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“Artificial Intelligence With Law In India”

ANTARA ROY

B.com, LL.B, LL.M (Criminal

Law and Criminology)

Assistant Professor of Law

Abstract- As far as we are aware, Homo sapiens is the most sentient species on Earth. On the other hand, technology is developing quickly, and it is undeniable that machine learning is now replacing human skills. Arthur McCarthy first used the term artificial intelligence in 1956. The ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to carry out actions typically associated with intelligent beings is known as artificial intelligence (AI). AI has a wide range of applications in the legal field. Technology in the legal field has advanced because of globalization. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being utilized in courts in nations like the United States and the United Kingdom, where technological advancement has reached incredible heights. The technology is being advanced to assist judges in making decisions. Artificial intelligence is intangible and concentrates on tasks with the help of intelligence techniques such as: But artificial intelligence has the potential to transform everyone's daily life drastically. Whether this is a good or bad thing, we must adhere to the right framework to guarantee that AI has a positive impact.

Keywords- Artificial Intelligence (AI), “Intelligence,” technology, lawyer, AI Used in Policing

Introduction

The simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, particularly computer systems, is known as artificial intelligence. Unlike the natural intelligence exhibited by humans or animals, artificial intelligence (AI) is the intelligence displayed by machines. Advanced web search engines, recommendation engines (like those used by YouTube, Amazon, and Netflix), speech recognition software (like Siri or Alexa), self-driving cars (like Tesla), and top-tier competitive gaming systems are just a few examples of AI applications. The AI effect is the tendency for tasks deemed to require “intelligence” to be excluded from the definition of AI as machines get more sophisticated. Although it is still in its early stages, several nations, legal firms, and judiciaries are gradually embracing AI in the legal system. By highlighting the legal flaws in decisions, helping with the drafting of contracts, doing due diligence, helping with legal analytics, and other tasks, it offers attorneys cost-effective solutions. Like this, AI can catalyze reducing the court's workload, particularly

in cases involving minor offenses, so that human judges can focus on making decisions in more complex cases.

What is AI?

There are numerous ways to respond to this question, but one place to start is by thinking about the kinds of issues that artificial intelligence technology is frequently used to solve. In that vein, we could characterize AI as employing technology to automate processes that would typically call for human intelligence.¹ This explanation of artificial intelligence highlights the fact that the technology is frequently concentrated on automating kinds of tasks—those that are assumed to require intelligence when carried out by people.² We'll use a few examples to help explain this representation of AI. Researchers have effectively automated some difficult tasks with AI technology, such as translating and playing chess speaking languages, and operating a car.³ Humans use a variety of cognitive skills, such as reasoning, planning, strategizing, and decision-making, when they play chess.⁴ Last but not least, driving involves using a few brain systems, including those related to vision, spatial perception, situational awareness, movement, consciousness, and judgment.⁵

Global Development: A Historiography

Since its establishment as an academic field in 1956, artificial intelligence has seen many waves of hope, disappointment, and funding losses, followed by new strategies, achievements, and increased funding. Throughout its history, artificial intelligence (AI) research has experimented with and abandoned a wide range of methodologies, including brain stimulation, human problem-solving modelling, formal logic, massive knowledge bases, and animal behaviour imitation. Highly mathematical statistical machine learning has dominated the field in the first few decades of the twenty-first century. This approach has proven to be very successful, aiding in the resolution of numerous difficult issues in both industry and academia. The idea that human intelligence "can be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it" served as the foundation for the field. Philosophical debates concerning the nature of the mind and the morality of creating artificial intelligence comparable to that of humans are brought up by this. Since ancient times, myth, literature, and philosophy have all examined these topics. With AI's immense potential and power, science fiction and futurology have also suggested that it could endanger human existence. The IBM-developed AI Ross is mainly used to review contracts, carry out legal research, and provide a concise summary of case laws, among other tasks. It has been adopted by numerous law firms globally, but especially in the USA.

¹ *Artificial Intelligence*, ENG. OXFORD LIVING DICTIONARIES, https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/artificial_intelligence [<https://perma.cc/WF9V-YM7C>] (last visited 26, December 2023); see STUART J. RUSSELL & PETER NORVIG, *ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A MODERN APPROACH* 1 (3rd ed. 2010).

² RUSSELL & NORVIG, *supra* note 4, at 1. Let us put aside, for this discussion, the considerable diverse range of views about what human "intelligence" is or how that word should be defined.

³ *Id.* at 1, 21.

⁴ *J.M. Unterrainer et al., Planning Abilities and Chess: A Comparison of Chess and Non-Chess Players on the Tower of London Task*, 97 BRIT. J. PSYCHOL. 299, 299–300, 302 (2006). 8. RUSSELL & NORVIG, *supra* note 4, at 21.

⁵ Shunichi Doi, *Technological Development of Driving Support Systems Based on Human Behavioral Characteristics*, 30 IATSS RES. 19, 20–21 (2006).

Present Situation in India-

Although there are no specific data protection laws in India, Sections 43A and 72A of The Information Technology Act protect personal information. Like GDPR, it provides a right to compensation for improper disclosure of personal data. The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to privacy as a fundamental right, which was declared by the Supreme Court in 2017. In 2035, AI is expected to add 957 billion US dollars or about 15% of India's current gross value. In the years to come, artificial intelligence will have some sort of impact on everyone's life. The Policy Commission, NITI Aayog, launched several AI application programs in 2018. Established by the Ministry of Electronics were four committees. and Information Technology to highlight and examine various ethical concerns with AI. The Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 (PDP Bill), which is based on a draft data protection statute, is presently being considered by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. A bill becomes law once it is approved by both chambers of Parliament. The adoption of AI in India is accelerating faster than the creation of regulations governing it. Businesses are now starting to use AI technology to upskill their workforce.

The New Education Policy, which was just introduced, places a strong emphasis on teaching students to code starting in Class VI. In the upcoming years, India will serve as a center for innovative AI technologies. Perhaps the first law firm in India to use AI is Cyril Amar Chand Mangaldas. is mostly employed for the analysis and improvisation of legal documents, such as contracts. Speaking on the topic of increased use of AI in the legal system, particularly in the areas of docket management and decision-making, is current CJI SA Bobde, at a function hosted by the SCBA, the Supreme Court Bar Association. However, a lack of willingness to adjust to this new development may prevent the regularization of AI use in developing nations like India. Additionally, there is concern that AI could have negative effects on an economy with a labor surplus like India, where most of the population is impoverished and illiterate.

AI and Cyber Security-

Information security is increasingly dependent on artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), as these technologies can quickly analyze millions of data sets and identify a wide range of cyber threats, from malware threats to dubious activity that could lead to a phishing attack. AI cybersecurity is the best option for companies that want to succeed in the modern online marketplace. To effectively protect their organizations from cyberattacks, security professionals require robust support from intelligent machines and cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence (AI).

The following are some benefits:-

- 1. AI Gains Knowledge Over Time-** AI technology is intelligent, as its name implies, and it makes use of this intelligence to gradually increase network security. It gradually learns the behavior of a business network using deep learning and machine learning. It groups patterns it finds on the network. After that, it looks for any security incidents or deviations from the norm before taking appropriate action.

2. Artificial Mind Recognizes Unknown Dangers-

It is possible that a human cannot recognize every threat that a business faces. Hackers carry out hundreds of millions of attacks annually for a variety of reasons. Unknown threats can seriously harm a network. The damage they can cause before you find, recognize, and stop them is even worse. It is important to use contemporary solutions to stop attackers as they experiment with new strategies, such as malware attacks and sophisticated social engineering. One of the best technologies for mapping and preventing unknown threats from wreaking havoc on a company is artificial intelligence (AI).

3. AI Has a Large Data Set to Handle-

A company's network is the scene of a lot of activity. Even a typical mid-sized business sees a lot of traffic. It implies that a large amount of data is exchanged daily between the company and its clients. This data must be shielded from malevolent individuals and programs. However, cybersecurity professionals are unable to examine every packet for potential risks.

4. Enhanced Management of Vulnerabilities-

Managing vulnerabilities is essential to keeping a company's network secure. As was previously mentioned, a typical company faces numerous threats daily. To ensure safety, it must recognize, locate, and stop them. Vulnerability management can be assisted by using AI research to analyse and evaluate the current security measures.

5. Enhanced General Security-

Business networks are periodically faced with new threats. Every day, hackers modify their strategies. This makes it challenging for a company to prioritize security tasks. You might have to deal with ransomware, denial-of-service attacks, and phishing attacks simultaneously. Similar potential exists for these attacks, but you need to know what to address first. More serious risks that can complicate security issues are carelessness and human error. Using artificial intelligence (AI) to detect and prioritize various types of attacks on your network is the solution in this case Negative aspects.

Doesn't artificial intelligence not serve as a lawyer's substitute?

These days, lawyers are divided on whether artificial intelligence will replace them or increase their productivity and efficiency in the legal industry. Thanks to technological developments in the legal field, lawyers, contract analysts, trademark search engines, and other legal researchers now have access to a multitude of new tools. All AI-based software and programs, however, are meant to enhance the authenticity, accuracy, and outcome-orientedness of research and analysis; none of them is meant to take the place of a lawyer. In the legal profession, analysis, decision-making, and representation cannot be automated. By using AI-based software and programs, lawyers can save a great deal of time and effort while still providing their clients with recommendations that are more genuine and goal-oriented In India, the lawful Since the industry is still young, more AI-based and automated assistance tools and software are much anticipated. While

automating many clerical tasks, AI-based and automated assisting technologies will not replace the role of a lawyer; instead, they will help them become more knowledgeable and efficient.

The benefits covered above represent only a small portion of AI's potential to enhance cybersecurity-

As with anything, applying AI in this field is not without its drawbacks, though. Organizations would require a significant increase in financial resources to develop and maintain an AI system. Furthermore, you need to learn a variety of unique sets of malware codes, benign codes, and anomalies because AI systems are trained using data sets. It takes a lot of time and money to gather all these data sets, which most organizations cannot afford. AI systems are prone to producing false positives and/or incorrect results in the absence of massive amounts of data and events. Furthermore, obtaining false information from dubious sources may even backfire.

Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice-

Lawyers, or practitioners of law, carry out a variety of legal duties, such as advising clients, evaluating the merits of legal arguments, minimizing risk, preparing contracts and other paperwork, and pursuing litigation as well as numerous other undertakings.⁶ Which of these tasks that lawyers have traditionally performed can be fully or partially automated using artificial intelligence?

Some insights regarding potential applications of AI in legal practice and where it might be more constrained can be learned from the example of technology-assisted review and litigation discovery. To gather evidence for a lawsuit is the process known as litigation discovery.⁷ In contemporary business litigation, this frequently entails acquiring and going through massive amounts of paperwork that the opposing counsel has turned over.⁸ Traditionally, document review was the responsibility of lawyers who would rapidly review each document and determine, frequently by hand, whether a document was likely relevant or not to the current legal matters or maybe shielded by privilege.⁹ The emergence of electronic discovery in the mid-2000s made technology-assisted review and so-called predictive coding feasible.¹⁰ The general term for a group of computer-based document review methods called predictive coding is intended to automatically identify documents related to litigation discovery that are either likely to be pertinent or not.¹¹ In recent times, artificial intelligence (AI) methods like knowledge representation and machine learning have been used by these predictive-coding technologies to help automate this undertaking. Using sample documents, certain machine-learning e-discovery software can be "trained" to train the program to recognize patterns in emails and other potentially

⁶ *Prelaw—What Do Lawyers Do?* NALP, https://www.nalp.org/what_do_lawyers_do [https://perma.cc/982D-APDZ] (last visited Mar. 26, 2023).

⁷ Katharine Larson, *Discovery: Criminal and Civil? There is a Difference*, A.B.A. (Aug. 9, 2023), https://www.americanbar.org/groups/young_lawyers/publications/tyl/topics/criminallaw/Discovery_is_criminal_and_civil_there_is_the_difference/ [https://perma.cc/X6T2-F6SS].

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Charles Yablon & Nick Landsman-Roos, *Predictive Coding: Emerging Questions and Concerns*, 64 S.C. L. REV. 633, 634, 637 (2013).

¹¹ *Id.* at 637, 667–68.

important documents to the extent of the legal dispute.¹² However, it is critical to recognize automated predictive coding's limitations. The computer does not have the final say when it comes to document relevancy. Human lawyers, ultimately, the day, determine which documents are pertinent to the current case and the law and which are not. The reason is that those kinds of decisions—which entail comprehending the law and the facts and addressing strategy, policy, and other abstractions that modern AI technology struggles to handle—just cannot be made by computer software.¹³ Automatic predictive coding systems, on the other hand, can be thought of as employing heuristics and patterns to weed out documents that are most likely unrelated to the case. Consequently, rather the software is used to filter out the most irrelevant documents, allocating the limited attorney-judgment time to that subset of documents that are far more likely to be relevant, as opposed to having human attorneys provide their opinions on a vast sea of probably irrelevant documents.¹⁴ At the end of the day, a person, not a machine, is deciding whether a document is beneficial and pertinent to the law and the current situation. This is an excellent example of how, as was previously mentioned, many advanced AI systems still need humans to be involved in the loop and offers insights into the broader application of AI in law. Given the current state of AI technology, replacing human cognition in legal fields involving judgment will probably be challenging. Regarding the litigation discovery example, there is another important detail. Given its characteristics, this is precisely the kind of task we would anticipate being partially automatable with AI. There are frequently obvious, underlying heuristics in many document troves that can be identified by algorithms.¹⁵ For example, in the event of a sexual harassment lawsuit, the program can be trained to search for terms that frequently occur in emails that harass, or it can utilize data that it has identified in earlier cases of harassment involving words that were probably used in those emails. Many of the AI techniques used today require problem domains with underlying structures or patterns. That may be true for some lawyering subsets, like document review, but current AI technology struggles with many lawyering tasks that require abstraction, conceptualization, and other cognitive tasks. There are additional instances of machine learning being applied in contexts and for tasks that lawyers have historically handled. Among these examples is the mass review of contracts.¹⁶ It is crucial to stress that these AI systems can exceed their limitations very fast. Frequently, these technologies only offer a preliminary understanding of various legal duties; for instance, they offer a model legal document. In other situations, the software might only draw attention to legal concerns that a human lawyer should be aware of.¹⁷ In contrast, the AI software usually does not produce the final work product in more complicated situations, such as a fully written merger contract. Humans remain fully informed about intricate, difficult legal duties. The portion of practicing law that is repetitive and mechanical is being largely automated. Predicting legal outcomes is an intriguing application

¹² *Id.* at 639.

¹³ *Id.* at 637.

¹⁴ Yablon & Landsman-Roos, *supra* note 120, at 638.

¹⁵ *Demystifying Artificial Intelligence (AI)*, THOMSON REUTERS, <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/insights/white-papers/demystifying-ai> [<https://perma.cc/S8PXHA2V>] (Last visited December. 27, 2023).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ Bernard Marr, *How AI and Machine Learning Are Transforming Law Firms and the Legal Sector*, FORBES, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/05/23/how-ai-and-machine-learning-are-transforming-law-firms-and-the-legal-sector/#6308a31c32c3> [<https://perma.cc/9HQ6-ZGTQ>].

of machine learning in the practice of law.¹⁸ One task that lawyers have historically performed for clients is to assess the quality of the client's arguments and legal position in a hypothetical or real litigation.¹⁹ A growing number of lawyers and other interested parties are utilizing machine learning algorithms to predict case outcomes and are depending more on data than intuition when determining their chances of winning.²⁰ All things considered, the tasks performed by lawyers nowadays range from the extremely abstract to the mundane and mechanical. A legal task is far more likely to be automated by today's AI if there is some It can take advantage of an underlying structure or pattern. In contrast, given the limitations of current AI technology, lawyerly tasks involving abstract thought, problem-solving, advocacy, client counselling, human emotional intelligence, policy analysis, and big-picture strategy are unlikely to be automated.

AI Used in Policing-

The application of AI to law enforcement is a noteworthy application of this technology. AI has mainly been used by police in two main situations.²¹ The first part has to do with "predictive policing."²² This is the process of trying to forecast the location and timing of future criminal attempts by using machine learning technology to identify patterns in historical crime data.²³ The police can then utilize this information to focus their efforts and resources where they think it will be most beneficial. Police agencies now frequently use photo or video data matching databases with images of suspects to scan crowds or try to identify them. Individuals who have previously interacted with law enforcement or the government.²⁴

AI and Legal "Users" -

The third type of AI involves legal professionals.²⁵ When I say "users," I mean common people, groups, and businesses that are subject to the law and make use of its instruments (such as contracts) to carry out their private and professional lives. A few applications of AI and law are noteworthy. First, business-logic policy systems are widely used by corporations to help them adhere to legal requirements.²⁶ In essence, these are private expert systems with broad, computer-based guidelines regarding business operations that are likely to comply or not with a range of regulating laws.²⁷ For example, a business might have to cope with intricate import/export laws. They could use reasoning to model pertinent laws to assure compliance. knowledge-representation strategies to assist their internal procedures in abstaining from actions that would contravene

¹⁸ *Id*

¹⁹ *Id*

²⁰ *Id*

²¹ See generally Odhran James McCarthy, *Turning the Tide on Crime with Predictive Policing*, OUR WORLD (Feb 20, 2023), <https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/turning-the-tide-on-crime-with-predictivepolicing> [<https://perma.cc/5EVU-N26B>].

²² *Id*

²³ *Id*.

²⁴ <https://www.cnn.com/2018/06/29/us/facialrecognition-technology-law-enforcement/index.html> [<https://perma.cc/D7JC-EVVJ>]. Last Visited on 19.12.2023

²⁵ <https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/201806.0474/v1/download>, [<https://perma.cc/L3X4-7MVW>]. Last Visited on 21.12,2023

²⁶ <https://flia.org/notice-state-council-issuing-new-generation-artificialintelligence-development-plan/> [<https://perma.cc/SDF4-VGRA>]; *Complying with Government Regulations*, KAUFFMAN ENTREPRENEURS (Nov. 10, 2005), <https://www.entrepreneurship.org/articles/2005/11/complying-with-government-regulations> [<https://perma.cc/95DS-CXY5>].

²⁷ Generally, Harry Surden, *Computable Contracts*, 46 U.C. DAVIS L. REV. 629 (2012).

applicable laws. An additional instance of individuals utilizing artificial intelligence in legal matters concerns "computable contracts."²⁸ Many securities contracts in the finance sector, where the trading contracts are expressed in, serve as an excellent illustration of this. form that is computer-understandable and enables the computer to execute the contract's underlying trading logic automatically. One last instance of AI being used in law is with "legal self-help" systems.²⁹

AI is going to change how justice is delivered in India-

Justice L Nageswara Rao is the chair of the Supreme Court's Artificial Intelligence Committee, which was established in 2019. He stated that "new age, cutting edge technology of machine learning and artificial intelligence of the judicial domain was felt to be needed to enhance efficiency and productivity of justice delivery."

While the Supreme Court is already using language technology to translate its rulings into common tongues, it has also initiated a ground-breaking initiative to use artificial intelligence (AI) to support judges' legal research. The goal of integrating artificial intelligence into the legal system is to improve productivity and efficiency in the administration of justice while also decreasing the number of cases pending.

The Supreme Court Portal for Artificial Intelligence, or SUPACE for short, The CJI SA Bobde has introduced Assistance in Courts Efficiency, characterizing it as a "perfect blend of human intelligence and machine learning." With SUPACE, judges and legal researchers can work on cases more efficiently by extracting pertinent information, reading case files, managing teamwork, and drafting case documents. SUPACE is an AI-enabled assistive tool. customization in the world," claims Manthan Trivedi, a driving force behind this project and a member of the SC's AI committee. In a matter of seconds, it can locate facts, problems, and legal points from thousands of pages of documents. This will be essential for reducing decision-making time and bringing infinite efficiency. Above all, SUPACE offers an electronic infrastructure that has the potential to support and fulfill the goals of the national digitization movement. He continues, "SUPACE's strong workflow and machine learning capabilities will unlock the untapped potential of digitization. "SUPACE is a unique solution that responds exactly like its user and is completely customizable. Its AI adjusts and takes on user behavior in response to progressively more platform usage. One of the earliest instances of mass. The new Chief Justice of India, Justice NV Ramana, states, "We are already burdened with so much pendency." In addition to the backlog, there are numerous other issues, most notably the difficulty in locating and extracting relevant information from the vast amounts of documents that are currently submitted to the court. With this tool, it is very simple to extract the pertinent information or issues that the parties brought up. I believe that as we use this tool over time, our understanding will improve.

²⁹ Dominic Fracassa, *California Courts Look to Modernize with Chatbots, Video Tech*, S.F. CHRON, <https://www.sfchronicle.com/business/article/California-courts-lookto-modernize-with-11143095.php> [<https://perma.cc/8SQ4-23QJ>].

How SUPACE functions-

With a login ID and password, users can access this online portal. It provides a synopsis of every case in the database in a single glance. Every file and document is visible for simple access. The tasks are shown together with information about the individuals and their progress. It is possible to look through every file in the database using a universal search.

There are four components to SUPACE's AI-powered workflow:

Preview of the File:- Text can also be created from the case files, which are normally provided as PDFs. Additionally, a search tool is available to look through every file.³⁰

Chatbot:- Within minutes, the text and voice chatbot can provide a concise summary of the case by responding to basic inquiries like "What is the matter about?" or "Which of the petitioner's fundamental rights are violated?" The user can verify the answer's source while the chatbot navigates between documents to retrieve the correct response. For a better understanding, this bot recommends asking additional questions, and the user has the option to print the complete question summary.³¹

Logic Gate:- Four sections make up this chatbot's fact extraction system: Evidence, Case Law, FAQs, and Synopsis. These provide details about the case, including an overview, a timeline, the verdict, and more. The chatbot will eventually be able to respond to any questions, whether they are factual or contextual, with sufficient training and algorithmic improvement.

Notebook:- Since it has an integrated word processor, the tool is an end-to-end system. By compiling all the data that the AI automatically extracted from the database, a concise case summary can be created. Moreover, voice dictation can be utilized to take notes on this feature-rich drafting instrument. Therefore, a summary document can be prepared in hard copy or soft copy without a single word being typed. Human users are responsible for training this entire system. The annotated and extracted data is used to identify patterns in the AI system, which is how it is trained. It has been suggested that all high court judges begin utilizing SUPACE to increase their effectiveness. Three hundred SC rulings are AI-enabled and accessible in colloquial languages. To facilitate a better understanding of rulings, the Supreme Court has begun translating its daily orders and rulings into a few different languages. The Supreme Court has been using artificial intelligence (AI) to translate orders and rulings into vernacular languages like Hindi, Tamil, Punjabi, Marathi, Malayalam, Bangla, Telegu, Kanada, Nepali, and Urdu to make legal documents more accessible to a wider public. At least 300 documents have been translated thus far, most of which are available in Hindi. AI-based tools that were developed internally were used to help with these translations. For testing and feedback purposes, the apex court initially shared these tools with fifteen high courts. A senior Court official stated, "Judgments are necessary." Who asks for the same thing? The initiative, which was introduced in July of last year, aims to give litigants better access to justice by

³⁰ <https://indiaai.gov.in/article/ai-is-set-to-reform-justice-delivery-in-india>, Last Visited on 26.12.23

³¹ <https://indiaai.gov.in/article/ai-is-set-to-reform-justice-delivery-in-india>, Last Visited on 26.12.23

giving them knowledge so they can make decisions on their own more freely from the guidance of a lawyer. Priorities are being given to documents about criminal cases, civil disputes, landlord-tenant conflicts, matrimonial issues, etc. Only a week later, though, are the translations accessible. The official website of the Supreme Court publishes the translated judgments, and attorneys and litigants can request access to the daily proceedings.

Drawbacks and weaknesses of artificial intelligence-

- 1. LIABILITY-** What occurs if automated software performs a specific action or omission? If a robot does something that hurts someone else, will it be held accountable? It will become harder for humans to deal with increasingly autonomous software and the outcomes it generates. Let us consider a hypothetical situation in which artificial intelligence (AI) is being utilized to make legal decisions. A case has emerged in which the defendant alleges he was set up. Let us also assume that, despite the evidence working against him, his claims are accurate. Now, since automated software is data-driven, it will undoubtedly conclude that the individual is guilty and unfairly sentenced to a particular punishment without conducting a thorough investigation. Is this fair, then? Will software or a robot powered by AI be held accountable for this? Furthermore, the legal foundation for contractual liability has numerous flaws. In response, the author proposes that the legal framework include provisions that could hold the owner, developer, or inventor of the software accountable for specific actions or inactions if they could have been predicted or anticipated because of a flaw in the AI of the program.³²
- 2. LEGAL VERIFICATION:** Is artificial intelligence a person? This is another question that comes up when we discuss AI. Does it have obligations and rights of its own? In India, no legal framework has adequately addressed this issue. The author recommends giving more sophisticated AI-driven software and robots the legal persona, complete with rights and obligations, to prevent such problems. However, since AI is still developing in the field of technology, it is not anticipated that such a sophisticated AI system will emerge in India anytime soon.³³
- 3. DOES AI PROTECT DATA PRIVATE?** Since AI software is entirely data-driven, accurate and detailed data must be incoming to produce more accurate results. All digital, though, is vulnerable to serious data privacy problems. Data privacy is compromised by even the online video conferencing tools that are being used to continue the administration of justice during this dangerous pandemic.³⁴
- 4. COMPETITIONS LAW:** As was previously mentioned, AI requires data to learn. Competition laws may be affected by the way AI learns from and responds to various types of data, particularly when it comes to real-time online data on rival algorithms. Robots would have the chance to recognize, process, and act upon this data, positioning one business in a position that is equal to or superior to that of its rival, enhancing its pricing strategies, providing better services and terms for transactions,

³² <https://blog.iplayers.in/artificial-intelligence-indian-legal-perspective/>. Last Visited on 1.1.24

³³ <https://blog.iplayers.in/artificial-intelligence-indian-legal-perspective/>. Last Visited on 1.1.24

³⁴ <https://blog.iplayers.in/artificial-intelligence-indian-legal-perspective/>. Last Visited on 1.1.24

etc. Given that many of those responses can be interpreted as concentrated practices, anti-competitive agreements, or something similar, this could raise red flags.³⁵

Using AI and technology in the legal field during COVID-19-

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on people's lives. It has surely helped those working in the legal field understand the importance of technology and the need to use AI and machine learning software to accomplish their tasks. The Supreme Court has mandated that the courts only handle urgent cases by video conference and electronic filing of court documents due to the social isolation that has resulted in a lockdown (see here). The Supreme Court of India recognized the idea of live streaming of proceedings in the case of Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India (see here), except in certain circumstances like rape and matrimonial cases. Just as Judge Sikhi correctly notes, "The wheels of justice cannot be halted due to the lockdown. Delivering justice falls under the category of essential services, and technology has been instrumental in COVID-19, helping with everything from e-filing to e-payment of court fees. The Delhi High Court has even gone so far as to create e-rooms—paperless courtrooms where anyone can check the details of their case via an online portal. Technology is the one friend who will stick by us for a very long time, considering the situations we all find ourselves in. Therefore, it's time to welcome technological innovations like artificial intelligence and continue on the path of progress."³⁶

Conclusion- This article aimed to present a practical, deconstructed understanding of AI and law. AI is neither magical nor intelligent in the sense that humans understand intelligence currently. Instead, today's AI technology uses rules, patterns, and heuristic proxies to make decisions that are useful in specific, limited contexts, enabling it to produce intelligent results without the need for human intelligence. However, there are limits to the AI technology available today. It is particularly poor at handling abstractions, deciphering meaning, applying knowledge across tasks, and managing entirely unstructured or open-ended assignments. Instead, most tasks where AI has demonstrated success—such as credit card fraud, chess, and tumor detection—involve highly structured domains with distinct right and wrong answers and robust underlying patterns that are detectable by algorithms. Understanding AI about law requires an awareness of the capabilities and constraints of existing AI technology. It assists in giving us a realistic picture of both the areas in which AI is likely to have an impact on the administration and practice of law and, equally importantly, the opposite.

³⁵ <https://blog.ipleaders.in/artificial-intelligence-indian-legal-perspective/>. Last Visited on 1.1.24

³⁶ https://blog.ipleaders.in/role-of-artificial-intelligence-in-law/#Use_of_technology_and_AI_during_Covid-19_in_law, Last Visited on 1.1.24

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