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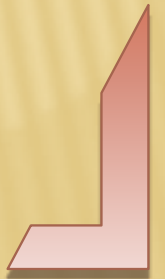
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THE SOCIO ECONOMIC AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



The socio economic and legal perspective of Artificial intelligence The paper provides a concise overview of the interplay between law and artificial intelligence.

Based on the analysis of legal resources, it identifies key topics, organizes them in a systematic manner and describes them in general, essentially regardless of specificities of individual jurisdictions. The paper depicts how artificial intelligence is applied in law, how law regulates artificial intelligence, and what are some theoretical legal questions that have been raised with regard to the developments in artificial intelligence and

1.What is the socio economic impact of artificial intelligence?

2.What are the ethical legal and social issues of AI?

3.What are the legal implications of artificial intelligence?

4.What are the ethical challenges from artificial intelligence to legal practice?

Details....

First of all we should understand what is artificial intelligence?

Artificial intelligence is nothing but the science of making machines that can think like humans. It can do things that are considered "smart." AI technology can process large amounts of data in ways, unlike humans. The

things such as recognize patterns, make decisions, and judge like humans It is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems.

It is based on data input which the machine or software derive and collect from different image,parts, picture,and other sources Where some people believe that it is something advance upgrade version of Google software by which one can solve any problem, in any language,of any subject matters Although it is really true but a machine can't match of human brain because it is a human brain who developed Google ,Twitter,YouTube,whatsapp and many more such software which is at the same time beneficial for humankind but it possesses some pros and cons of such software Facebook and YouTube (i.e., Google) for information shared between their platforms, and whether Google's search engine indexing makes relevance assessments. Since these are largescale

platforms—Facebook has over two billion active users and Google is reported to provide no less than seven services that are used by over one billion users—they automate their information management processes to a high degree. Both operators are major investors in, and developers of, artificial intelligence for a number of functions, such as facial recognition, language analysis and voice recognition, etc. One variation of the question concerning the responsibility of intermediaries deals with the level of control of user information, as highlighted in the so-called Cambridge Analytica scandal, where between 50 and 87 million Facebook users' personal details where used to influence democratic elections in a number

congress in connection with the scandal, he was faced with questions regarding the platform's responsibility when disseminating content. M. Zuckerberg repeatedly argued that AI was a tool that could be used to combat unwanted content such as hate speech, fake news, revenge porn, etc. His responses have been criticised heavily thereafter but the truth is somewhat away from this as recently Rashmika Mandan and Kajol two Bollywood actresses complained the misuse of AI by manipulating her image by providing input with some other person's image so it can be proved here that one can't rely on any software tools which is 100% error less. It is developed by human brain and can be misused by human brain too. Sometime blood test by machine shows less platelet count but patient has no serious symptoms and there is no history of using any antiplatelet drug like aspirin but doctor has to use his own brain to diagnose the patient and doctor can not fully rely on machine based diagnosis whether it is CT scan, MRI, ECG or any pathological laboratory test which runs via machine. There are several, parallel approaches to questions of accountability in the context of AI. Agency, it seems, is one of the crucial parts. An important aspect of the delegation of legal responsibility deals with assessments of intentions, expectations and knowledge of the risks of certain activities. Can a machine or software "understand" things and have "intentions"? These questions might not be relegated to a distant future, and regardless of the answers, these discussions will have legal implications, as companies and authorities develop increasingly autonomous AI services that will unavoidably be subjected to judicial proceedings and now questions arise that

1.What is the socio economic impact of artificial intelligence?

AI has significant potential to boost economic growth and productivity, but at the same time it creates equally serious risks of job market polarisation, rising inequality, structural unemployment and emergence of new undesirable industrial structures.

2.What are the ethical legal and social issues of AI?

AI is not neutral: AI-based decisions are susceptible to inaccuracies, discriminatory outcomes, embedded or inserted bias. Surveillance practices for data gathering and privacy of court users. New concerns for fairness and risk for Human Rights and other fundamental values.

3.What are the legal implications of artificial intelligence?

The two main objectives of the study are: Why the technology should be regulated and, also, to discuss the interplay of AI technology and law. The paper discusses the legal implications involved in both development of the technology and protection of legal rights of humans interacting with technology. An attempt has been made to find a plausible solution to the problem.

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Artificial intelligence represents a very useful tool for law and legal science. In AI there is a subfield corresponding to what this section aims to describe. The subfield called “artificial intelligence and law” aims to apply knowledge in AI to solve or at least facilitate solution of some legal problems. At the same time tools and techniques developed in order to solve specific problems in law are further utilized by AI in general Legal science recognizes usefulness of AI especially for the purposes of legal reasoning. Legal reasoning is

a general concept that refers to a process of forming and providing a justifiable answer to a particular legal question, such as what decision should be reached at the end of a trial, or whether and to what extent a person needs to pay a certain tax. AI applications can assist in legal reasoning for example by searching databases of legal texts and identifying which cases are relevant to the respective ongoing judicial proceedings. This tool significantly simplifies legal research as it is able to filter out irrelevant information. These applications are commonly known as expert or knowledge-based systems. According to Susskind, there are five classes of legal expert systems: diagnostic systems that provide specific solutions, planning systems that offer recommendations on by which conduct a desired goal is best achieved, procedural guides assisting in following complex legal procedures, intelligent checklists that serve for assessing compliance with requirements set out by law, and Document modelling systems that automatically create documents out of predefined templates based on users instructions. Document modelling systems are also called "document assembly systems". There are, however, two kinds of document assembly systems: procedural systems and expert systems. Procedural systems cannot be considered as AI application as in these systems a user follows a guided process with predefined steps resulting in a limited number of possible outcomes. Expert systems, on the other hand, search rules in their knowledge databases and apply them in a way that they create own

Legal reasoning is tightly connected with representation of legal knowledge and its assessments.

Unfortunately, in the area of law, this has been proven as extremely difficult. The law is not a closed system or a scientific field with immutable rules. It contains relative values and often requires balancing interests .

Moreover, specific tools needed to be developed in order to face the challenge of dealing with ambiguities contained in natural language. Scientists also had to come up with solutions on how to represent causality with regard to the legal notions of “proximate cause” and “remote cause”, how to represent internal psychological states of humans (emotions, goals, intentions, etc.) as well as their interpersonal relationships, or how to represent time (events and intervals) and determine its impact on other variables . Despite all of the complications that AI faces when dealing with law, its applications are used in numerous contexts. Legal reasoning is used for example to formalize legislation in order identify ambiguities in the legal text and support drafting of legislation or to model legal precedents . There is a number of technologies that assist lawyers in their tasks, such as in identifying problematic clauses in contracts or planning a winning strategy in intellectual property lawsuits

AI has already been deployed for the purposes of automatic online dispute resolution in order to solve disagreements between parties that entered into a contract for instance via eBay]. In the future, algorithmic decision-making is presumed not only to assist judges but to replace them in certain types of cases.

However, this raises questions about transparency of these proceedings as algorithms operate in a concealed manner and, therefore, prevent public oversight. Dynamically evolving algorithms could be checked for possible biases for instance by examining them with help of test cases . Although algorithms themselves lack transparency, paradoxically they can be used in order to improve transparency in society through improved data analysis . The ability of AI to analyze vast amounts of data is used for example also in digital forensics Apart from examining large amounts of evidentiary data to reduce their number or find inconspicuous relationships among them, AI is also used for predictions, such as for determining “which [crime] scenes will offer the best opportunity of recovering a forensic sample” Furthermore, it is presumed that AI will assist in law enforcement in the form of autonomous robots that might one day become part of police forces.

4.What are the ethical challenges from artificial intelligence to legal practice?

When lawyers—or any legal professional—relies on biased information, it can lead to unjust outcomes and compromised legal representation. When a decision has the potential to change the trajectory of people's lives, such bias is simply unacceptable. Along with bias, AI can also create issues around: Accuracy.

From

Dr. Advocate Fazlur Rahman