12.pdf](http://cgi.csc.liv.ac.uk/~frans/KDD/Seminars/historyOfAIandLaw_2017-12-12.pdf).

## **PARAMETERS IN THE LAW.**

In this section, we will critically analyze the merits and demerits of AI in law. Every technology has its own advantages and disadvantages.

### **MERITS.**

1. AI technology helps us to gather relevant information and reduce the wastage of time on irrelevant resources.
2. It helps in analyzing better resources and improves the content of the work we do.
3. The technology helps to be involved in data outcomes, efficient and helps reduce overall costs by protecting their clients from their own reputations.
4. The automation of the technology helps us to compare multiple resources and helps to identify the missing information; when properly used helps in combining the data into a single document.
5. It works efficiently and covers thousands of data in just a few seconds which a lawyer would usually take days and hours.
6. The automation helps to save tons of time by making a device to perform for research and fact-finding.
7. It improves the authenticity and creativity, providing lawyers to mix unique value and concentrate completely on the work that machines cannot do.

Overall, AI can help legal departments streamline and automate tasks and processes, and in turn, reduce costs and increase productivity. AI will enable legal departments to streamline their workflows and deliver services faster and cheaper. Providing legal departments with more tools to increase their productivity are the key to AI's value for corporate counsel. Generally, legal departments- particularly larger ones are improving how they develop extensive data available. These pools of data may take from vast repositories of contracts or billing data, for example, for departments of all sizes, data is useless unless it's used to make decisions; AI can help in-house teams start to make these natural connections and use their data to inform their work.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> Soojung Chang, The benefits of Using Artificial Intelligence in Law, (Apr. 20, 2018), <https://blog.rossintelligence.com/post/benefits-ai-law>.

Meanwhile, AI is and will reduce painstaking work and will lead to much more efficient and smooth functioning. And it will be more of on-court work than in-office work. Lawyers will no longer be working day-in and day-out.

### **DEMERITS**

No doubt AI tends to work more efficiently and increase productivity. But one of the major factors it tends to be missing is the human interaction and ethical factor. It is really important for a lawyer to have a heart to heart conversation with the client and know every depth of the case. For example, when the client comes to the lawyer with the problem then AI can collect every information about the case but there are some issues that only a human can understand. Experts can imbibe all the data in the software but not the human interaction factor. Machines do not tend to have moral values and ethics. They can conclude and reach to the results on the basis of the data that has been put into it. They do not use their conscience according to the situation.

Another reason that can be considered as a demerit is that there can be biases in the results they show. What is the basis of the result they show they show it on the basis of the data and information that has been programmed into it according to the experts? Experts may differ in their opinions and get biased about their opinions. This leads to defective and biased judgment.

It is somehow unclear for the law students to know what they need to learn about AI in order to fix themselves in this developing era of AI. Also, the cost of AI is higher. In India, its scope can become narrow because of its higher cost of production. They have software program applications that want common up gradation to cater to the wishes of the converting surroundings and the want for the machine to be smarter through the day.

And the most important demerit is job replacement. It is highly debatable whether AI will lead to the replacement of a job or not. Today's AI is getting involved in every field. Programming every function that is generally performed by human Intelligence. If Lawyers can use AI to win a case and do it for much less than a person without AI, who do you believe studied the consumer to select paintings with subsequent time?

This is an important point of thought that where will the future of lawyers go? AI today is overtaking to tasks that were once performed by humans.

## **HOW FAR AI IS SURROGATING THE LEGAL FRATERNITY.**

The worry for many in the legal sector is that AI will mean job losses for lawyers. However, research from the McKinsey Global Institute found that with all available AI considered, only 23 percent of a lawyer’s job can currently be automated. This backs up the concept that the human aspect can be visible because of the maximum crucial attention while asking the question, “Will AI update lawyers?”

The ability to listen and to empathize he states that the capacity to concentrate to a client’s aims and blind spots, in addition, to apprehend their vulnerability, is nearly on a par with the criminal information itself. Of course, empathy isn’t something synonymous with AI... at least, for now.

Experienced companion and international exercise head Jennifer Overhaus believe that the cap potential to recognize customers and construct relationships gives the gear to take your felony status to the subsequent level. As felony AI will become a greater not unusual place, the attorney’s position sees a mild shift to being the interpreter among the purchaser and the raw, technical facts furnished with the aid of using AI. No matter what advanced generation makes, without the attorney, there may be no felony firm.

So we see a not unusual place subject rising that the exercise of regulation is ready some distance greater than simply the real regulation itself. Granted, a great attorney may also have a grasp of the facts, figures, analytics and knowledge of the regulation in its entirety—all matters that AI can do. But a first-rate Lawyer has the gain of getting the interpersonal talent set that a laptop is not able to obtain.

AI is frequently used to address monotonous and time-ingesting tasks, including computerized file assembly, giving legal professionals greater time to consciousness on regulation.

So is AI here to stay? Undoubtedly, the answer is yes. But does that mean job losses? On a grand scale no. Artificial intelligence will take the monotony out of what you already do, supplying you with adequate time to the cognizance of what you actually need to be doing, assembly customers and practicing law. It would possibly nicely alternate the world; however, it won’t be as radical as a few are predicting. It would possibly adjust how lawyers’ paintings with inside the future, however, it’s simply now no longer the stop of the legal profession.

AI systems aren't going to remove the need for lawyers. They're just going to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of what lawyers can do. Saving client time and money via AI in diverse exercise regions has grown to be a calling card for a few firms.

So, at the end of the day, are lawyers on the endangered list? From AI providers to general counsel and their outside lawyers using AI, the consensus seems to be that while legal professionals at the lowest levels may experience declining numbers, AI will benefit the profession by enhancing what lawyers can do and freeing them up for more important, fulfilling work. Perhaps AI will let computers tend to the trees, so attorneys can take care of the forest.

### **CONCLUSION**

The aim of this article was to provide a realistic and demystified view of AI and law. It is clear that AI is making a difference in the field of law. Even though it has its own set of limitations, sooner or later it is going to have a great impact in the field of law. It definitely has advantages and disadvantages. Such as when it comes to analyze the data and find out the better results in a less amount of time then it proves to be a boon of technology. Whereas when it comes to human interaction and moral factors it lacks behind. It will be interesting to know to what extent this technology will develop and what impact it will have on the future of lawyers. But it can be seen that not in the meantime (5-10 years) it is replacing lawyers and their job. But the legal education soon has to be implemented and more technical knowledge needs to be added.

