
A SHORT STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

Rupeshbharathi P, B.A.,L.L.B., (HONS), Advocate., Madras High Court, Chennai

ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly reshaping industries worldwide, and the legal profession is no exception. Once defined by its dependence on human expertise, thorough research, and complex reasoning, the legal field is now increasingly adopting AI technologies to improve efficiency, lower costs, and expand access to justice. From conducting legal research and analyzing contracts to utilizing predictive analytics and forecasting case outcomes, AI is transforming the way legal professionals function and deliver their services. The objectives of the researcher are to know the future of artificial intelligence in legal profession and to understand about the need for supervision of artificial intelligence in legal profession. The researcher used a convenient sampling method to get the samples and the bar graphs and pie charts are used by the researcher for the SPSS. The primary and secondary sources were collected through a questionnaire, magazines, journal, books and articles. The researcher has taken around 50 samples by the way of the online survey. Artificial Intelligence is allows legal professionals to handle large volumes of data more effectively, making processes like case analysis and document review much more efficient. However, AI also comes with significant disadvantages. These include the risk of errors due to lack of contextual understanding, potential biases in algorithms, concerns about data privacy, and the reduction of human judgment in complex legal matters. AI tools may assist with legal tasks, but they cannot fully replace the critical thinking and ethical reasoning required in the legal field.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Legal research, Legal field, Legal profession, Legal tasks.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming industries across the globe, and the legal profession is no exception. Traditionally dependent on human expertise, detailed research, and complex reasoning, the legal field is increasingly adopting AI technologies to boost efficiency, reduce costs, and expand access to justice. From legal research and contract analysis to predictive analytics and case outcome forecasting, AI is redefining how legal professionals operate and deliver their services.

This technological integration not only streamlines routine legal tasks but also enables lawyers to concentrate on higher-value strategic work. As AI continues to evolve, it brings both significant opportunities and complex challenges, prompting critical discussions around ethics, accountability, and the essential role of human judgment in legal decision-making.

In the United States, the legal industry—particularly large law firms—has been at the forefront of AI adoption. Tools like ROSS Intelligence (powered by IBM Watson) and LexisNexis use AI to conduct legal research, review contracts, and predict case outcomes. Courts have also begun using predictive analytics to assess risks related to bail and sentencing, though this has sparked debate over fairness and potential algorithmic bias. Singapore, under its Smart Nation initiative, has also integrated AI into its legal framework to drive productivity. The government's Legal Technology Platform supports law firms—especially small and mid-sized practices—by providing access to AI tools for legal research, case management, and document drafting. Courts in Singapore are further exploring AI-assisted solutions to enhance dispute resolution.

In India, the application of AI in the legal sector is also gaining momentum. During the inauguration of the National Judicial Museum and Archive in New Delhi, the former Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, engaged with an AI lawyer by posing questions about the death penalty—demonstrating how AI can participate in legal discourse. Overall, the use of Artificial Intelligence is steadily expanding across all sectors, including law. While AI offers immense potential to improve legal processes, its responsible and ethical implementation remains key to ensuring it serves justice effectively.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To know the future of artificial intelligence in legal profession
- To understand about the need for supervision of artificial intelligence in legal profession

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **Graham Greenleaf (et all) (2018)** (Greenleaf 2018) explains about the Building sustainable free legal advisory systems: Experiences from the history of AI & law and about experience of the DataLex Project to use of 'AI and law' by free legal advice services, and suggestions for the most desirable improvements artificial intelligence for the development of free legal advice systems.
2. **Kevin D Ashley (2019)** (*Ashley, n.d.*) mentions about the changing roles of Artificial Intelligence and law and also the author mentions about the role of mere usage of Artificial intelligence in the law field and about the history of the role of Artificial Intelligence in the field of Law.
3. **Rehna Ghul (et all) (2021)** (*El Nofely 2021*) describes the future of Artificial Intelligence in the Legal profession and shows the difference between old methods in legal system and new methods in legal system and explains about how mobile phones and other gadgets changed the legal system.
4. **Manjari Singh (2024)** (Singh 2024) mentions the role of Artificial Intelligence in the life of the legal profession and explains about the influence of the Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Profession and its advantages and the author says that the Ai can be used to find out the probability of an case's result with comparing the precedents to that case.
5. **Khatniuk (et all) (2023)** (*(Khatniuk, Nataliia and Shestakovska, T. and Rovnyi, V. and Pobiianska, N. and Surzhyk, Y. 2023)*) explains about legal principles and features of Artificial Intelligence use in the provision of legal services and also mentions about innovative perspective on the practical application of artificial intelligence in legal services.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The researcher used a convenient sampling method to get the samples and the bar graphs and pie charts are used by the researcher for the SPSS. The primary and secondary sources were collected through questionnaire, magazine, journal, books and articles. The researcher has taken around 50 samples by the way of the online survey.

V. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

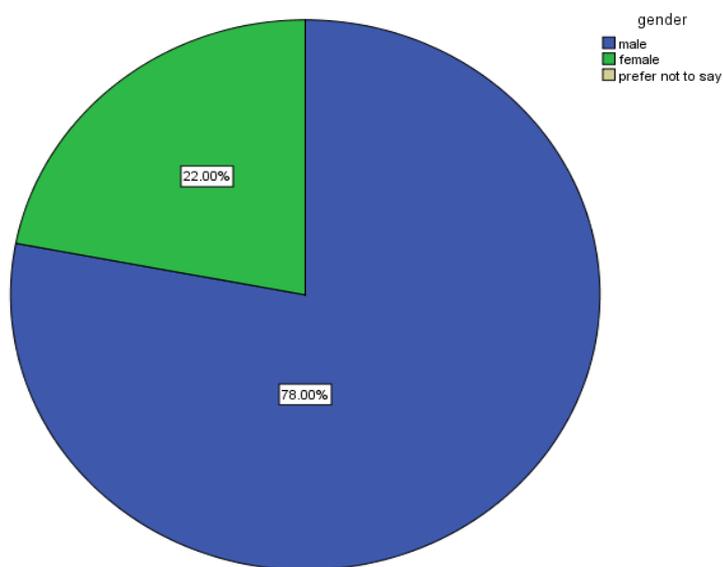


Fig 1

Legend: Fig 1 shows the gender of the respondents.

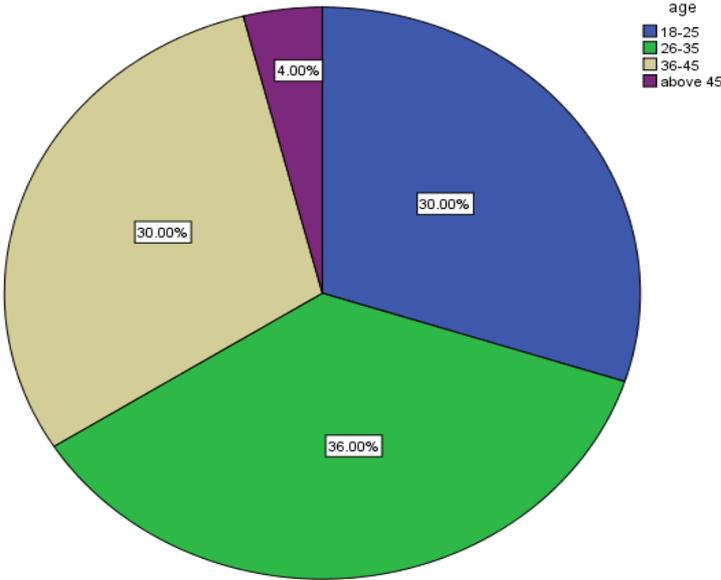


Fig 2

Legend: Fig 2 shows about the age of the respondents.

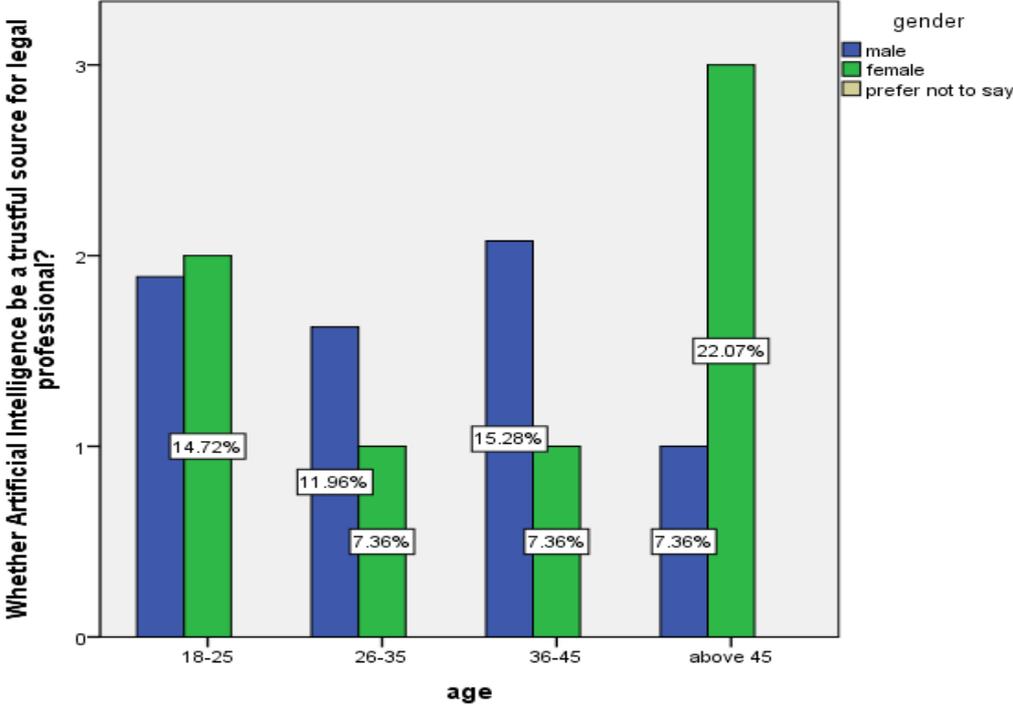


Fig 3

Legend: Fig 3 shows whether artificial intelligence can be a trustful source for legal procedure , gender of the respondents and age of the respondents.

Discussion: The Fig 3 shows that the female respondents that of the age group above 45 years had given the maximum response of 22.07 percentage and the minimum response is given by the male response who belong to the age group above 45 age group and female respondents of the age group between 36-45 that is of 7.36 percentage.

Result: From Fig 3 the female respondents who are above the age of 45 years states that the artificial intelligence can be a trustful tool for the legal professionals in the future and the male respondents who are younger that is who belong to the age group of 18-25 have also the same opinion that the artificial intelligence can be a trustful tool for the legal professionals but the other respondents have an neutral opinion and opposite opinion.

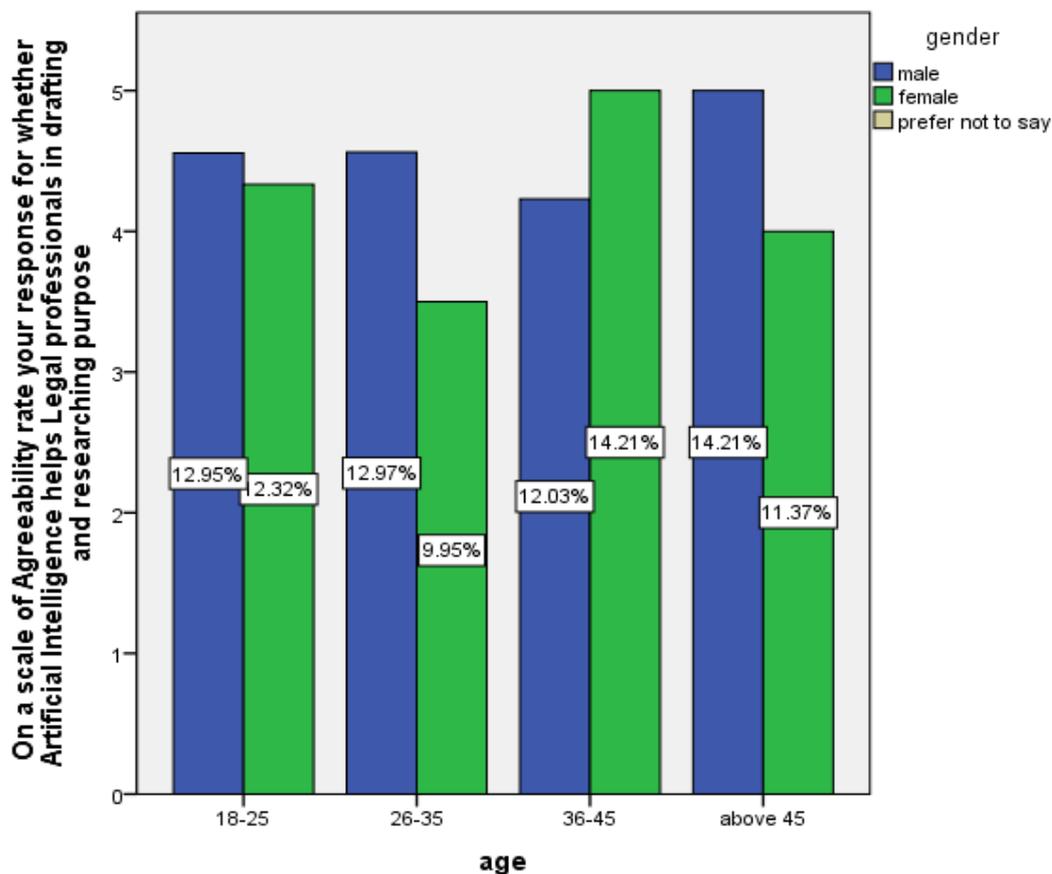


Fig 4

Legend: Fig 4 shows whether artificial intelligence helps legal professionals in drafting and research purpose, gender of the respondents and age of the respondents.

Discussion: The Fig 4 shows that the male respondents that of the age group above 45 years and the female respondents who belong to the age group of 36 -45 years had given the maximum response of 14.21 percentage and the minimum response is given by the female respondents who belong to the age group of 26-35 years that is of 9.95 percentage.

Result: From Fig 4 the male respondents have an favouring response to artificial intelligence helps legal professionals in drafting and research purpose than the female respondents and every age group of the male respondents have an positive opinion to artificial intelligence helps legal professionals in drafting and research purpose and the female respondents opinions differs based on their age group it can be due to their knowledge to technologies and their interest to the artificial intelligence.

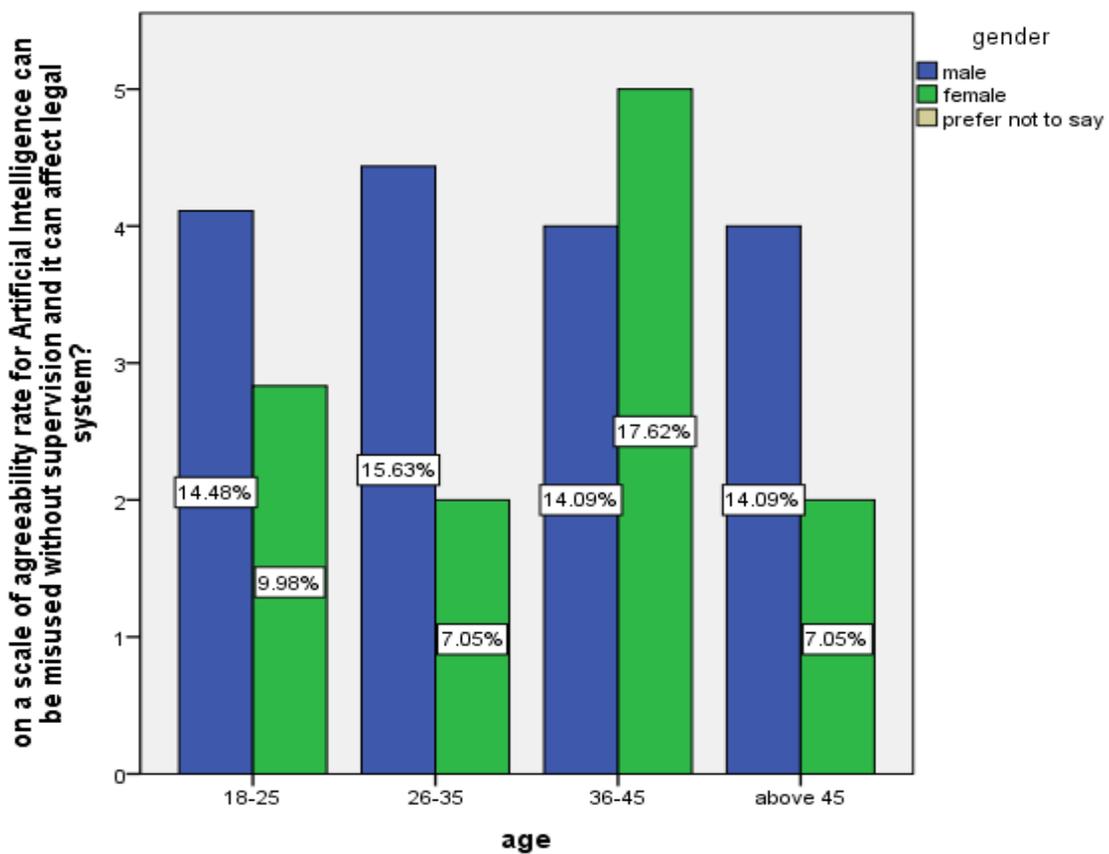


Fig 5

Legend: Fig 5 shows whether artificial intelligence can be misused without supervision and can affect the legal system, gender of the respondents and age of the respondents.

Discussion: The Fig 5 shows that the male respondents that of the age group between 26-35 years had given the maximum response of 15.63 percentage and the minimum response is given by the female respondents who belong to the age group above 45 years age group and female respondents of the age group between 26-35 years that is of 7.05%.

Result: From Fig 5 the male respondents of every age group has the maximum opinion for the artificial intelligence can be misused without supervision and the female respondents who is of age between 36-45 also feel that artificial intelligence can be misused without supervision with enough experience the female respondents with the age group of 36-45 have an opinion that supervision should be necessary to the artificial intelligence.

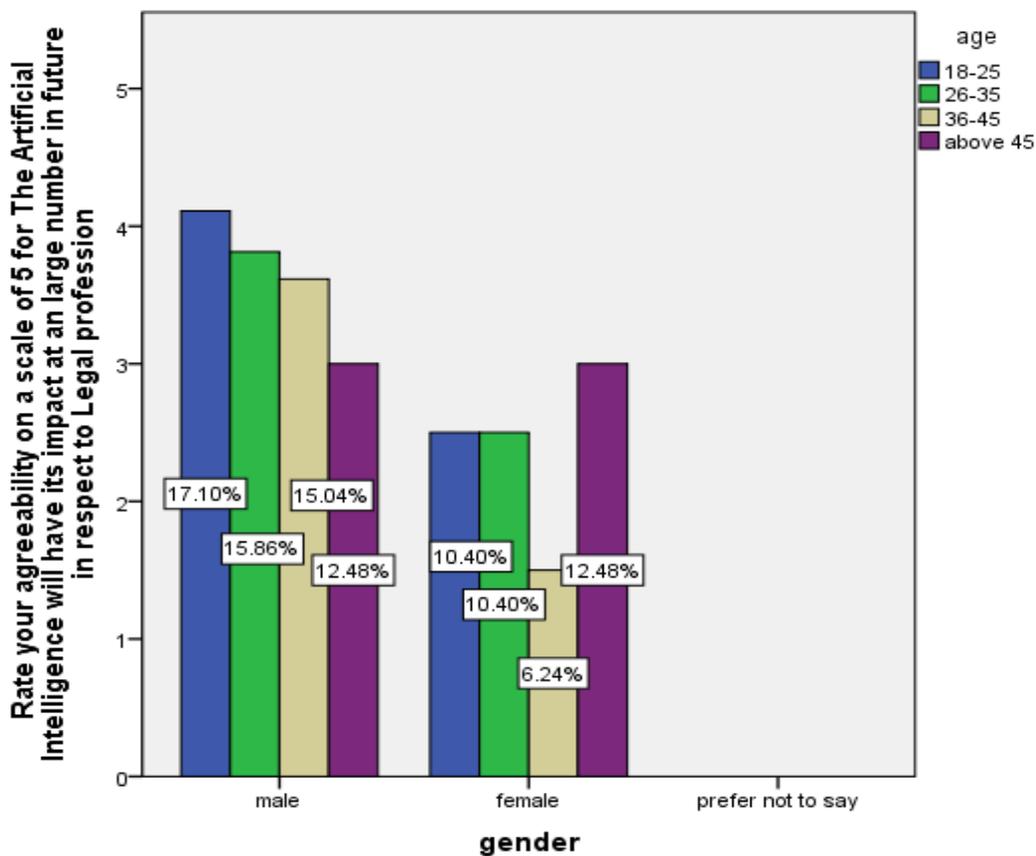


Fig 6

Legend: The Fig 6 shows about Rate your agreeability on a scale of 5 for The Artificial Intelligence will have its impact at a large number in future in respect to Legal profession , gender of the respondents and age of the respondents.

Discussion: The Fig 6 shows that the male respondents of the age group 18-25 had given the maximum response of 17.10 percentage and the minimum response was given by the male respondents who belong to the age group above 45 age group that is 12.48 percentage.

Result: From Fig 6 the male respondents of every age group has an opinion that the artificial intelligence may have maximum impact in legal profession in the future and the female respondents who belong to the age group above 45 age group have the same opinion of that the artificial intelligence may have maximum impact in legal profession in the future.

VI. LIMITATION

The sample size of the research is not that large and the responses had been collected through online only no offline response had been collected.

VII. CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence is playing an increasingly influential role in shaping the future of the legal profession, bringing with it notable benefits such as accelerated legal research, streamlined contract drafting, reduced costs, and enhanced accuracy in routine tasks. By enabling legal professionals to process vast amounts of information more efficiently, AI significantly improves workflows like case analysis and document review.

However, its integration also presents challenges. AI systems can make mistakes due to limited contextual understanding, exhibit raises in data privacy issues, and potentially undermine the role of human judgment in complex legal decisions. While AI can support various legal functions, it cannot replace the critical thinking, ethical discernment, and nuanced reasoning that legal practice demands.

As AI continues to expand its influence—especially in areas like drafting, research, document analysis, and case outcome prediction—human oversight remains crucial. Legal professionals must carefully monitor AI-generated content, ensure its accuracy, and apply their legal insight to interpret results responsibly.

In summary, AI is a valuable asset to the legal field, but its effectiveness depends on thoughtful and guided use to uphold the principles of justice.

REFERENCES

1. Ashley, Kevin D. n.d. “A Brief History of the Changing Roles of Case Prediction in AI and Law.” *Law in Context* 93. <https://doi.org/1839-4183>.
2. El Nofely, Rehna Gul &. Abdallah Mohamed Othman. 2021. “THE FUTURE OF LAW FROM THE JURISPRUDENCE PERSPECTIVE FOR EXAMPLE: THE INFLUENCE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY TO LAW, AI LAW.” *Journal Equity of Law and Governance* 1 (1): 77–83.
3. Greenleaf, Graham. 2018. *Building Sustainable Free Legal Advisory Systems: Experiences from the History of AI & Law*.
4. Khat Uk, Nataliia and Shestakovska, T. and Rovnyi, V. and Pobiianska, N. and Surzhyk, Y. 2023. “Legal Principles and Features of Artificial Intelligence Use in the Provision of Legal Services.” *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 11 (5). <https://doi.org/2764-4170>.
5. Singh, Manjari. 2024. “Review on Role of Artificial Intelligence in The Life of Legal Profession.” *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEGAL SCIENCE AND INNOVATION* 6 (3): 1087–96.