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"AI FOR ACCESS TO JUSTICE: ENHANCING LEGAL SERVICES FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS AND BUILDING TRUST IN TECHNOLOGY-DRIVEN LEGAL SYSTEMS"

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ABSTRACT

Access to justice has been a persuasive issue not just in India but globally, and the rapid development of Artificial Intelligence has brought a major interest to the evolution of the legal system worldwide. This research paper explores vital dimensions: firstly, the role of AI in improving get admission to justice for unfair population, and secondly, the imperative of building trust in AI driven legal processes. As we explore into this topic it turns out that this technological advancement holds immense capability to reshape the landscape of legal help and democratize access to justice. However, when it comes to seizing the opportunity that AI presents, it is important to carefully examine the associated risk, mainly concerning the availability of legal services to unfair and unserved population. AI technology can simplify the procedure related to legal processes, decrease cost, and enhance efficiency, thereby establishing avenues to bridge the gap in access to justice. We embody the promises of AI in the legal realm, it is far vital to deal with the capacity risks and moral concerns. Building trust in AI driven legal processes is pivotal great recognition and adoption. The method of equalizing legal services through AI is not without its perils. In doing so, the goal is not only to serve the traditionally unfair but additionally to proactively address the precise demanding situation confronted by way of population which have been traditionally legal avenues. The main object is to demonstrate how embracing innovation can cause more efficient and inclusive prison services for all the member of our community. AI in the access to justice which holds immense promise for reshaping legal landscapes and this transformation requires a vigilant approach to mitigate risk, build trust and ensure that the benefits of AI can be used to serve the cause of justice for all.

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Key Words: Access to Justice, Accountability, Fairness, trust in AI legal process, Transparency.

1. INTRODUCTION

In an era of rapid technological advancement, there has been a revolution in the legal system that has the potential to reshape the administration of justice. According to the Oxford Dictionary, “*Artificial intelligence is the process of designing and creating machines that can perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as understanding, perceiving, judging and interpreting language*”³. AI applications have become more involved in the legal process worldwide, which requires a delicate balance between AI and justice. Artificial Intelligence is already being used in litigation, where OCR (Optical Character Recognition) and data processing can be used to track, search, edit, and store data efficiently. Big data allows us to analyse large amounts of data, discover trends and create better insights. This makes decision making more efficient and faster. It is the engine of progress in decision-making skills. Artificial Intelligence has the power to close the access to justice gap by providing users with practical, effective, and efficient solutions. It is possible to make services legal and accessible to many people. For example, E-filing cases which have ability to read and filed from anywhere; attorneys, parties, and the public can complete documents online; judges and prosecutors can review documents anytime and anywhere; Even court fees can be paid online. Artificial Intelligence promises to improve the legal process, ensure transparency, increase coordination and efficiency, and increase access to justice. Interoperable Criminal Justice Systems (ICJS) play an important role in exchanging information and documents between different pillars of the justice system, such as courts, police, prisons, and forensic science.⁴ In India, it is a concept recommended by the Energy Committee of the Supreme Court of India and implemented as a project within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.⁵

Although the concept of Artificial Intelligence has been around for a long time, its application in law has only recently occurred. Initially, AI did not have many applications in law, and only a few companies developed AI specifically for legal projects. These services focus on activities such as discovery, contract review and due diligence. In addition, for first time, the adoption

³ (Zeynep Ünal, Tefide Kızıldeniz, in Potato Production Worldwide, 2023)

⁴ Bemology Unity Ogoniba, “AI and access to justice: improving legal services and equality” 13 NBJ (2003).

⁵ National Electricity Policy | Government of India | Ministry of Power, Powermin.gov.in (2012), <https://powermin.gov.in/en/content/national-electricity-policy>.

of AI in law was limited to the largest law firms handling large cases and transactions. Providing justice to the weak and underprivileged is one of the primary objectives of incorporating AI into legal system. In order to ensure that justice is not just fair, but right for everyone intelligence can play a critical role in using technology to overcome obstacle like language hurdles, geographic restriction, and financial limitation. Achieving equality in legal services is an ongoing process, and the emergence of Artificial Intelligence brings both opportunities and risks. Although Artificial Intelligence has power to eliminate injustice and facilitate the legal process, it must be used carefully to prevent existing inequalities, a balance needs to be struck to achieve AI that will promote access to Justice. Research is one of the key areas where AI technology is changing the way legal services are delivered, AI—powered programs will be capable of performing intelligent legal research, eliminating the need for lawyers and law libraries to do research themselves. This advancement could enable lawyers to spend more time evaluating information than searching for it. The truth is that the importance of Artificial Intelligence is changing legal services.

2. UNDERSTANDING THE IMPLICATIONS OF AI ON RULE OF LAW

If justice cannot be delivered to the public, the law serves no purpose. The idea of rule of law is formed on the basis that all people and organisations, including the government, are accountable to laws that are openly promulgated, equally enforced, and decided by independent tribunals. There has been introductory course engaging judicial operators, the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on AI and Rule of Law, and there has been a global and timely discussion around AI's application and impact on rule of law.⁶ It is structured into six modules that examine the opportunities and threats of the increasing adoption of AI and technology across the judicial system, which influence the administration of justice, notably in terms of human rights, AI ethics, and governance issues. UNESCO and its partners have been training judges and judicial actors in the areas of free speech, public access to information, and the safety of journalists since 2014, mainly through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). In Latin America, there are more than 17,000 judicial actors trained in collaboration with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and in Africa, in collaboration with the University of Pretoria's Centre for Human Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights, the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights, and the Economic Community of West African States. Many Justice Systems, including the judiciary,

⁶ AI and the Rule of Law: Capacity Building for Judicial Systems, available at: [AI and the Rule of Law: Capacity Building for Judicial Systems | UNESCO](#) (Visited on December 28, 2023).

prosecutorial services and other specialized jurisdiction, have already explored the potential of AI to assist investigations and assist decision making in criminal law.⁷ UNESCO, in collaboration with its partners, has developed a comprehensive online course focused on AI and its impact on the rule of law. The primary objective of this initiative is to engage judicial operators from across the globe in a meaningful conversation about the implications of AI on the rule of law. To date, over 5,400 judicial operators from 140 nations have taken the course about the implications of AI on the rule of law.

Regional courts handle member states from fifteen Western African nations, as Justice Edward Asante has highlighted in his explanation of the difficulty of jurisdiction in the digital sphere. The International Human Rights Court has jurisdiction over these governments. Because the internet has been a worldwide problem, the problem has become more complex.⁸ However, there should be a solution by paying attention to the relevant parties. China has been working to integrate Artificial Intelligence into the courts since 1990s, by the help of Smart Court System, which link to the desktop of every judge working in China and with the help of AI, it helps them to analyse and make decision in the case. Judges can analyse past cases through internal processes, find laws and precedents, and suggest penalties based on the nature of the case. Besides smart courts, Chinese courts are also using Artificial Intelligence to assist in legal investigations. For example, the Supreme Court of China has created a legal intelligence research system called the "China Decision Documents Network" that allows judges to access official documents quickly and easily.

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to bridge the gap between the law and the public by making programs more efficient and intuitive, thereby changing the public's perception of the legal profession. We have a unique opportunity to improve access to justice. Armed with intelligence and rich legal documents, the UK can make technological reforms and improve justice. This promotes easy, fast and fair access, as well as promoting the benefits of justice and law.

⁷ AI and the Rule of Law: Capacity Building for Judicial Systems, available at: [AI and the Rule of Law: Capacity Building for Judicial Systems | UNESCO](#) (Visited on December 28, 2023).

⁸ How AI can improve access to justice, available at: [How AI can improve access to justice | Centre For Public Impact \(CPI\)](#) (Visited on December 28, 2023).

3. GOVERNING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEGAL SYSTEMS: PROSPECTS, DANGERS, AND THE PURSUIT OF JUSTICE ACCESS

Artificial Intelligence has been permeating more and more sectors of the economy and is revolutionising society, altering people's lives, and greatly influencing their line of work. Debate has long revolved around this technology's capacity to meddle in the market. Artificial Intelligence is capable of carrying out a wide range of activities, including document analysis, legal research, evaluating evidence, and creating legal documents. By AI assisting to automate numerous processes that were previously completed by humans, this might ultimately result in a speedier resolution of cases and a decrease in backlogs. AI may help with the writing of legal documents and statements, particularly in litigation, since it has access to enormous databases and information. This can save legal practitioners a great deal of time and effort by ensuring that the papers they create are appropriate and compliant with the law. Judges have the opportunity to concentrate on more important areas of the case, make well-informed decisions, and create successful legal strategies with the aid of AI through document analysis, legal research, and evidence evaluation.⁹ A stakeholder meeting on Artificial Intelligence and legal aid in the legal system was arranged by the Stanford Legal Design Lab and the Self Represented Litigation Network in the spring of 2023. An hour-long online workshop was taught by professionals with a variety of experiences in the judicial system, including government workers, court personnel, legal aid attorneys, civic IT, and academics. The purpose of this session is to provide stakeholders with an understanding of how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is currently being used in the civil justice system, as well as to identify areas for improvement, potential risks and harms that should be addressed, and five main ways that AI could aid in improving understanding of politics and the law: identifying legal issues and guiding individuals to their menu of legal options; predicting likely outcomes and facilitating mutual resolutions; preparing legal documents and evidence; and assisting with the preparation of in-person presentations and negotiations.

While discussing the positive aspects of AI in justice, it is also important to acknowledge the drawbacks of AI's integration into the Indian legal system, including the maintenance of biases, problems with accountability, job losses, privacy concerns, security risks, and the limitation of AI's ability to replace human judgement because complex legal issues requiring human interpretation and judgement require human supervision. Lawyers, paralegals, and other legal

⁹ Opportunities & Risks for AI, Legal Help, and Access to Justice, available at [Opportunities & Risks for AI, Legal Help, and Access to Justice – Justice Innovation \(stanford.edu\)](https://www.stanford.edu/justice-innovation) (Visited on December 26, 2023).

administration professionals may lose their jobs as a result, which might have a negative economic impact and limit socioeconomically disadvantaged people's access to legal services. Accountability issues may arise from this, particularly when AI systems make mistakes for which there may not have been enough human monitoring or review. Artificial Intelligence has been the subject of analysis in numerous countries due to its potential application in trial-run cases in India, including minor disputes, motor vehicle fines, consumer complaints, and contractual disputes. This will offer a chance to access capabilities and assist in identifying any potential issues or limitations. Should the trial run prove successful, AI may eventually be expanded to handle more complicated problems. Digitising legal services might be a better solution to America's access to justice issue. Due to the rising expense of legal representation and the increasing complexity of the law, almost 36 million Americans, or 92% of the population, can afford to employ an attorney for a civil complaint¹⁰. This essentially locks more individuals out of the legal system. People with limited resources can use self-help chatbots to take their civil disputes to court. These chatbots can give them instant legal information about their particular cases or circumstances, but they lack interpretability, which can lead to concerns about accountability and make it challenging to question or appeal automated decisions.

4. HOW AI CAN ENHANCE ACCESS TO JUSTICE

As we know that there are more lawyers now than before, the law has not less accessible. This clearly intense impact on the quality of citizens' lives and also protecting against the infringement of fundamental rights. A good judicial system promotes social order and communicates and reinforces civic values and norms.

A recent survey by New South Wales found that there are more than 50% of the respondents who had suffered from at least one civil problem that the dispute had a causing impact on their everyday life.

The cause of this inaccessibility is well understood: increasing costs and complexity in terms of law and judicial system mean that justice is out of reach for normal persons.

¹⁰ Ashwin Telang, *The Promise and Peril of AI Legal Services to Equalize Justice*, Harvard Journal of Law & Technology (2023), <https://jolt.law.harvard.edu/digest/the-promise-and-peril-of-ai-legal-services-to-equalize-justice>.

So, to deal with that problem as we saw in many areas that are related to human activity, technological advancement have made goods and services cheaper and accessible. Intelligent machines now rapidly shape our society. We often rely on algorithms to perform tasks in our day-to-day life often with more precision and reliability than humans.¹¹

The new frontier of automation will see Artificial Intelligence (AI) deployed in many complex activities that have until now been considered as the domain of human mind. But the question arises that is rapidly increasing of AI being confronted with fundamental question: to what degree should machine i.e. AI can argument, whether machine provide better, quicker and more just legal outcomes than humans?

Usually there are two ways in which AI can provide help in legal services. Firstly, in reducing cost to more than half of portion of the population. Secondly it can support the provisions that are in legal services. It can also replace the role of legal experts to some extent.

There is no doubt that AI technology can provide support in judicial system. As well as we saw that many countries are adopting these types of technologies to fasten the process of justice and also in reducing unit cost in legal services. For ex. Sourdin notes is online platform which is developed by the Australian lady, many people now locate legal services and obtain information about legal processes. Advanced technologies organize paperwork and files in disputes to simplify and reduce the time necessary to review and analyse files.¹²

Many courts have also installed technologies, which are greatly transforming the way in which disputes are settled. For ex: In India many courts are using e-court services application. E-filing, video conferencing and entire e- courts around the world. All these types of technologies help in reducing the time and process of the cases.

However, technological advancement that mainly impact the overall productivity of legal systems do not address the underlying complexity of law. Even the technology that support legal system efficiently do not change the fact that most of the cases with law still requires the costly intervention of legal experts to ensure better or optimal results.

¹¹ AI and the Law: A New Era in the Justice System, available at: [AI and the Law: A New Era in the Justice System? - Supreme Court Observer \(scobserver.in\)](#) (Visited on December 22, 2023).

¹² How AI can improve access to justice, available at: [How AI can improve access to justice | Centre For Public Impact \(CPI\)](#) (Visited on December 21, 2023).

Currently, the most controversial question is whether AI can replace lawyer and perform the work of a lawyer? Replacing the legal experts is currently a controversial idea. As per my point of view it is simply not possible to automate the intellectual activities central to resolving legal questions. To check this it is necessary to analyse the legal process and understand it minutely what occurs when lawyers apply legal reasoning to reach outcomes. Legal question can be placed on a two extreme points of complexity for ex: determining whether a person is liable for not stop at the car at led traffic light is much easier than resolving whether a person is conduct constitutes a breach of a duty of care. So, it is good to install AI in legal services but it cannot replace and perform all the work of a lawyer.

5. BUILDING TRUST IN AI DRIVEN LEGAL PROCESSES

The legal process heavily relies on establishing trust, which may be achieved by winning over the confidence of all stakeholders engaged in the field of law, including clients, legal specialists, and the general public. For AI to be trusted, it must be able to deliver fair and impartial outcomes. To ensure the successful adoption of technology, maintain the integrity of court cases, and ensure that the judicial system remains impartial, open, and responsible, it is important to make sure that algorithms are free from biases and discriminatory patterns in order to preserve public confidence in the judicial system. The foundation for establishing trust is transparency in the operation of AI algorithms, which requires the public and legal experts to comprehend AI. Legal professionals want assurance that AI applications adhere to existing laws and ethical norms, encouraging responsibility and ethical usage of AI through regulatory frameworks and ethical guidelines.¹³ AI should be developed with the goal of preserving the symbolic interaction between people and technology while not impairing the ability of legal professionals to make well-informed choices. Several aspects of human activity have seen technological improvements that have reduced the cost and increased accessibility of goods and services. But in the legal field, as in medicine, the law is viewed as a complex organism that must be appropriately interpreted through the expensive involvement of legal professionals. Since the research also found instances when AI improved access to justice, concerns have been raised both domestically and abroad about the potential benefits of AI in courtrooms and via American experience. Professor Bennett Moses claims that Artificial Intelligence (AI) can assist overcome language obstacles, which has great potential. Using natural language processing to convert audio of judges, witnesses, and lawyers speaking in

¹³ AI: opening the door to justice, available at: [SCL: AI: opening the door to justice](#) (Visited on December 22, 2023).

court is one useful and uncontroversial example of a benefit. This can make obtaining court documents faster and easier, especially for those who are hearing impaired.¹⁴ Some trials in China were recorded "live" in Mandarin Chinese and English. It has been believed that the limits of technology raise legal questions, whether regarding Artificial Intelligence (AI) or other new situations where the laws need to change. "My main advice is to err on the side of caution and avoid any It's about trying to understand what works before making a legal decision. But we need people to ask the right questions and help people find the answers," said Professor Bennett-Mose Some international courts have adopted alternative technologies that change the dispute process. Electronic communications, e-filing, videoconferencing, and entire e-courts have become widespread in many jurisdictions, reducing the time required to do so. As its use increases, the cost of providing legal services should decrease. Recently, the Punjab and Haryana High Court used Artificial Intelligence (AI) application ChatGPT to rule against it. Legal experts believe that this is just the beginning and that in the future, AI will play a greater role in justice and handling of cases. The use of AI in law also raises privacy concerns because AI engines have the ability to collect, analyse and use personal data and information, leading to the potential for misuse and misuse. Additionally, AI systems can be the target of hackers, cyber-attacks, and data breaches that can lead to the disclosure of private information and security issues.

6. AI LEGAL SERVICES' POTENTIAL TO EQUALIZE JUSTICE

The advancement of digital legal services holds the potential to alleviate the prevailing issue of limited access to justice in the United States. The continual rise in legal expenses coupled with the increasing intricacy of legal matters has resulted in a growing number of individuals being effectively excluded from the justice system annually. A mere 8% of the American populace, equivalent to 2.88 million individuals, possesses the financial means to engage the services of legal counsel for civil litigation. This existing "judicial deficit" not only perpetuates a cycle of poverty but also compromises the safeguarding of fundamental rights that legal practitioners are entrusted to uphold. The ramifications of this predicament extend across various issues, encompassing but not limited to eviction, healthcare, and instances of domestic abuse. Consequently, several nations have commenced the incorporation of Artificial Intelligence within their judicial systems as a strategic measure to address and rectify this access to justice predicament.

¹⁴ Responsible Artificial Intelligence for the Indian Justice System, available at: [Responsible Artificial Intelligence for the Indian Justice System \(indiaai.gov.in\)](https://indiaai.gov.in) (Visited on December 26, 2023).

In this exploratory phase, more than 280 enterprises have initiated the development of legal technology. Entities within this domain have successfully secured funding exceeding \$757 million and submitted applications for 1,369 patents related to machine learning in the legal field.

In addition to streamlining documentation processes, Artificial Intelligence possesses the capacity to address legal inquiries and provide cost-effective assistance. Self-help chatbots empower individuals with limited financial resources to navigate civil litigation by furnishing prompt legal information tailored to their particular cases. These chatbots are meticulously crafted to counsel clients on their entitlements, legal tactics, and procedural aspects within the realm of civil court.

The online platform, Do Not Pay, which is an American website successfully contested and nullified in excess of 100,000 speeding citations, thereby generating substantial financial relief for economically disadvantaged individuals in the United States. In a notable demonstration of its efficacy, attorney Luis Salazar, specializing in bankruptcy law, subjected innovative legal software to a comparative assessment against his own professional acumen. He attested that the outcomes of the evaluation were profoundly impressive, revealing the machine's capacity to expeditiously generate concise two-page memoranda and proficiently analyse intricate legal quandaries akin to the capabilities of a human attorney.¹⁵

Opponents of the automation of legal processes posit that these nascent programs act as disruptive entities capable of displacing legal practitioners. Contrary to such concerns, Richard Susskind, an attorney, contends that lawyers and technological advancements can harmoniously coexist. Within the legal sphere, technology serves to enhance efficiency by expediting routine and labour-intensive activities, thereby affording lawyers the opportunity to concentrate on more intricate and inventive pursuits.¹⁶ Susskind asserts that the role of automation is to complement rather than replace a lawyer's strategic acumen, logical reasoning, creative abilities, and empathetic understanding, as machine learning can only serve as a supplementary tool in this regard.

¹⁵ The Promise and Peril of AI Legal Services to Equalize Justice, available at: [The Promise and Peril of AI Legal Services to Equalize Justice - Harvard Journal of Law & Technology](#) (Visited on December 18, 2023).

¹⁶ The Promise and Peril of AI Legal Services to Equalize Justice, available at: [The Promise and Peril of AI Legal Services to Equalize Justice - Harvard Journal of Law & Technology](#) (Visited on December 19, 2023).

For example: - Indigent individuals in the United States are experiencing involuntary displacement from their residences due to eviction, forfeiting their financial entitlements to corporate improprieties, and encountering challenges in retaining custody of their children. This predicament arises from their financial incapacity to engage legal representation and adeptly navigate intricate legal frameworks. The potency of Artificial Intelligence resides in its capacity to scrutinize numerous legal cases and streamline complex legal concepts. In the absence of legislative initiatives safeguarding the rights of underprivileged Americans, legal technologies have the potential to alleviate these challenges, effecting a transformation and broadening access to justice.

7. IMPROVING ACCESS FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATION

Access to justice is a right that has to be available for all individuals. It ensures justice, fairness, equality fairness for all indiscrimination of caste gender place of birth, etc. but tragically, most of the underserved populations face significant barriers to accessing legal services because of financial constraints, geographical limitations, and lack of information. So to overcome this problem Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool which help in offering innovative solutions to enhance access to justice.

As it is difficult for many individuals to afford legal representation AI tool help individuals by providing legal solutions at very minute cost such as in document preparation online dispute resolution and many more these technologies enable individuals to address legal problems not at very high cost.

Rural and backward areas commonly lack sufficient legal infrastructure, making it difficult for residents to access legal support and services. AI facilities such as virtual consultations, help individuals in remote locations to connect with legal professionals without the need for physical presence. AI-driven legal advice platforms expand the reach of legal services beyond urban centres, online case management such as e-courts services platform helps in getting the status of the case.¹⁷ Online dispute resolution platforms also there which helps in solving the case at very low expense.

Many backward populations are not aware of their legal rights and resources that are available.

¹⁷ A pro-innovation approach to AI regulation, available at: [White paper: A pro-innovation approach to AI regulation - JUSTICE](#) (Visited on December 26, 2023)

AI may play an important role in legal awareness and education campaigns. Chatbots and AI platforms help in understanding information about legal processes, empowering individuals to make good decisions. There are many AI applications that help in improving access to justice for underserved populations. Such as AI-powered Chatbots can serve as virtual legal assistants, helping individuals in guiding about legal processes, helping them in understanding their rights, and providing information about the services like legal aid. These Chatbots use many languages so that individuals understand it easily in whatever language they want and making legal information more accessible and user-friendly. AI can also fasten the process of document preparation, making it cost-effective and also save the time of the courts. Underserved populations most of the time struggle with complex paperwork, such as filling out legal forms because they are not that much knowledgeable how to fill it. AI can automate this process, ensuring accuracy and reducing the burden on individuals who may have not access to legal professionals.¹⁸ AI can also help in the predictive analytics which can assist in identifying individuals who are most in need of legal aid. By analysing various factors, such as persons with low income, legal issues and many more, AI can help legal aid organizations allocate resources more effectively, ensuring that those who need assistance the most receive timely support. AI-powered Online Dispute Resolution platforms can provide an approachable and reachable way to resolve disputes online. These platforms make it easier the ability of citizens to participate in mediation and arbitration proceedings without the requirement of physically being present in a courtroom, hence expand accessibility to justice and reduce the load on an already overburdened judicial system. The legal technology industry individuals should give moral and social considerations top priority when developing and implementing AI solutions in order to fully obtain the potential of this technology to improve access to justice for backward or underserved populations. This includes addressing biases, guaranteeing transparency, and protecting user privacy. Also with the collaborative approach between AI and legal experts will enhance the effectiveness of AI applications and ensure a more comprehensive understanding of legal contexts. Governments and authorities that are in a legal system should establish policies and regulations governing the use of AI in judicial system.

8. CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the legal system has great potential to increase judicial process confidence and give marginalized communities better access to the justice system. But

¹⁸ Law Meets Engineering: Using AI to Increase Access to Justice, available at [Law Meets Engineering: Using AI to Increase Access to Justice - Concordia University](#) (Visited on December 26, 2023)

achieving these advantages calls for a determined effort to overcome obstacles like accountability, prejudice, and openness.

Collaboration between legal and technology professionals, as well as openness and explain the ability, are essential to fostering trust in AI-driven legal procedures. It is important to create regulatory frameworks that guarantee the ethical and responsible application of AI in the legal industry. Furthermore, preventing the continuation of current inequalities in the judicial system requires tackling bias in AI systems.

Using AI to improve the capability of legal services, lower prices, and fasten legal procedures is one way to improve access for underserved people. AI-powered tools and virtual legal assistants have the potential to significantly increase the accessibility of legal information and services for a wider variety of people.

Achieving a balance between ethical issues and technical innovation is crucial when managing the nexus of AI and justice access. Realizing AI's full potential to promote a more open, just, and accessible legal system will need continued cooperation between the legal and technology sectors. A dedication to these ideals will be crucial in forming a legal system that really advances the goals of justice for everybody as we proceed.

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