
EXPEDITION OF AI IN LEGAL SERVICES: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence is a computer system enabled automatic task performance machine, which ordinarily requires human intelligence as well. AI is a technology that is impacting our lives both in positive and negative manner and now it is impacting the legal sphere also. With the recent technology update in every service, Artificial Intelligence is proving its potential to serve its intelligence in legal service too. Although the Indian legal Service sector has not much innovations in terms of technology & AI; and lawyers are still more concern with the relic methods that are being performed since many years. Many of the legal start- ups in India are focusing on Natural Language Processing based application with the aim of upgrading legal research platform. AI has proved itself to be a great scope in every sectors and it contributed in various legal matters such as Due diligence, Prediction technology, Legal Analytics, Legal research etc., which ends up in procreation a great question to Human as- 'Is AI contribution to human in legal sphere Bane or Boon?' So the purpose of this paper is to understand the productivity and efficiency of AI, with regards to local and relic methods of performing duties in legal service sectors. Hence, the paper will include, that the governance and the opportunities along with the challenges is not just a need of an hour because Artificial Intelligence has more to do and can play a big role in altering the way of operation of lawyers in legal services.

Key Words- Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing, Opportunity & Challenges.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence in Legal sphere can be considered as an exercise of different technologies with legal objects such as planning, programming, AI vision and other such relations with legal issues. The concept of AI in the legal sphere maintained to gather huge importance through the world because of its multidimensional abilities to deal with a large amount of data even in legal issues. The most obvious reason why there is a need for AI in every sector is because of its end results as they are more accurate and has very few errors. The other reason why AI is welcomed in every sector is because of its effective and efficient functioning, as AIs are less time and resources consuming. Engaging manpower with resources consumes a lot of time & sometimes involves a huge amount of money invested for productivity. The battle is not ending here, as it is seen that many time clients end up being unhappy with their services. AI in the legal sector has shown great results in almost every application of legal surroundings that includes researching, documentation, preparing logical reasoning, conceptual simulators, intelligent tutoring etc.

Still, we need to understand that artificial intelligence (AI) is a codified computer system which is enabled to perform a few tasks with the aid of human intelligence. Out of all of these artificial intelligence systems, some of them are powered by machine learning, which means the result or productivity of AI is dependent upon the bundle of statistics provided by the human intelligence as a matter of help to AI¹. This machine learning comes with the abilities to govern the rules and information for accessing the data. With the huge importance of AI in today's world, AI is impacting our lives both in a positive and in negative manner, meanwhile, they are becoming part of our daily life such as setting a reminder for meetings, suggesting your analogy etc.

The most important and crucial part of such impacts is seen when we consider that if the effect of artificial intelligence is positive, then we need to worry because all man powers should be capable of participating in such AI activities. It has been observed that development & growth of AI in legal sphere is very slow and unacceptable, as lawyers are not ready to accept this change, because of its serious impacts of the judicial organ of any state. However, with the sudden impacts of AI in different sectors, AI managed to enter the legal system of almost every country.

¹ Joh EE. Artificial Intelligence and Policing: First Questions.

AI and machine learning are generally replaceable terms which ultimately refer to the respond of computer systems learning from data and information. A great myth stereotyped by the various legal system of the world that AI will eventually be succeeded in replacing the lawyers from the judicial body, but nobody understands that the introduction of AI in the legal system will result in helping the lawyers to increase their productivity and not to replace them.

The great potential of AI will prove that- AIs will genuinely transform or uplift the lawyers in legal departmental work. We have already seen that machine learning is a type of AI which is used for legal research and predictability of win or loss in any particular case. Hence, we need to understand that for such sensitive sectors technology has upgraded to some another level and companies are developing better metrics and delicate analytics tools for errorless functioning. Such developments in the legal system with the help of AI will enable the legal departments to induce their legal service more effective and efficient.

Types of Artificial Intelligence:

1. **Narrow AI:** Narrow AI are subjected to perform a very basic task in assisting the master like the function of Google talk by Google, SIRI command by Apply, Alexa by Amazon etc.,
2. **General AI:** General AI is capable of performing specific tasks like activities of driving a vehicle, and other such activities.
3. **Super AI:** Super AI is described to those AI technologies which are smarter and intelligent than a natural person.

Different AI terminologies related to legal framework-

1. **Algorithm:** It is a set of procedures and formulas for solving a specific problem, based on analysing prerequisite statistics. In mathematics and AI, an algorithm is usually considered as a micro procedure unit for solving a recurrent problem. Algorithms are widely used throughout all areas of information technology and are not only subject to computers as concepts of precedents in legal system can also be recognised as an algorithm for solving the recurrent problems with different aspects.

2. **Artificial intelligence:** AI comes under the area of computer science which is especially focused on developing such artificial software's and hardware that functions like an actual human being for the purpose of learning, planning, problem solving and other such laborious work.
3. **Bots:** it is a self-instruction program on computers or on the internet for the purpose of creating a bridge between the interactions of the system and the human which is also known as a simulation of human conversation with a machine.
4. **Deep learning:** Deep learning is one of the most complex items of the AI as it is capable of learning an unsupervised form of data that too unstructured. It is like, an attempt which virtualises the activities of neuron system of the human brain in order to create complex patterns in data sets.
5. **Machine learning:** It is the science of managing the computer systems without the actual direction by the human being, especially programmed to perform specific duties that are capable of different sets of algorithms and software to learn from statistics and past experiences.
6. **Natural language processing:** The crisp meaning of NLP is the science of interaction between the system and human language with the help of various algorithms and software to create structures and to interpret, understand, generate human languages.

Why there is need to worry about AI in India legal system?

AI is absolutely more capable than any human for almost every specific task and due to such huge capabilities; AI is affecting our daily life in various manner which includes both positive and negative aspects. Every other company is engaged to work for the development of AI systems using big data theories to identify individual and collective results so that they can work forever errors to increase their profits or earnings. Social networking sites and apps are one of the fantastic examples of data processing and data analysing, as they continuously watch us and gives more relevant results to our search with the well defined & structured algorithm. It is found that most of the times the data collected by such social networking sites and apps are exchanged for the purpose of improving services or in the favour of virtual benefits. As a result, they collect huge amount of data with the help of powerful AI to create

more algorithm for unmatched performance. Hence, the use of such data by the AI in their algorithm may ring very serious changes in our day to day life. We know that humans are capable of performing intelligent tasks as a part of their life by still the intelligence is limited with human and humans are generally trapped in the collection of data by such AI for creating and structuring the algorithm. Therefore, there is need to worry about the AI that how and in which way the AI is impacting our daily day to day activities regarding legality.

Need of Artificial Intelligence in Indian legal system-

We saw that- as of now the artificial intelligence is executed or implemented at a very small bracket but has great outcomes in almost every industries or sector. The single operating industries or the sectors are now completely changing with the help of Artificial intelligence as it has changed the shape of single operating industries to multiple operating industries or sectors.

The Indian legal sector has seen very little discovery of AI as lawyers these days are still comfortable and dependent on the old and relic methods for finding solutions that were designed years ago. Artificial intelligence has enough to explore wit Indian legal sector as to how the whole sector and manpower of that sectors are involved. One of the biggest discovery or challenge that can be raised by the AI in Indian legal sector is in the field of legal research as there are various tools in the AI to perform fast and concise research. The Indian legal system is considered as one of the biggest legal systems in the world and the need of constant change with respect to Artificial Intelligence is always thrived, because still, lawyers have complete different inference regarding the involvement of AI in Indian legal system. The lawyers need to understand that even a general legal research engaged by a significant number of man powers includes a lot of time which is subsequently reducing the profit-making ability of the lawyers; however, with the help of Artificial Intelligence the entire mutual support between the AI and legal system can be balanced as it will help in reducing man powers and will help in increasing earnings. An artificially intelligent service can go for any type of research activities which may not be possible for an individual lawyer, but such effective results within seconds can balance the manpower of a great research team with such a single output device or software. Te most important features of AI in Indian legal system is that it will reduce the expenditure for legal research, with best quality research uniforms in less price, that will eventually help the lawyers in creating more profits. Lawyers

need to understand that with such help of software they can be obliged with highly productive results with such advance tools for better serving in their area.

With the need for development and requirement of AI in Indian legal system various tech start-ups have been initiated for introducing the best legal research platform with the help of NLP (Natural Language Processing) software and application. Some of the NLP based research platforms are- SpotDraft, CaseMine etc., which has proved that keyboard-based research are more effective and less time-consuming techniques for legal research.

Apart from that, there are some specific reasons why India needs to introduce the AI in Indian legal system:

1. There are many deaths of defendants and the plaintiffs in various cases during their trails and before they would seek for the justice they suffer natural death due to long time-consuming trials. So the introduction of AI in the Indian legal system many help in increasing the speed of delivering justice.
2. The court has to rely on AI only on a condition where these AIs are proved to be trustworthy beyond any doubts to promote or generate a great effective justice legal system in our country.
3. Parties are not able to seek justice sometimes as they are from different part of India, so introduction AI in Indian legal system may help in the different approach of providing justice even from distance.
4. AI has various positive applications which may help both the lawyers and the court in inferring the further direction of the cases.
5. AI systems have the capability of algorithm and great memory which may help both the lawyers and the court in experiencing a great command on any case which is impossible for a natural person.

Challenges of AI in legal system

1. **Lack of enabling data ecosystems:** The whole world is not capable of establishing data ecosystem as such data disks are to be maintained at specific places, and due to

such problems AI cannot be injected in Indian legal system until India has a proper and definite structure.

2. **The low intensity of AI research:** Low education in India may affect low intensity through Ai based technologies.
3. **Inadequate availability of AI expertise, manpower and skilling opportunities:** Especially skilful person or operator is required to work with such highly skilled software for best utility, which requires high-cost training.
4. **High resource cost and low awareness for adopting AI in business processes:** Since lawyers in India have already mentioned that they don't need any such AI help in their job, nor they are interested in introducing the AI into India legal system.
5. **Unclear privacy, security and ethical regulations:** The most crucial part of anything is about the regulations and it's limiting the powers, and AI has unlimited powers to execute as per the requirements. And other fundaments question of privacy and security are also in a quarrel because they cannot be solved until India has a great regulation and legal framework to deal with it².

Different AI Applications or Software for Legal System

Application	Functions	Software
Due Diligence	This application helps the law practitioner in advising the client about opening up the hidden facts of the case while explaining the legal solutions for every specific breach of law done by the offender.	KiraSystem, eBrevia, Judicata, DISCO etc.
Prediction Technology	This application helps both	EverLaw, DISCO,

² Barnes CR. Law and Ethics of Morally Significant Machines: The case for pre-emptive prevention (Doctoral dissertation, University of Otago)

	the client and the law practitioner while predicting the win-lose possibility.	Premonition etc.
Legal Analytics	This application works on a very simple algorithm which compares the past cases and the present case and on analysis the win and loses situation, the lawyers can move into a particular direction.	LexMachina, RavelLaw etc.
Document Automation	This is a very general application which shelf all the documents on the basis of data inputs.	The report, perfectNDA, etc.
Intellectual Property or IP	This application is most advanced and helpful in the world of IP as lawyers are always assisted by such software to understand the large IP folium.	TrademarkNow, Smartshell, etc.
Electronic Billing	This application is very basic in nature as it calculates the meeting time of the client and the lawyer; and at the end of the meeting, the software provides a bill of total consulting time.	Bright flag, smokeball etc.

India's view on Artificial Intelligence-

According to the Brookings Institution report, the Indian AI industry has initiated its growth between the year of 2012 to 2017, which almost involves a total of \$150 million investment in over 400 companies within last five years between 2012- 2017. The statistics of the report also shows that most of these investments have been doubled in the last two years which shows that the statistics of 2016 which is \$45 million rose to \$ 78 million by the end of 2017. It is a very serious matter for India though with such huge investment, it has no broad or codified law to deal with such subject matter rather the government introduced various national strategies and maps related to artificial intelligence in 2018.

1) National Initiatives by Indian Government on AI

A. Report of the Artificial Intelligence Task Force

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce formed an 18 member Task Force on AI for India's Economic Transformation on 24 August, 2017, which includes experts of AI, academics scholars, and researchers, different government bodies or ministries such as the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Department of Science and Technology, UIAD or Aadhar etc. By the end of 2017, the Task Force presented their report in January 2018 which talks about the use of AI in various sectors of India along with its impacts and challenges on different sectors of India³.

The Task Force examined ten different sectors which include FinTech, agriculture, healthcare, national security, environment etc., to frame a model for recommending the government about the regulations

The Task Force in their recommendations mentioned government that:

- i.** AI in India should be recognised as a problem-solving mechanism rather than considering it as a tool for economic development or growth.
- ii.** To create national AI commission for regulating AI in India.
- iii.** To promote the digitalisation of bank, marketplaces and other such cross exchange of data between different sectors.

³ <https://cis-india.org/internet-governance/blog/the-ai-task-force-report-the-first-steps-towards-indias-ai-framework>

- iv. To Reforming policies to promote AI
- v. To promote AI education strategy in human resource to develop more skills.
- vi. To participate more in international discussion on AI technologies for better governance.

B. NITI Aayog Discussion Paper on a National AI Strategy

On February 1, 2018, The Finance Minister Arun Jaitley on February 2018 has shown up his interest on driving AI policies in India and in the lieu of his statements he promoted the national programme on AI and showed immense support over the start-ups, training and research activities on AI in India.

On February 8, 2018, The Committee of Secretaries tasked NITI Aayog to introduce a National Strategy Plan for Artificial Intelligence while consulting concerned ministries and departments. Soon after assigning the task by the Committee of Secretaries, the NITI Aayog on June 4, 2018, published a discussion paper on a National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence that discussed their strategy to provide the leverage in AI for economic growth, social development and inclusive growth. The published paper has picked out five sectors i.e., healthcare, agriculture, education, infrastructure, mobility and transportation which may have the most social & crucial impact and which should be focused very thoroughly⁴.

The discussing paper published by the NITI Aayog proposed over thirty policy recommendations which include investment in scientific research, promoting training, reforming policies to easy adoption of AI, and most importantly to promote ethics, privacy, and security in AI. In the report presented by the NITI Aayog, it picks out five sectors which are healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities, and smart mobility as a matter of priority sectors because the development of AI in such social sectors will definitely benefit the most social groups of the society. The report not only discussed the need of AI in different sectors rather it also explained the need of especial, specific and generic guidelines related to

⁴ <https://cis-india.org/internet-governance/blog/niti-aayog-discussion-paper-an-aspirational-step-towards-india2019s-ai-policy>

privacy, security, and ethics for a National AI Marketplace to induce market development and decrease time & money resources time in collecting data⁵.

C. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology Committees

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has formed four committees to encourage scientific research in AI headed by the directors of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), NASSCOM (The National Association of Software and Service Companies) and other eminent research scholars. The committee includes- Committee on platform and data for AI, Committee on investment on AI, Committee on structuring techno capabilities and R&Ds, and Committee on cybersecurity for protecting privacy, security and ethical issues.

D. AI and Defence

The government of India in Feb 2018 established a multi-stakeholder Task Force which includes government, academia, industries, professionals, start-ups etc., to study the planned or calculated national security implication of AI in India⁶. In the last week of June 2018, the Task Force submitted the report to Defence Ministry recommending the need of importance of AI powers in the defence system of Indian especially in the area of aviation, cyber, nuclear and other such areas. It also recommended the need for policy and governmental interventions in AI in respect of defence to encourage AI-based technologies for the defence sector.

2) Regulatory Framework and Proposed Changes

A. Privacy Challenges

Previously India does not have a comprehensive legal framework for data protection or data privacy but soon after the declaration of Right to Privacy as fundamental rights, much of the areas of data protection and data privacy are now covered under Right to Privacy. In July 2018, the Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee introduced a bill to protect the personal data i.e., Draft Protection of Personal Data Bill, the bill was introduced along with a complimentary report known as '*a Free and Fair Digital Economy Protecting Privacy, Empowering Indians*' which talks about the need of such bill to protect personal data. Although, the proposed Bill

⁵ http://www.niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/NationalStrategy-for-AI-Discussion-Paper.pdf

⁶ <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=181324>, archived at <https://perma.cc/R6W8-WBAJ>

offered different sets of rights regarding data privacy but failed providing a regulatory mechanism to protect the rights of individual against automatic decision-making machines often known as AI through an algorithm. And with this loophole, it becomes silent on the issues related to self-analysing algorithms and block box.

In the detailed committee's report, the other group of rights were discussed upon one of the most controversial matters of automated decision-making mechanism with logics through an algorithm. The general inference shows that such mechanisms are focused to promote harms to individuals because they are not evaluated with human review and all the data are accessed by a general algorithm. The solution provided by this right is to simply indulge a manual step of human review because it is a vital element of privacy by itself which should be implemented by entities proactively and along with it they should be audited & monitored periodically by the regulating authorities.

B. Automated Vehicles

The longest or the largest written constitution of the world that is Constitution of India in its Seventh Schedule classifies the rule or law-making the power of the state and central government, it further highlights three lists with law-making jurisdiction i.e., State list, Union list & Concurrent list. The law or rulemaking jurisdiction on all the matters related to motor vehicles in India is kept under the concurrent list, where both state and central has enough jurisdictions to frame rules and regulations. Although motor vehicle road safety measures are regulated by the central government by the prescribed law i.e., Central Motor Vehicles Act and the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, still state governments can have their own laws and policies according to the need and requirement of the local public. The existing Motor Vehicle Act does not allow any application of AI in a mechanical motor vehicle, and for such harsh restriction, a bill prescribing different provisions related to testing of driverless cars and the automatic vehicle has been introduced in both the houses, unfortunately, the bill has been struck down or set aside by the upper house.

Apart of such situation the Minister of Road Transport and Highways somewhere in June 2018 declared that India is a developing country with huge populations and such technologies may affect severely to employability ratio of the country and hence anything that can be a threat for India cannot be allowed.

3) AI and Facial Recognition

We have seen that AI is very much useful and helpful in avoiding crimes. The countries like USA, UAE and other such developed country are mostly dependent on such technologies because such gadgets have proved to be very helpful in punishing the criminals and to catch the offenders. For the purpose state and central police force in India has started working with some private players to assist them for the called task by deploying AI-based police force with image recognition, tracing algorithms etc., However, it is not so easy for India to execute this gadget in our country but still a great initiative has been taken by the government of India.

Advantages of AI in legal system

1. As computer-based works are very time effective, so lawyers will not be wasting their time of legal research, legal foundations etc.,
2. Computer-based works are almost error-free as they are based on strict formulas and another such application which makes the content more accurate and precise and no lawyer has to deal with any sort of errors in content-based work.
3. As lawyers will get much time so that they can increase their working speed and it will also help in solving cases in less time by the court.
4. The software-based application will replace human efforts with machines as humans get bored in repetitive and tedious tasks.
5. The final content by the application will be much transparent and specific so that it is easy for every person to understand the content.
6. The application such as predictive technology will help lawyers and the client for a creating clear inference of the future and such inference may help the lawyers in describing the right path or direction to lead the case.
7. As developed nations are mostly dependent on AI, to assist them in every man force or labour based tasks. So much assistance will eventually help the general working of the lawyers in day to day activities in the court.
8. The formula and systematic based application are more logical in approach and are totally absent of any emotions, feelings, rationalism and other such unjust practices.

Hence, more logical summary will be established in the court and a good justice can be delivered.

Disadvantages of AI in legal system

1. Although AI has great potential still it faces trust issues among various sections of society, as AIs are totally based on an algorithm, and science but trust is very essential part of any acceptance. People are not completely aware of AI and such unhealthy relations between law and technology can be very dangerous for society.
2. The AIs are only based on algorithm and science, hence a mere manipulation in the software can cause major loss or injury in the legal profession.
3. The application or need of AIs in India is not so critical that they must be deployed in the field of the legal system because lawyers and other legal practitioner are still happy on old age legal profession system.
4. AIs are too expensive and n per capita income in India is also low, so not every lawyer can adopt such AIs framework in the professional business.
5. AIs and robotic technologies cause unemployment, and country like India cannot face such a critical issue.
6. No technology or human is perfect and for every wrong done by the human, he can be penalised but no legal framework has come forward to maintain and establish the liabilities of the AIs in the legal system.
7. AIs do not have their own capacity to think or to establish any facts, so in the case of errors, cause of errors cannot be easily traced in a very sensitive system that is a legal system.
8. The dependency of lawyers on such software will be so high that basic grundnorm of legal practice and the legal profession will be dissolved.

Impact of AI on Different Legal System in Asia

1. China

China is one of the most essential nations in the world economy as it has great products alternative in very cheap products which is usually popular for its technology reforms. Wusong Technology one of the leading technology partners in China is consuming its much time in for converting the working system of court form old fashioned practices to AI-enabled courtroom with absolute no errors or negligible errors. The Wusong has named the AI-enabled with AI *Chatbox* as '*Fa Xiaotao*', which list the case, offers case analysis for the judge and to notify & locate lawyers. In the final months of 2016, Wusong Technologies raised around 17 million US\$ and marked itself as the biggest investment in a legal tech company in the world.

In October 2017, *Xiao Fa a robot* gained enough attention in the lawsuit centre at Beijing Intermediate People's Court, Beijing because of its capabilities as it was enabled in performing various tasks such as verbal interaction with natural persons, taking queries on keyboard or on touch screen notepads, and they were also able to print documents and other such general tasks.

2. Singapore

In September 2017, the Wong Partnership a leading and most populated multinational law firm of Singapore was able to work with AI technology from London's another AI firm for supporting its different matters such as corporate, M&A matters etc. The firm performed due diligence tasks of M&A and other corporate actions through human and AI interactions. Linklaters another multinational law firm from Singapore has been working with Eigen technology to develop NLP software which is named as '*Nakhoda*' which is capable of interaction with natural persons.

3. South Korea

Yulchon an S. Korean law firm brought by Carl Im, who is a PhD. In Physics from Stanford is aiding Yulchon in developing such technologies which provide alternative compliance tools for clients and few basic software and application to encourage lawyers in supporting AI in the legal system.

4. India

India has always been in threat of introduction of AI in Indian legal system but still India's one of the leading law firm which is *Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas* has taken some initiative for introducing the AI in India legal system by utilising Canadian AI assistant Kira System for contract analysing. Other few start-ups in India, such as CaseMine and NearLaw are trying to regenerate the old legal research practices with AI based legal research. NearLaw also includes results of VisualSearch and the CaseRanking algorithm to lift the most relevant cases in very less time. The algorithm of this software is capable of showing the most relevant result out of around lakhs case records across different Courts & Tribunals.

Conclusion

The destination of the paper has already been addressed in the abstract which is opportunities, challenges, impacts another such crucial effect and parts of AI in the Indian legal system. The flow of the paper has been in such a specific format that all the questions and challenges addressed in the abstract are came to an end with the different question of acceptance. The journey of the paper was started from the very first impact and question of AI in Indian legal system which is the potential threat of legal practitioner in India as AI has great capabilities of disturbing the complete legal profession in India no matters if it is a judgeship or law practitioner or legal education. The potential threat of AI has put some major concern on all the layers in India and persons of the legal system are stuck into a dilemma that- '*Will introduction of AI in Indian legal system replace LAWYERS?*'. We have seen that AI has proved its excellence in every sector wherever it is introduced; and with such special feature & characteristic of AI, AI has concerned and coerced all the lawyers for thinking about their professional from a different perspective because it will totally change their interaction and business skills with the clients. But at the same time, we also have to understand that AI is totally new to the legal sector and has unnecessarily attained much attention and attraction that the attention turned into the hype of AI in Indian legal system. Before inferring any decision we have to understood that impacts, benefits and other such aspects of AI into our legal system because introduction of any foreign element into any existing system is very difficult as it is full of various challenges and opportunities which are meant to be dealing in a very harmonised manner otherwise the foreign element can have very crucial impact on existing system.

AI has first opted to enter into the element of legal research in the law profession as the most valuable asset of any lawyers. Legal research is the vital component of any lawyer for

briefing its case in the court of law, which if followed by hours and days of hard labour. While ascertaining the fact that legal research is hell time consuming and tiring work, the AI has understood its opportunities to enter into the field, as AIs are capable of finishing works of hours in seconds. With the first-hand introduction of the AI, AI itself explained that lawyers need comprehensive legal research for case briefing and deploying AI for legal research work can be very time saving so the lawyers so that they may concern on other parts of the cases like case analysing, case prediction and other such aspects. We understand that AI has proved to be very effective and a boon to Indian legal system as it is well efficient in matters of due diligence, prediction technologies, legal analysis, documentation, maintaining large IP folium etc., but the impacts of AI are too very crucial and non curable because they are affecting India's legal system more than what it is supporting.

Although other large economies of the world have already introduced AI in their legal system at a very small level while maintaining a great balance between the trends, opportunities, and threat, impacts, challenges. The United Kingdom has introduced the world's first robot that is *Chatbot* which successfully performed its duties in harmonising the fights and quarrels between different parties related to parking⁷. Soon after the success of *Chatbot* in parking service, they were introduced small cause court which helps in assisting the clients in filing cases both in the US & in UK courts. The *Chatbot* settled as a landmark example of the introduction of AI in the legal sector throughout the world. Another example is of such AI in the legal system is *COIN* that is Contract Intelligence, it is capable of analysing long contracts and documents within seconds where the team of human used to spend long hours in analysing single contracts or documents.

Before assuming any statements we must analyse another part of AIs introduction that is impact and challenges. We need to understand that every sector in the society works in a particular manner or in a specific way and any disturbance in that long fix chain may affect complete events locked in that chain. Development and growth are good for every field but such development has to scrutinize crucially because any up gradation in the technology or in the form of performing any task does not wholly mean development or growth. Just like in the case of introduction of AI into India legal system where a strong inference has been made that AIs introduction is a boon and a great development in the legal system but another aspect of knowledge, employability, threats related to privacy, security, frameworks etc., are still in

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/artificial-intelligence-sector-deal/ai-sector-deal>

question. Any development with an imminent threat to any section of the society or to any particular sector of the society cannot be considered as a development unless they are settled with every doubt relating to the threat created out of such introduction. The first notable effect or impact of AI in the legal system is that it will not only disturb the legal setup of India rather it will indirectly affect all the legal system of those countries which are participating with India in some other business. Although globalization scheme can neutralise any country from such bad impact but it shows that introduction of AI in the field of law will eventually disturb the socio-eco aspects throughout the world.

At last, I would like to conclude my paper in a well structured and harmonised way that presently, AI in the legal sector is struggling with major challenges especially challenges related to privacy, security, employment and legal framework to settle down the liability of AI. And without solving or introducing a better alternative for such problems, the introduction of AI will eventually end into raising many challenges which will also include a great negative impact on both economies as a whole and on individual lawyers. Therefore in my final reviews, I neither support nor I object the introduction of AI in Indian legal system, rather we need to understand that it is not the right time for such development while introducing AI in Indian legal system. Because immature development can turn up into downfall for any country and right development with all drafts and structure will eventually help Indian in introducing AI in Indian legal system with much support by the lawyers.

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