
REIMAGINING INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES WITH AI FOR BETTER CONSUMER OUTCOMES

Debdipa Bera, Research Scholar, Department of Legal Studies, Banasthali Vidyapith,
Rajasthan

Dr. Preeti Sanger, Assistant Professor, Department of Legal Studies, Banasthali Vidyapith,
Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

AI is a highly advanced technology but its application in consumer interactions is very recent. Knowledge about how it is unfolding in overall consumer legal services would significantly contribute to the sources that regulators can use to create frameworks that are effective for the legal domain. The Indian legal profession, which has been known to be complex with huge documentation, is facing a dramatic change with the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI).

The legal practices are being increasingly empowered with AI technology to improve efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making. The nexus between artificial intelligence (AI) and legal services in India is leading to an era of transformative change where justice becomes more affordable, accessible, and equitable. The path to an AI-enabled judiciary is not only a technological advance but also a dedication to the protection of the rights of all citizens and ensuring that justice is delivered promptly. But the Indian legal profession is still skeptical of using AI due to concerns about accuracy, bias, and ethical implications. In this paper, authors try to explore the current use of AI in the Indian legal profession and set out probable future use cases of AI in legal tasks for better general consumer legal services. This paper focuses on how AI is reshaping India's legal landscape by democratizing access to justice, especially for underserved communities. The authors will adopt both doctrinal as well as non-doctrinal methods of research. Analytical research is used to analyse the justice gap prevalent in India while protecting consumers as end users of legal services.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Legal services, Consumer interactions, Ethical implications.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is old hat, yet some new capacities are prompting certain law professionals to request whether it would be good to ethically utilize AI fuelled devices in their law practices. While a few attorneys are apprehensive with legal AI in law and law practice and the danger of utilization of law AI apparatuses, the failure to know and use AI will quite soon be viewed as a deficiency in lawful expression.

Although AI means that lawyers have more time to work more intelligently, optimising workflows and strategic planning, AI also holds great risks. For example: AI can help lawyers to quickly prepare rough outlines of motions, legal briefs, contracts, and settlements procedure, that was more time consuming before.¹ However, using AI also involves concerns of algorithmic bias (the algorithm itself is biased or the unbiased algorithm is supplied with biased data), hallucination (where AI chatbots can confidently respond to questions with incorrect information), errors, and confidentiality.

Consumer surveys indicate that the majority view its potential but are apprehensive about the risks. They are optimistic about its applications in medicine, research or controlling environmental resources, or just as a recreational, creative tool.

Conversely, they fear being manipulated, their privacy and security and that it may result in unfair discrimination against themselves or other social groups. Citizens also indicate in surveys that they don't believe existing regulation is sufficient to prevent the harms and risks of AI.

In this midst of all this activity and polarized views, all industries are considering what AI means for them.

Legal service providers and regulators have considered over the enormous width of terrain where AI will be having an influence: for instance, legal research, contract analysis, e-discovery, document preparation or analysis, forecasting risk and outcome and summarizing extensive amounts of text.² There are also broader business uses of AI such as recruitment,

¹ Legg M and Bell F, "Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession: Becoming the AI-Enhanced Lawyer", SSRN Electronic Journal [2019]

² Schwarcz D and Choi JH, "AI Tools for Lawyers: A Practical Guide", SSRN Electronic Journal, [2023]

training and marketing that law firms could utilize.

A LexisNexis survey discovered that the percentage of lawyers employing generative AI in their practice has almost doubled in a year, increasing from 11% in July 2023 to 41% in September 2024.³

To varying degrees, all these activities will have an impact on consumers as end recipients of legal services.

But there are also other areas where regulators of legal services have been urged to consider how technological innovations such as AI can enhance consumer demands like increased access to justice, reduced costs, faster delivery and more specialized offerings.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Authors have employed both doctrinal as well as non-doctrinal research methods. Doctrinal research methods will be followed for this study, such as case laws, statutes, reports of national and international bodies relating to this topic, available significant research studies, parliamentary discussion, journals and books regarding this topic. The current research is primarily based on doctrinal studies from secondary sources. Analytical research is applied to study the justice gap in India while safeguarding consumers as end-users of legal services. Primary data will be gathered to know the views of the legal professionals on the advantage and challenges they experience while utilizing AI for Legal Tasks.

III. AI AND ITS RELEVANCE

A. Generative AI?

At its most basic level, AI is a broad term for computer and software-based technologies that are used to produce intelligent, human-like activity.

A generative AI program creates "output," usually in reaction to instructions, referred to as the

³ Legal IT Insider, "LexisNexis Legal AI Adoption Report Shows Sharp Increase in Use of Gen AI", (February 24, 2025, 11 AM) <<https://legaltechnology.com/2024/09/24/lexisnexis-legal-ai-adoption-report-shows-sharp-increase-in-use-of-gen-ai/#:~:text=The%20survey%20of%20800+%20UK%20legal%20professionals,adopt%20AI%20dropped%20from%2061%20to%2015%25>>

"input" or "prompt," from a user. The output is derived from an algorithmic model that has been trained on enormous amounts of data, which may be text, images, music, computer code, or nearly any other form of content.⁴

So what defines generative AI in contrast to more traditional algorithmic machine learning technology is that it uses large data stores to create instantaneously the illusion of novel, task relevant content such as essays, blog posts, poetry, designs, images, videos and computer code. Generative AI has come under more scrutiny in recent years since the release by AI research non profit OpenAI of its highly advanced chatbot, ChatGPT, in late 2022.

B. In which way is machine learning different from artificial intelligence?

Machine functions capable of performing as though there was some human process represented therein, constitute the blanket term 'AI'⁵. AI manifests itself to computers and programs through machine learning (ML) which automates legal work and increases the performance of individual tasks by experience.

The three categories of ML are:

1. Supervised machine learning is a type of AI where the program searches and identifies patterns contained in pre-stated data sets. Since the data sets are usually created by human experts in some discipline, they are acting as guidance counsellors of sort to the machines.
2. Unsupervised machine learning: it is a form of ML where the outputs are unknown or where data is specified. This form of application has no such expert designed data set guiding the behaviour of the tool. Effectively, the program learns by itself and adapts itself to the inputs.
3. Reinforcement Learning is a form of ML that makes use of data feedback and awards the use of its algorithm to learn the final processing route as it correlates with the data.

C. Which AI is ideal for law?

Since attorneys operate in an environment where precision is of the highest priority, practitioners in this field must be careful not to depend on systems that use exclusively

⁴ Eke DO, "ChatGPT and the Rise of Generative AI: Threat to Academic Integrity?", 13 Journal of Responsible Technology, (2023)

⁵ ibid

unsupervised learning methods.⁶ In order to steer clear of the possibility of inaccuracies or omitted documents, the most suitable AI for attorneys uses supervised machine learning systems.

The worth of AI is the capacity to sift through huge amounts of data and uncover information impossible for human eyes to spot. But without human professionals maintaining quality and precision in that data, AI can cause more harm than good.

For example, generative AI could generate briefs faster but hallucinations jeopardize accuracy. In fact, one of the biggest advantages of using AI for legal research is that these applications allow lawyers to isolate the primary pieces of data from huge selections of collections of data so that they can be more efficient, more strategic and provide more value to the client. Legal research tools can provide lawyers more confidence that they have covered all the stones, but they can also rely upon sources that might not be reliable.

For lawyers supervised machine learning is the best option as it provides faster research than ever before and this is with less chance of inaccuracy or omission. And the end result is that they have virtually instant access to reliable information and knowledge that lets them beat their competition when it comes to getting lawyers.⁷

D. How is AI applied in the legal field?

For example, not long ago, some legal professionals have used AI to analyze data and search documents for most of the past decade already. In fact, however, the recent spike in interest in advanced tools around the likes of ChatGPT has prompted more attorneys to do some try-outs but also prompted questions about whether or not tools like these can be utilized. While certain lawyers have come out and welcomed Law AI software, other law firms and in house legal offices have unilaterally forbidden its use because of the dangers involved.

To understand the legal profession's generative AI reality, we polled over 100 legal professionals on their experience with the technology and what their organization has done about the application of generative AI. Generative AI is a known power to law firms and

⁶ Rogers J and Bell F, "The Ethical AI Lawyer: What Is Required of Lawyers When They Use Automated Systems?", *Law Technology and Humans*, [2019]

⁷ Murray MD, "Artificial Intelligence and the Practice of Law Part 1: Lawyers Must Be Professional and Responsible Supervisors of AI", *SSRN Electronic Journal*, [2023]

corporate lawyers alike but with ethical concerns and bias issues, are reluctant and sceptically of AI taking over lawyers. Most users who are using the technology in their professional life are confident to a certain extent that the tools are generative AI, but they want to have lawyers check the work.

IV. CURRENT UTILIZATION OF AI WITHIN THE INDIAN LEGAL COMMUNITY

A. AI within Legal Research

Legal research is one of the main fields in which AI has brought considerable changes. Conventional legal research takes a long time and usually involves going through loads of data.⁸ Legal research tools based on AI can instantly scan legal documents, filter out relevant case laws, and reveal information that would normally take hours or even days to discover.

1. Manupatra: Manupatra is one of India's top legal research websites, and it has integrated AI and machine learning algorithms to offer sophisticated search features. Users are able to search for case laws, statutes, and legal articles with greater accuracy. The AI-based tools of the website assist in predicting the outcome of cases and determining relevant precedents.

2. Kanoon.ai: This legal research tool based on artificial intelligence uses natural language processing (NLP) to comprehend legal questions in simple language. Kanoon.ai offers case briefs, points out useful paragraphs, and recommends comparable cases, bringing legal research nearer and quicker.

3. LegitQuest: LegitQuest applies AI to provide an exhaustive legal research experience. Its innovative 'iDRAF' technology⁹ (Issue, Decision, Reasoning, and Facts) deconstructs judgments into structured formats, allowing lawyers to immediately understand the crux of rulings.

B. AI in Legal Document Review and Drafting

Document review and drafting are essential aspects of legal practice that require precision and attention to detail. AI technology helps lawyers review large numbers of documents, pinpoint

⁸ Golbin I and others, "Responsible AI: A Primer for the Legal Community", 2021 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data),[2020]

⁹ "LegitQuest: Frequently Asked Questions" (February 28, 2025, 11 AM), <<https://www.legitquest.com/faq>>

important information, and prepare legal documents.¹⁰

1. Kira Systems: Kira Systems employs machine learning to review contracts and other legal documents, marking important clauses and pulling out pertinent information. This software greatly shortens the document review time and is accurate.

2. ROSS Intelligence: While being used mainly in the US, ROSS Intelligence's AI capabilities for legal research and document review have impacted comparable developments in India. IBM Watson's AI is utilized by the tool to offer accurate legal question answers, supporting drafting and review activities.

C. AI in Predictive Analytics

Predictive analytics powered by AI is transforming how lawyers approach litigation. By analyzing historical data, AI can predict case outcomes, helping lawyers to strategize more effectively.¹¹

1. CaseMine: This AI-powered platform uses data analytics to predict case outcomes based on historical judgments. CaseMine's 'CaseIQ' feature offers insights into how similar cases have been decided, aiding lawyers in forming their legal strategies.

2. LegalMind: LegalMind employs AI to analyze judicial behavior and predict the likelihood of success in various legal scenarios. This tool helps lawyers understand the trends and tendencies of specific judges, enabling more informed decision-making.

D. Indian Judiciary

The Supreme Court has been using an AI tool since 2021 to process information and present it to judges when making decisions. It does not have any input in the decision making process. SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software), an additional tool utilized by the Supreme Court of India, works as a means to turn legal papers from English into native dialect and

¹⁰ Takyar A and Takyar A, "AI for Legal Research: Streamlining Legal Practices for the Digital Age", *LeewayHertz - AI Development Company*, (March 14, 2025, 11 AM), <https://www.leewayhertz.com/ai-for-legal-research>

¹¹ Weinstein, Stuart. "Lawyers' Perceptions on the Use of AI." *Information technology and law series/Information technology & law series*, 2022, pp. 413–32. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6265-523-2_21.

switch over back.

In the case of *Jaswinder Singh v. State of Punjab*¹², the Punjab & Haryana High Court dismissed a petition for bail based on a complaint from the prosecution that the petitioner had been involved in a cruel fatal attack. The judge asked for feedback from ChatGPT in order to get a broader picture regarding the grant of bail in a situation involving cruelty. But it must be noted that this mention of ChatGPT is not an opinion on the merits of the case, and the trial court will not take cognizance of these remarks. The mention was made only to give a wider perspective of bail jurisprudence where cruelty is involved.

V. THE JUSTICE GAP IN INDIA AND THE PROMISE OF AI

India's justice deficit is stark. As per the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), an overwhelming majority of people do not have proper legal representation. The unaffordability of legal services and the limited number of lawyers in rural regions compound this.¹³ Legal literacy is poor, and few know about their rights and the legal remedies that are due to them.

Artificial intelligence offers a scalable answer to these ubiquitous problems. Developments in machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) allow AI systems to comprehend and create human-like answers to intricate legal questions relevant to the Indian scenario. These systems are capable of processing vast legal information, such as statutes, case laws, and legal precedents in India, and offer users customized advice in real time.

Through AI, legal services in India can go beyond geographical and working-hour constraints. AI tools are not location-bound or bound by work hours; they can work around the clock, assisting in various languages, including local dialects, thereby being more accessible to a larger group of people. Such pervasive availability is especially helpful for those living in far-flung areas or people with mobility issues, who may otherwise have no viable means of accessing legal assistance.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

What proportion of legal professionals utilize AI?

¹² *Jaswinder Singh v. State of Punjab* (2023).

¹³ 33_Chapter_18. dakshindia.org/state-of-the-indian-judiciary/33_chapter_18.html.

A short-survey has been taken via google form and received answers from 100 legal professionals based in Kolkata, West Bengal. Though both in-house and law firm professionals are familiarizing themselves with generative AI, more of them utilize it for personal purposes compared to professional use. 38% of those asked in the survey indicated they have used generative AI personally or just to test it, though only 17% indicated they've utilized the technology to use work tasks mostly to create legal communications or do legal research. The respondents are asked several questions considering six important topic, to identify their views concerning the advantages and challenges they have while utilizing AI for Legal Work.

The following are the Findings of the Survey:-

A. Familiarity with AI and its Applications in the Legal Sector

The participants were requested to scale their familiarity with AI from 1 to 5, with 1 representing the least familiar and 5 representing the most familiar. The results of the survey show a mixed level of familiarity with AI in the legal profession among the participants: A high percentage of respondents 32.1% indicated a familiarity of 4, implying a strong awareness and knowledge of the capabilities of AI. The second highest category was 3, which 29.6% of respondents, implying a moderate level of familiarity. 16.6% of the survey participants gave their familiarity the rating of 5, indicating very high familiarity with AI in the legal profession. Categories 2 and 1 had lower levels of familiarity with 14.4% and 9.4% of survey participants, respectively.

B. Analysis of AI Adoption in Legal Operations

The question queried the respondents if they, their organization, or their team are presently applying any AI tools or technologies, either individually or within their legal work. 57.3% of respondents said they, their organization, or their team were presently applying AI tools or technologies within their legal work. On the other hand, 29.5% responded that they are not, and 12% did not know.

C. Analysis of Interaction with Generative AI-powered Applications

The question posed is, whether the respondents have ever used or interacted with a Generative AI-powered application (e.g., chatbots, content tools)?

1. High Rate of Adoption: There is a very high rate of respondents who have interacted with generative AI applications, indicating a broad level of familiarity and ease with such tools.
2. Not Used Generative AI: A significant minority of respondents never used generative AI applications.
3. Uncertainty: A negligible number of respondents do not know whether they have engaged with generative AI applications.

D. Impact of Generative AI in the Legal Field

The question that was asked during the survey was, 'Which of the following areas do you think Generative AI will make the biggest impact on in the legal field?'

54.5% of respondents think that Contract drafting and review will be impacted by AI.

Based on the results above, 56.8% are of a belief that Document summarization and analysis is going to be significantly effected by AI.

46.5 % states that they believe AI will effect Client communication and consultation.

54.2% envision AI having a significant effect on the writing of legal briefs and memoranda.

36.7% envision AI contributing to predictive analytics for case results.

49.3% envision AI making routine legal work automated.

31.5% envision AI affecting customized legal advice and services

56.5% envision AI affecting content generation in the legal industry.

E. Key obstacles to the Widespread Adoption of Generative AI in Enterprises

The question posed in the survey asked the respondents, "What do you believe are the key obstacles to the pervasive use of Generative AI among enterprises?"

58.1% said Data privacy and security issues.

54.7% said Worried about the quality of AI content

51.5% said Insufficient skilled workforce.

56.1% said Transparency – AI generated decisions should be explainable.

49.5% said Regulatory problems Adapting to changing legislation.

34.5% said Implementation expenses are too high.

41.5% said Ethical issues.

43.9% said Bias and fairness.

F. Advantages of Generative AI to Users

In the survey, the question asked was, "How do you think generative AI (GAI) will benefit users?"

70.4% replied, it will enhance user productivity.

60.7 % replied, it will ease and enhance learning new skills.

66.73% said, it will cut down on time spent on tedious, but unavoidable, job activities.

54% said, it will enhance consistency of quality output.

4.8% replied, it will devour our profession.

The results of the survey indicate a high usage of generative AI-powered applications by the majority of the respondents, an indication of the increasing significance and usefulness of these applications in different fields. Yet, there is still a part of the population that has not used these technologies, typically because they do not have the information or are technically afraid. By raising awareness, improving the experience of users, and making targeted outreach and education available, one can continue to push the adoption and proper usage of generative AI tools.

VII. THE FUTURE OF AI IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

With continued advancements in AI technology, its influence on the legal profession will also increase. The following are some future trends and developments that will shape the future of AI in the legal profession:

A. Integration with Blockchain

The combination of AI and blockchain technology may make legal processes more secure and transparent. Blockchain's tamper-proof ledger can offer a secure and tamper-proof record of legal transactions, while AI can interpret and analyze blockchain data for legal use.¹⁴ This synergy may transform contract management, property transactions, and dispute resolution.

B. AI-Driven Legal Marketplaces

AI-based legal marketplaces may appear, linking clients with lawyers depending on their area of need. AI can be utilized by these marketplaces to link clients with lawyers with the appropriate expertise and experience, facilitating easier discovery of legal representation. AI would also be able to help price and negotiate legal services, making legal services more affordable and accessible.¹⁵

C. Legal Analytics and Insights Improved

Upcoming AI technologies will provide even more sophisticated legal analytics, giving increased insights into case trends, judge behavior, and litigation results. Lawyers will be able to make informed decisions based on data and craft better legal strategies using these tools. Predictive analytics will improve in accuracy, allowing lawyers to gauge the weaknesses and strengths of their cases more accurately.

D. Personalized Legal Services

AI would be able to facilitate the provision of customized legal services to suit individual client requirements. AI systems can offer tailored legal advice and solutions after analyzing client

¹⁴ Macey-Dare, Rupert. "How ChatGPT and Generative AI Systems Will Revolutionize Legal Services and the Legal Profession." *SSRN Electronic Journal*, (March 15, 2025, 11 AM), <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4366749>.

¹⁵ *ibid*

information and preferences.¹⁶ Such customization can make clients happier and foster better lawyer-client relationships.

E. AI in Judicial Decision-Making

Although the notion of AI being used to make judicial rulings remains controversial, AI may be able to support judges in making rulings. AI systems would be able to give judges exhaustive analyses of judicial precedents, applicable case laws, and probable outcomes to assist them in arriving at better and more consistent judgments.

VIII. RISKS AND CHALLENGES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

A. Confidentiality and data privacy

AI systems typically use extensive amounts of information to learn and predict. This information could be sensitive, like personal or financial information. AI algorithms that need this kind of information to train well may pose challenges for organizations to adhere to data protection regulations.¹⁷

B. Bias in AI systems

In fact, bias during training of AI systems may also manifest in their outcome. AI results simply reflect upon the world as things are in race caste, gender and in ideology, and in consequence yield the results of true merit, not.¹⁸

C. Licensing and accountability issues

Since trained lawyers in AI systems do not require a license to practice law, and are not bound by the same ethical rules and professional codes of conduct, they can act on their own. What if the AI system provides an incorrect or misleading legal advice, who will be held accountable

¹⁶ Baser, Preeti, and Jatinderkumar R. Saini. "AI-Based Intelligent Solution in Legal Profession." *Lecture notes in networks and systems*, 2022, pp. 75–84. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-5221-0_8.

¹⁷ Dwivedi, Yogesh K., et al. "Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Emerging Challenges, Opportunities, and Agenda for Research, Practice and Policy." *International Journal of Information Management*, vol. 57, Aug. 2019, p. 101994. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.08.002>.

¹⁸ Ntoutsis, Eirini, et al. "Bias in data-driven artificial intelligence systems—An introductory survey." *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, vol. 10, no. 3, Feb. 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1002/widm.1356>.

(or responsible) for it? The developer or the user? Even further, the use of Ai in judiciary when judges have the final decision making powers also is an issue.¹⁹ So it is no news that you are dependent on recommendation by relying on automated bias that is derived from technology.

A piece of news says one New York attorney had it done with ChatGPT researching a legal case and using nine cases as citations, six of which are copied as citations in the brief, which went before the court. That being said, the opposing counsel were unable to find any of them, and the attorney had to admit he did not personally verify them. In total, \$5,000, to be deposited, was sanctioned against both the respective lawyers and the law firm. That is why use of generative AI by lawyers requires cautiousness in the use of generative AI for legal research.

D. Concerns about competition

There are chances that AI could work independent of its coders or developers via its capacity to learn autonomously. It could, in fact, bring with it technology and economic differences which have yet to be closely explored. The differences may trigger misuses of information and thus hamper the set-up established under the Competition Act, 2000.

It can be difficult to imply responsibility for faults in legal practice that are caused by technology. Faults in AI systems will have enormous consequences to the life and freedom of individuals. Furthermore, as legislators as well as industry professionals from the legal, or other domains, can proactively make strong lines of responsibilities and reward themselves with responsibility when the use of AI in the practice, too, it can still take certain proactive steps.

It is also important to note that AI cannot be thought of as replacement for the work of the lawyers.²⁰ It has to be rather augmented by it. In fact, AI can help to complete slow and laborious work, but cannot handle strategic decision making, complex legal analysis and legal advice.

Ultimately, it's the lawyers who are accountable for what they do and that they are looking after their client's interests. AI can help the law firms become more efficient but it cannot

¹⁹ Simshaw, Drew. "Ethical Issues in Robo-Lawyering: The Need for Guidance on Developing and Using Artificial Intelligence in the Practice of Law." *SSRN Electronic Journal*, Dec. 2018, papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID3319080_code2269695.pdf?abstractid=3308168&mirid=1&type=2.

²⁰ Davis, Anthony E. "The Future of Law Firms (and Lawyers) in the Age of Artificial Intelligence." *Revista Direito GV*, vol. 16, no. 1, Jan. 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172201945>.

replace the expertise and experience of a lawyer.

IX. CONCLUSION

There is potential for AI to impact certain duties performed by legal assistants, paralegals, and even early-career attorneys. But it is essential to remember that the deployment of AI is subject to agreement with the ethics rules that the lawyers follow. Lawyers are equally obligated to instruct and oversee the nonlawyers who aid them, and it also extends to AI support. If generative AI doesn't get, say, the legal subtleties in a given jurisdiction, or if it contains other mistakes, the overseeing attorney is liable for any errors it may commit.

Instead, then, it is probable that it will help in an automating of legal jobs, for instance, paralegals' work but will let the legal teams, especially the in-house legal teams, keep more work in-house. Therefore, this will allow such teams to be more discerning in matters of outsourcing work to outside counsel and give such teams greater bargaining power in terms of fee structure when outsourcing work to outside counsel.

The implementation of AI in Indian law practice is changing the nature of legal work, and it is bringing a lot of benefits in terms of efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making. Legal research tools, document review platforms, and predictive analytics based on AI are already having a serious impact, with websites such as Manupatra, Indian Kanoon, and LegitQuest paving the way.

As AI technology advances, the future of AI in the legal industry promises exciting opportunities ranging from automated brief generation and AI-based legal assistants to better legal analytics and real-time research during court hearings. But challenges relating to data privacy, ethics, accuracy, training, and cost need to be addressed to be able to leverage fully the capabilities of AI.

By adopting AI technology and solving these issues, Indian legal professionals can remain competitive, keep pace with the evolving needs of the legal profession, and deliver enhanced services to their clients. The prognosis for the future of AI in the practice of law is good, indicating an improved, more accessible, and more efficient legal system for everyone.

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