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Integration Of Artificial Intelligence And Law: Issues And Challenges

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ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has far-reaching implications for many industries, including the legal field. Incorporating AI into legal practices has enormous potential to improve efficiency, accuracy, and access to justice. However, this integration raises numerous complex issues and challenges that must be addressed. The article introduces the concept of artificial intelligence and discusses how it can supplement legal work and thinking. This paper investigates the key issues surrounding the intersection of AI and law. One of the most pressing concerns is AI's ethical and legal implications in the legal context. AI raises concerns about bias, transparency, and accountability, which may jeopardize the principles of fairness and due process. Furthermore, as AI systems process and analyze massive amounts of legal data, privacy and data security become increasingly important. The study then looks into the applications of artificial intelligence in the legal field and the significant barriers to its adoption and use in the legal environment. The authors have undertaken a doctrinal method of research. Both primary and secondary sources have been considered to figure out the notion of artificial intelligence and the impact it creates in a legal environment.

KEYWORDS: Artificial intelligence, AI, Machine learning, Legal field, AI, and Legal Profession.

¹ It is a revised version of the paper titled “Challenges in the Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Domain” which was read at the International Conference on “Navigating the Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Law” held on 23-24 January 2024 at the Department of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

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INTRODUCTION

The progress in artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has heralded a new age marked by transformative prospects and intricate hurdles across multiple sectors, encompassing the legal domain. The integration of AI into the realm of law holds the potential to revolutionize the way legal services are delivered, accessed, and administered. AI integration in the legal field has the potential to transform how legal services are delivered, accessed, and administered. Historically, the Indian legal system and its participants have been reluctant to use technology daily. However, the trend is likely to alter soon with the arrival of ground-breaking advancements in the field of artificial intelligence and a change in thinking.

Moreover, integrating AI and law necessitates the development of new skills and competencies for legal professionals. Lawyers, judges, and legal practitioners must acquire the knowledge and expertise to leverage AI technologies while maintaining their core legal expertise effectively. This requires re-evaluating legal education and training programs to equip future legal professionals with the necessary skills to navigate the AI- driven legal landscape adeptly. This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the intricate interplay between AI and law, delving into the myriad opportunities, challenges, and implications that arise from this intersection.

CONCEPT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Imagine a future in which machines can think, learn, and adapt. Where computers outperform humans in certain activities, ranging from complicated medical diagnosis to writing symphony-worthy music. This is not science fiction; it is the rapidly becoming reality of Artificial Intelligence (AI). In the era of information and technology, one concept has emerged as a driving force behind innovation and change across a wide range of industries: artificial intelligence (AI). AI, commonly known as the cornerstone of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, is transforming the landscape of industry, governance, and society.

John McCarthy is known as the “father of artificial intelligence.” John McCarthy was an “American computer scientist.” He invented the phrase "artificial intelligence". He co- founded artificial intelligence alongside Alan Turing, Marvin Minsky, Allen Newell, and Herbert A.⁴ In 1956, John McCarthy referred to the terms “artificial intelligence” and “AI” as “the science and engineering of making intelligent machines.”⁵ The notion of AI has developed dramatically since then, with a greater emphasis on what it means to call a machine "intelligent."

The **Oxford Dictionary** defines artificial intelligence as "the theory and development of computer systems capable of performing activities ordinarily requiring human intelligence. It refers to creating computer systems capable of performing visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, language translation, and other functions."⁶ So, in general, AI solves issues that humans do or can. It serves human needs without requiring the presence of a person. Artificial intelligence (AI) simulates human intellect using techniques

such as Machine Learning (ML), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Robotics Process Automation. Artificial intelligence is the banal solution to complex issues in today's technology environment. The concept of artificial intelligence (AI) is multifaceted and constantly evolving. AI is making substantial contributions to our daily lives, from self-driving cars to intelligent personal assistants like Siri and Alexa. These computers are built utilizing various approaches, including machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision.⁷ The AI sector has expanded fast over the years, and its applications can be found in various industries, including healthcare, finance, and entertainment.

⁴ Available at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_McCarthy_\(computer_scientist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_McCarthy_(computer_scientist)) (last visited on January 5, 2024).

⁵ John McCarthy, "What Is AI?/Basic Questions," Stanford University, available at: <http://jmc.stanford.edu/artificial-intelligence/what-is-ai/index.html> (last visited on January 08, 2024).

⁶ Artificial Intelligence vs Cognitive Computing in Education: How They Differ. available at: <https://www.robotlab.com/blog/artificial-intelligence-vs-cognitive-computing-in-education-how-they-differ> (last visited on January 09, 2024).

⁷ Shah, Ketan. "The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: Current Applications and Future Prospects," available at: <http://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/x7sp2> (last visited on January 10, 2024).

In essence, Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to machines that can tackle problems typically solved by humans using their natural intelligence. The driving force behind AI development is the ever-increasing need for automation in our fast-paced lives. AI technology is now being used to handle both tedious and complex tasks. However, while AI can revolutionize and transform our lives, it poses significant ethical concerns that must be addressed.

RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has woven itself into our daily lives in ways we may be unaware of. It has grown so widespread that many people need to be made aware of its significance and our reliance on it.

From daylight to night, AI technology powers many of our daily activities. When we wake up, we often use our phones or laptops to begin the day. This has become routine and crucial to our decision-making, planning, and information-seeking. India's journey into Artificial Intelligence started with the AI Task Force Report, an in-depth study commissioned by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Headed by N. Chandrasekaran, Chairman of Tata Sons, the Task Force delved into India's economic potential for AI, exploring how it could power the nation to become a leader in AI-driven economies. Its ambitious vision: "To integrate AI into our economic, political, and legal fabric, creating a systematic foundation for India's ascent as an AI powerhouse."⁸

While the Indian government recognized the potential of AI through NITI Ayog's 2018 "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence" and even proposed a national program in the 2019 budget, a crucial gap remains: comprehensive legislation to govern and regulate

⁸ Pranav Mukul, "Task Force Set up to Study AI Application in Military," Indian Express, Feb. 03, 2018, available at: <https://indianexpress.com/article/technology/tech-news-technology/task-force-set-up-to-study-aiapplicationin-military-5049568/> (last visited on January 10, 2024).

AI development and use. Despite technological advancements, India needs a legal framework to ensure responsible and ethical implementation of this powerful technology.⁹

The rise of Artificial Intelligence is poised to reshape how we connect, both online and offline, impacting our work, relationships, and even the institutions that govern our lives. This influence can be harnessed for good or ill, and its effects are already felt in every corner of our digital lives. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, responsibly leveraging AI and data science is crucial. The potential for positive change is immense, but careful consideration is needed to ensure technology serves humanity's best interests.

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LEGAL DOMAIN

The Indian legal system has changed through multiple amendments and significant decisions. However, artificial intelligence (AI) has begun influencing the legal profession as the digital era progresses. AI technologies such as predictive analytics and machine learning algorithms have already started to change how legal services are delivered. These improvements are expected to impact the Indian judicial system substantially, increasing the efficiency and accuracy of legal operations. Let's analyze the role of artificial intelligence in the legal field:

1. FILING OF E-FIR: An E-FIR is a digital version of the FIR that may be submitted online via the police department's official website. It enables anyone to report a crime without physically going to the police station, making it a simple and effective option to seek justice. The Law Commission has recently recommended allowing online first information reports (e-FIRs) for cognizable offenses to overcome difficulties in filing FIRs and improve police the public ratio.¹⁰

⁹ NITI Ayog, "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence" (June 2018) *available at*: <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-03/National-Strategy-for-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf> (last visited on January 11, 2024).

¹⁰ Vishnu Kamakotti, Vakil Search, January 10, 2024, *available at*: <https://vakilsearch.com/blog/e-fircomplaintshow-to-file-an-e-fir-and-its-benefits/> (last visited on January 11, 2024).

2. E-COURTS: As part of its National e-Governance Plan, the Indian government launched the eCourts project in 2007 to computerize District and Subordinate Courts. This project, implemented in collaboration with “the e-Committee Supreme Court of India and the Department of Justice,” aims to improve access to justice through technology using Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary.¹¹

Leveraging free and open-source software (FOSS) developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), the Case Information Software (CIS) has enhanced data management and access in court complexes across India, connecting 99.4% of them through a robust Wide Area Network (WAN). Built on free and open-source software, the Case Information Software (CIS) ¹² has powered a nationwide network connecting 99.4% of court complexes with a high-speed Wide Area Network (WAN), enabling efficient data management and access.

The Supreme Court is becoming a global leader by conducting lakhs of hearings. The Chief Justice of India (CJI) launched an Artificial Intelligence (AI) based portal, ‘SUPACE,’ in the judicial system to assist judges with legal research. SUPACE is short for “Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court’s Efficiency. It will produce results customized to the case’s needs and the judge’s thoughts. This will be time-saving. It will help the judiciary and the court reduce delays and pendency of cases and present a more streamlined, cost-effective, and time-bound means to the fundamental right of access to justice.”¹³. It will make the service delivery mechanism transparent and cost- efficient. Video-conferencing (VC) facilities between court complexes and corresponding jails have also been enabled.

¹¹ E courts are *available at* <https://services.csccloud.in/ecourt/Default.aspx> (last visited on January 10, 2024).

¹² Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Law and Justice, “Digitization of Courts - Press Information Bureau [SNIPPET]” (2023) are *available at*: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1896034> (Last visited on January 11, 2024).

¹³ Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court’s Efficiency (SUPACE) - Civildaily. *available at*: <https://www.civildaily.com/news/supreme-court-portal-for-assistance-in-courts-efficiency-supace/> (last visited on January 11, 2024).

3. NJDG DATABASE: The eCourts Project's National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) marks a significant leap in technological advancement for the Indian judiciary. This online platform has become a central hub for orders, judgments, and case details from all computerized district and subordinate courts, fostering unprecedented transparency. 2020 saw the introduction of Open APIs, granting Central and State Governments and institutional litigants access to this data for better pendency monitoring and compliance. Furthermore, seven dedicated platforms leverage real-time technology to empower lawyers and litigants with instant updates on case status, cause lists, judgments, and more.

4. FOR LAWYERS: Revolutionizing legal practice, a suite of Electronic Case Management Tools (ECMT) empowers lawyers and judges with dedicated mobile apps, bringing courtroom efficiency to their fingertips. Electronic case management is a cloud-based system with a centralized interface for managing cases, tools, and features that eliminate the difficulties often encountered in sorting files, documenting events, and generating results.

5. VIRTUAL COURTS: Evolutionizing traffic case management, 21 virtual courts across 17 states have handled a staggering 2.4 crore+ cases, proving their effectiveness in streamlining justice delivery.¹⁴

6. CCTV AI FOR PRISONERS: Staqu, a Gurugram-based start-up, has launched JARVIS, its video analytics platform, in Uttar Pradesh. It is driven by a desire to tackle real-world challenges using modern technologies such as AI. The fast-growing AI start-up has built an AI-powered video analytics system with a "Video Wall" that

¹⁴ Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Law and Justice, "Digitization of Courts - Press Information Bureau [SNIPPET]" (2023) are available at: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1896034> (Last accessed on January 13, 2024).

covers CCTV feeds from all 70 jails in Uttar Pradesh. The AI-powered video analytics platform is operational, with 700 cameras from 70 jails providing multi-purpose analytics such as frisking, unauthorized entrance, crowd analysis, violence, FR, camera work, and intrusion detection. It includes areas spanning 900 km. Staqu collaborates with eight state and UT police forces, including Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, and Telangana.

7. E-FILING: A revamped e-filing system boasting enhanced features now simplifies legal document submission. As of 2022, 19 High Courts across India have embraced this streamlined approach, paving the way for a more efficient and paperless legal landscape.

8. REGARDING SUMMONS: The National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) program is bringing a digital revolution to court proceedings in India. They launched operations in 28 states and union territories. Further, the benefits include faster litigation, reduced cost, Increased transparency, and accountability, and boosted public trust in the legal system to enhance efficiency and transparency in serving legal documents; NSTEP is now operational in 28 states and union territories. Further, the benefits include faster litigation, reduced cost, Increased transparency and accountability, and boosted public trust in the legal system.

9. USER-FRIENDLY PORTAL: Searching for legal precedents just got easier. The new The "Judgement Search" portal boasts user-friendly interfaces and free access to many decisions.

10. CREATING AWARENESS: Manuals and booklets in English, Hindi, and 11 regional languages have been made accessible to lawyers to raise knowledge and familiarity with eFiling and eCourts services.

11. TEACHING WITH LEGAL AI: With the rise of legal and general-purpose AI, it is becoming increasingly vital for law students to be exposed to AI technologies during their studies. For instructors who are interested in bringing AI into the classroom, the following tools are available either freely online or through the Library: OpenJustice, Talk to Legislation, Jurisage's "Chat with a Case," MyOpenCourt, Lexis+ Brief Analysis (via Lexis+), and Blue J Legal.¹⁵

¹⁵ Available at: <https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/hcnjdgnew/> (last visited on January 13, 2023).

India's legal system, known for its manual and labor-intensive nature, is slowly embracing AI. While some older lawyers remain wary of technology's potential to replace human judgment, a new generation of tech-savvy professionals and significant law firms harness AI's power to gain an edge. The vastness of the Indian legal system, exemplified by its lengthy constitution, necessitates adaptation to the dynamic landscape. Machine learning technology offers unparalleled insights into the legal domain within seconds, significantly reducing research time.

Leading the charge is **Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas (CAM)**, the first Indian law firm to license "Kira," a Canadian machine learning software. This AI tool analyzes legal documents, identifies risks, and extracts clauses, saving countless hours for lawyers.¹⁶

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LEGAL FIELD

A staggering 44.37 million¹⁷ cases are pending at the District and Taluka levels, as per the latest NJDG data. Adding to this burden, 5.9 million¹⁸ instances remain unresolved at High Courts. This immense backlog threatens the very essence of justice, impacting its efficiency and accessibility.

“Can artificial intelligence be used in judicial processes to reduce the pendency of cases?” This was the unstarred question in the Lok Sabha during the Budget session of Parliament; Law Minister Kiren Rijiju felt that as the scales of justice strive for equilibrium in today's world, innovative approaches like machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) are emerging as valuable tools to increase efficiency and accessibility within the legal system.

¹⁶ Raj Gunashekar, “Cam Pioneers Use of AI for Legal Services in India,” Asian Legal Business, Feb. 06, 2017, *available at*: <https://www.legalbusinessonline.com/news/cam-pioneers-use-ai-legal-services-india/73908> (last visited on January 14, 2024).

¹⁷ Welcome to NJDG -National Judicial Data Grid (District and Taluka Courts of India, *available at*: https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/njdgnew/?p=main/pend_dashboard (last visited on August 13, 2024).

¹⁸ Welcome to NJDG - National Judicial Data Grid for High Courts of India, *available at*: <https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in/hcnjdgnew/> (last visited on August 13, 2024).

Recognizing this potential, the Supreme Court of India has taken a proactive step by establishing the Artificial Intelligence Committee. This dedicated body is exploring ways to harness the power of AI to streamline various aspects of judicial proceedings, ultimately bringing us closer to a faster, more equitable justice system. However, the problem is that India is at the initial stage of adopting artificial intelligence. It is less advanced than developed countries, so proper implementation remains a big drawback.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): AI technologies are used in online dispute resolution platforms to facilitate resolution without going to court. Chatbots and virtual mediators assist in guiding parties through dispute resolution processes.

Deepfakes are digital materials such as video, audio, and photographs that have been altered and modified using artificial intelligence (AI). Because they include hyper- realistic digital fabrication, they might be used to harm reputations, manufacture evidence, and erode faith in democratic institutions. This problem has also spread to political messaging, which is a significant issue.¹⁹

A few years ago, **voice cloning** using Artificial Intelligence (AI) was a mildly amusing occurrence. AI-generated songs by famous artists such as Drake and Ariana Grande were circulating online. However, suspicions about AI software were confirmed as AI voice cloning schemes proliferated. In April of last year, a family in Arizona, United States, was blackmailed with a ransom for a bogus kidnapping perpetrated by an AI-cloned voice. Scams were not the end of it. The easy availability of AI speech clones has also resulted in deception. Voice clone fraud is on the increase in India. According to a May 2018 research, 47% of polled Indians have either been victims or know someone who has fallen victim to an AI-generated speech fraud.²⁰

¹⁹ Aaratrika Bhaumik, "Regulating Deepfakes and Generative AI in India | Explained," The Hindu, Dec 04, 2023, *available at:* <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/regulating-deepfakes-generative-ai-inindiaexplained/article67591640.ece> (last visited on January 14, 2024).

²⁰ Poulomi Chatterjee, "How Voice Cloning Through Artificial Intelligence is Being Used for Scams | Explained," The Hindu, Jan 08, 2024, *available at:* <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/howvoicecloning-through-artificial-intelligence-is-being-used-for-scams-explained/article67716940.ece> (last visited on January 15, 2024).

Renowned Indian singer Arijit Singh has taken legal action by approaching the Bombay High Court, suing multiple parties for using his personality rights without his consent. It was claimed that these parties had used his personal information without permission for commercial reasons. This situation highlights the difficulties that new technologies present to the rights of individuals' personalities. Therefore the Bombay High Court put restrictions on AI platforms to use his voice without consent, AI tools infringe on an individual's right to control and protect their likeness, so the court granted an ad-interim injunction in favor of the singer to defend his personality rights.²¹

Mishandling and misuse of technology are other severe issues of concern; there is no privacy concept, as everything can be accessed with a click. There are no barriers. We can see anything from anywhere. Hacking is increasing with the emergence of new technologies.

Concerns include violations of privacy laws. Some countries have stringent data protection rules prohibiting AI and automated decision-making using personal information.

AI technology is revolutionizing legal practice, transforming once tedious tasks into streamlined processes. Gone are the days of endless paperwork and monotonous research – attorneys can now leverage AI to:

Boost Efficiency in Legal Research:

- Ditch the hours spent sifting through mountains of documents. AI software like ROSS Intelligence efficiently retrieves relevant case law, saving valuable time and ensuring accuracy. Judges, too, benefit from quicker access to pertinent information, enabling swift and informed decisions.

²¹ Arijit Singh v. Codible Ventures LLP, 2024 SCC OnLine Bom 2445, *available at*: <https://www.scconline.com/Members/SearchResult.aspx> (last visited on August 10, 2024).

Simplify Due Diligence:

- No more drowning in mountains of legalese. AI solutions like Kira Systems handle the heavy lifting and review contracts with impressive speed and precision. This frees legal professionals to focus on strategic aspects, not document overload.

Maximize Productivity and Reduce Costs:

- Embrace AI as a valuable tool! In-house lawyers can utilize software to streamline tasks, minimize contract risks, and develop innovative strategies. eBrevia, for instance, leverages AI to expedite contract review and research, saving time and money.

Gain Deeper Insights from Documents:

- Unlock the hidden potential of legal documents. AI software can identify patterns and correlations, providing lawyers with insightful precedents and judgments relevant to their cases. This empowers them to build stronger arguments and achieve better outcomes.

Effortless Billing and Improved Visibility:

- Say goodbye to manual invoicing struggles. AI-powered legal software automatically generates accurate bills based on work performed, ensuring transparency and clarity for firms and lawyers.

By embracing AI, the legal industry can unlock a future of increased efficiency, reduced costs, and deeper insights, ultimately leading to better outcomes for lawyers and clients.

Challenges:

- **Resistance from legal professionals:** Lawyers fear job displacement and hesitate to adopt new technology.
- **Unclear legal status of AI:** The legal framework lacks clarity on the rights and responsibilities of AI-powered systems.
- **Data limitations:** Outdated infrastructure and incomplete data hamper the effectiveness of AI tools.
- **Cost factor:** Implementing AI requires substantial investment, making it inaccessible to many firms.
- **Privacy concerns:** Protecting sensitive data used by AI systems is crucial, and regulations must be strengthened.
- **Lack of specific AI legislation:** India needs comprehensive laws to govern the development and use of AI.

Opportunities:

- **AI-powered startups:** Innovative startups like SpotDraft, CaseMine, CaseIQ, and NearLaw are demonstrating the potential of AI in legal research, document creation, and case analysis.
- **Efficiency and accuracy:** AI can automate tedious tasks, improve research efficiency, and potentially reduce errors in legal processes.
- **Accessibility to justice:** AI-powered tools can make legal services more accessible to underserved communities.

Moving forward:

- **Collaboration:** Open dialogue and collaboration between legal professionals, technologists, and policymakers are crucial to address concerns and develop ethical AI solutions.
- **Investment in infrastructure:** Upgrading technology and data infrastructure is essential to support the effective use of AI in law.
- **Clear legal frameworks:** Implementing clear regulations on AI development, data privacy, and accountability is necessary to ensure responsible and ethical use of this technology.

AI presents a significant opportunity to modernize and improve the Indian legal system. However, addressing the existing challenges and fostering a collaborative approach is essential to ensure responsible and equitable implementation of this technology.

Artificial intelligence is changing legal education and the legal profession by improving research and analysis, automating jobs, and giving valuable insights and support to lawyers. While artificial intelligence cannot replace human lawyers' experience and judgment, it can dramatically increase efficiency, accuracy, and access to justice.

Following a marathon 37-hour discussion between the European Parliament and EU member states, European Commissioner Thierry Breton revealed “the world's first comprehensive legislation governing artificial intelligence (AI) in Brussels. The European Parliament will vote on the proposed AI Act early next year, and the law is expected to go into effect by 2025”.²²

IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

India's justice system groans under the weight of over three crore pending cases, leading to agonizing delays and denying timely justice to citizens. While measures like shortened vacations and increased judges are helpful, tackling this backlog demands a bolder approach - Artificial Intelligence (AI's potential lies in predictive technology. By analyzing past cases of a similar nature, AI can assist judges with crucial information, potentially expediting judgments. This is particularly valuable during the evidence stage, a

critical yet time-consuming phase often plagued by delays due to various factors. AI's power in this scenario lies in predicting potential delays. For example, in murder cases, AI could flag potential delays caused by slow investigations or missing witnesses. This foreknowledge empowers judges to manage caseloads effectively and take proactive measures, such as extra police protection for witnesses, to prevent delays and potential witness tampering. Ultimately, AI offers a promising tool to combat India's caseload crisis.

²² Anil Sasi, "EU 'historic' Deal: What Does the World's First Law on Regulating AI Propose?", The Indian Express, Jan 13, 2024, *available at*: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-sci-tech/euworldsfirst-law-regulating-ai-9062105/> (last visited on January 16, 2024).



y embracing its predictive capabilities, the judiciary can move towards swifter justice delivery and fulfill its promise of timely justice for all.

In a recent breakthrough, S.A. Bobde expressed optimism about leveraging Artificial Intelligence (AI) to tackle the issue of judicial delays. He emphasized that AI would not usurp human judgment or replace judges but rather assist in the "repetitive, mathematical, and mechanical elements of judgments." This exciting development indicates a potential shift towards using AI as a supportive tool within the Indian court system. Bobde's vision revolves around utilizing AI's capabilities to streamline processes and expedite decision-making, ultimately bringing justice to citizens more swiftly. However, he ensures that human discretion and oversight remain paramount, with AI merely serving as an analytical and efficiency-enhancing tool. This initiative marks a significant step towards modernizing the Indian judiciary and exploring solutions to the longstanding problem of case backlogs. It sparks intriguing possibilities about how AI can be integrated ethically and responsibly to strengthen the justice system without compromising its fundamental principles.²³ S.A. Bobde's endorsement of AI in the legal system raises the possibility of a significant transformation for Indian justice. His recognition of AI's potential to combat delays and support judges without replacing them suggests a forward-thinking approach. However, unlocking the full potential of AI hinges on developing a robust legal framework. Clear rules and regulations are crucial to ensure responsible and ethical implementation, addressing concerns about data privacy, bias, and accountability. If implemented successfully, AI could be a game-changer, streamlining processes, enhancing efficiency, and accelerating justice delivery for millions.

In a groundbreaking move, **the Punjab and Haryana High Court** utilized the AI chatbot ChatGPT to analyze aspects of a murder suspect's bail plea. While denying bail due to the case's severity, the court emphasized that this use of AI did not influence its final decision. Moreover, the court stressed that neither its reference to ChatGPT nor its observations constitute an opinion on the case's merits and should not be considered by the trial court.²⁴

²³ Editorial, "Apex Court is Exploring the Possibility of Adopting AI", The Hindu, Jan. 12, 2020, *available at*: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/apex-court-is-exploring-possibility-of-adopting-aisayscji/article30546540.ece> (last visited on January 17, 2024).

²⁴ Editorial, "Punjab & Haryana HC Uses ChatGPT for Views on Bail", Times of India, Mar. 29, 2023, *available at*: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/punjab-haryana-hc-uses-chatgpt-for-viewsonbail/articleshow/99077253.cms> (last visited on January 18, 2024).

The global pandemic, fueled by the highly contagious coronavirus, has profoundly impacted all aspects of life, including the legal system. It has served as a stark reminder of the importance of technology in facilitating legal practice, even within traditional courts. Under the constraints of social distancing and lockdowns, judges and lawyers are increasingly embracing tools like video conferencing and e-filing platforms for both urgent matters and potential future applications. This shift aligns with the Supreme Court's directives and reflects a growing recognition of the need for modernization and adaptation. While the pandemic undeniably caused hardship, it has also unintentionally acted as a catalyst for legal innovation. This forced embrace of technology could pave the way for a more efficient and accessible legal system in the post-pandemic world. In the case of *Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India*²⁵, the Supreme Court “recognized the principle of live-streaming proceedings, except in some instances such as rape and matrimonial cases.” Artificial Intelligence is one way to deal with the problem. The goal is not to ever replace judges but rather to help the justice delivery system, so our judges must act as stringent gatekeepers, especially in cases where there is an excessive risk of making a mistaken decision based on artificial intelligence evidence.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The influence of AI on the Indian legal system is a source of great discussion and speculation. While some claim that AI may speed up legal procedures and boost efficiency, others highlight concerns about its influence on employment and the possibility of bias in decision-making. However, incorporating AI into the judicial system has been challenging. The most difficult task is balancing preserving legal integrity with using artificial intelligence to improve access to justice.

While AI has provided various benefits to the legal profession, it has also raised ethical and regulatory concerns, such as transparency, accountability, prejudice, and the influence

²⁵ *Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India*, 2018 SCC Online SC 1667.

on employment in the legal field. Legal practitioners are increasingly attempting to balance adopting AI technology and adhering to ethical and legal norms.

AI is a welcome tool in the cause of justice. While it is apparent that AI can transform the legal environment in India, it is critical to evaluate the ethical and practical ramifications of such a shift. One possible benefit of adding AI into the legal system is that it may result in more efficient and timely settlement of legal matters. However, there is a risk that it may reduce judge discretion and deepen systemic prejudices.

There is a need for a legal mechanism in India. As AI technology advances, issues regarding data protection,

ethics, privacy, and human rights will emerge, necessitating extensive self-regulation by developers. It will also require external regulation and a suitable mechanism by the legislature to regulate artificial intelligence through statutes, rules, and regulations, as well as by the court through judicial review and constitutional principles.

AI can be a game changer in the world, there is no doubt it can be used as an instrument to make our life more smarter but excessive utilization leads to infringement or breach of our privacy. AI in legal system can be boon or bane as AI can helps in the investigation process as well as in adjudication to upgrade legal system but if AI goes wrong who is responsible, which creates complexities and it becomes difficult to find the real culprit so the Indian legal mechanism requires AI protection Act which should be enacted.

AI should be viewed as a tool that enhances rather than replaces human talents. There is a need to balance artificial intelligence and human involvement in the legal system. Ethical AI application in the legal system may boost efficiency, access to justice, and legal results while reducing possible hazards and maintaining fairness for all.

