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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ROLE IN INDIAN JUDICIARY ESPECIALLY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The beginning of the 21st century brought with it a new era of global difficulties that had never been seen before. These challenges rocked the foundations of numerous societal institutions and affected the operations of a variety of sectors. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, a calamity that only occurs once in a generation, turned out to be a significant reality check for every aspect of the human experience. One of the industries that went through major change was the legal environment, which had historically been dependent on face-to-face contacts, time-honored traditions, and established practices. Despite this, the legal industry has shown a remarkable capacity for resilience and adaptation in the face of challenges, and it has redefined itself via the rapid adoption of technological developments. Recent years have seen rapid breakthroughs in technical capabilities, which have set the stage for this crucial time. However, the pandemic was a powerful trigger that forced the legal profession to innovate and adapt to new circumstances. This was the only option available to them. This crucible resulted in a dynamic merger of the legal and technical domains; it was a transformation that ushered in a new era of efficiency, accessibility, and digital justice. Following the COVID-19 outbreak, this dissertation will attempt to survey the landscape of the many technological advancements especially Artifical Intelligence (AI) that have occurred in the legal context. It aims to explore the numerous aspects of this change and investigate how technology not only acted as a safety net during the crisis but also paved the way for a judicial system that is more adaptable and inclusive.

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INTRODUCTION

When a new piece of technology is introduced to the world, every sector and industry has the opportunity to incorporate that new piece of technology into their operations to make them more efficient.[1] One paradigm is of personal computers and how they instantly grew into being utilized, replacing a significant amount of manual desk work, [2] and how they have become fundamental in just about every workplace and line of work today. [3]There is no exception to this rule when it comes to law companies; at these establishments, innovation has always been on the cutting edge, and it eventually makes its way into assisting those associated with the legal profession, including attorneys, paralegals, experts, and clients alike.[4]

It is anticipated that Artificial Intelligence, or AI, [5] will bring about a change in the legal profession in a variety of ways, [6] including assisting law firms in managing their activities as well as expanding and decreasing a large number of the tasks that were previously depended upon people to do, thereby saving valuable time and labor that can be utilized for more productive endeavors.[7]

Nevertheless, throughout the time of the Industrial Revolution, many people projected that automation would result in widespread unemployment in industries that formerly relied on human labor. [8] The creation of more sophisticated robots and artificial intelligence gives rise to a similar issue, and it is only now that employment requiring intellect is in danger.

This also covers jobs related to the administration of justice, such as those held by solicitors and judges.[9]

[1] Karolina Mania, 'Online Dispute Resolution: The Future Of Justice' (2015) 1 International Comparative Jurisprudence.
[2]Agarwal, N. (2018). A Study on CMS with Web Usage Solutions. International Journal of Advanced Research and Development, 3(2): 1683-1685.
[3]Aletras, N., Tsarapatsanis, D., Preoţiuc-Pietro, D., & Lampos, V. (2016). Predicting judicial decisions of the European Court of Human Rights: A natural language processing perspective. PeerJ Computer Science, 2, e93.
[4] Aryan, A. (2019). Law firms take baby steps in AI to increase efficiency and cut costs. Retrieved from Nishithdesai: http://www.nishithdesai.com.
[5]Ash, E. (2018). Judge, Jury, and EXEcute file: The Brave New World of Legal Automation, CAGE & SMF.
[6] Branting, K. (2003). An Agenda for Empirical Research in AI and Law. In Evaluation of Legal Reasoning and Problem-Solving Systems, 28-35.
[7] Dhyani, S., Thakur, G. S., & Sahu, Y. (2019). Assorted Sentiment Analysis Model for Natural Crisis Response and Recovery using Big Data driven Technology. International Journal on Emerging Technologies, 10(4), 345–353.
[8] Donahue, L. (2018). A Primer on Using Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Profession, Retrieved 30 June, 2023, from https://jolt.law.harvard.edu/digest/a-primeron-using-artificial-intelligence-in-the-legal-profession
[9] Flood, J. (2019). Legal Professionals of the Future: Their Ethos, Role and Skills,New Suits: Appetite for Disruption in the Legal World.

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In addition, the ongoing worldwide pandemic caused by COVID-19 has brought about changes in many aspects of life and has fundamentally altered the way that we used to do our jobs in the past.

During the COVID-19 epidemic, there will be no hangings since the court system will be run by artificial intelligence (AI). That has the potential to be a significant roadblock in the administration of justice, both in terms of providing victims with access to justice and safeguarding the rights of those who have been convicted. As a result of the widespread COVID-19 epidemic, the Chief Justices of the various legal systems have issued directives to the trial courts, mandating that emergency orders be issued to alter or terminate court activities. In addition to these actions, the contemporary technology of artificial intelligence may be helpful these days, and it may be utilised to provide access to justice via social media and other platforms, when possible.

AI makes it possible for solicitors to spend more time on more important things, such as counseling clients, preparing to appear in court,[10] and negotiating settlements. The development of the internet, electronic mail, and online legal databases have all been around for a considerable amount of time, [11]therefore the influence of technology on the legal industry is not anything brand new. What is particularly striking is the degree to which people believe that artificial intelligence poses a risk of human attorneys being made obsolete.

AI AND JUDICIARY:

John McCarthy, considered by many to be the "father" of AI, first came up with the concept of "Artificial Intelligence" (AI) in the 1950s. During the period in question, there was a time when The term "AI winter" referred to the drop in research funding and interest that occurred in the field of artificial intelligence.[12] Since that time, artificial intelligence has generated a great deal of excitement and has progressed to the point that it is revolutionizing nearly every facet of our lives. To put it another way, artificial intelligence is the simulation, via the use of computer programming, of human intellect. The algorithm for the software is based on mathematical

[10] Marciano, J. (2018). Who Wins in the showdown between AI & lawyers? Retrieved 30 June, 2023, from Topbots: https://www.topbots.com/ai-vs-human-lawyersjonathan-marciano
[11] Nishith Desai Associates, (2018). The Future is here: Artificial Intelligence and Robotics. Retrieved from Nishith Desai: www.nishithdesai.com
[12] Nishith Desai Associates, (2018). The Future is here: Artificial Intelligence and Robotics. Retrieved from Nishith Desai: www.nishithdesai.com

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operations and is created using vector graphs. The term "machine learning" refers to the process through which these algorithms allow computers to learn and train themselves based on data and experiences. AI is capable of producing predictive models that can be utilized for image and sound identification, autonomous vehicles, and virtual agents.[13] These models are produced using neural networks. AI may often be divided into two categories: weak and powerful.

Weak & Deep AI:

Rules engines, knowledge graphs, expert systems, and symbolic artificial intelligence are some of the other names for this type of AI. This artificial intelligence was often known as Weak AI, which was simply necessary to carry out a specific set of tasks.

Strong AI:

It is an artificial intelligence that can improve itself and knows itself adequately. Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), which possesses cross-domain capabilities (like humans), may gain from a wide variety of experiences (like people).

"Weak" artificial intelligence often implies that the system lacks awareness. "Strong" or "Deep" generally refers to what is commonly known as "Artificial General Intelligence," which would imply that the artificial intelligence created would match or surpass that of human knowledge. Human knowledge includes the ability to combine the capacity to reason, plan, learn, and communicate to accomplish a specific task.[14] "Strong" or "Deep" generally refers to what is commonly known as "Artificial General Intelligence."

Artificial intelligence (AI) is comprised of accelerated computations that adhere to a scientific capability and can cope with higher procedures, similar to those of people. Examples include:

– Machine learning,

– deep learning, predictive analytics

– Natural language processing (NLP)

including translation, classification, and information extraction – Expert systems, robotics, neural networks, algorithms, data mining, big data, pattern & and image recognition, automation, and problem solving.

[13] Relan, A., & Narula, P. (2019). Artificial Intelligence and its Tussle with Intellectual Property Rights. In S. Raizada, & E. Jha, Artificial Intelligence: An Inducement of Technology in Human Affairs,131-147. Wolters Kluwer.

[14] Santhoshkumar, S., Mohamed, A. T., & Ramaraj, E. (2019). Process Analytics Model for Health Care using IoT and Big Data Techniques. International Journal on Emerging Technologies, 10(4), 197–200.

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Judiciary System:

Despite having excellent intentions, every single human decision has the potential to be influenced by bias, and every single justice system is susceptible to the negative consequences of unaware predisposition. A fraction of these failures might be eliminated with the use of algorithms that can ignore aspects that do not legitimately weigh on individual situations. Some examples of such aspects are sexual orientation and race. The decision of whether or not to grant bail and the appropriate length of jail sentences is one of the most crucial considerations for judges to make.[15] These decisions are typically influenced by the likelihood that the offender would commit another crime. As of right now, algorithms can make decisions of this kind by providing a proof-based analysis of the risks, as opposed to relying on the abstract dynamic of the individual designated authority. Despite these obvious areas of interest, it is far from clear who may provide oversight of the AI and check to ensure that their decisions are not flawed.[16] Additionally, increasingly skeptical observers warn that artificial intelligence may take in and replicate the tendencies of their human founders or the material with which they have been educated.[17]

Legal Dimension of COVID:

COVID-19 had an impact on all three branches of state government: the Senate, the Executive Branch, and the Judicial Branch. It has seriously interrupted air and sea travel, and it has caused the closure of critical air routes, such as the one that connects the United States and Europe. It has also caused supply chains to be disrupted, which has led to the closure of various manufacturing sites throughout the world. This unexpected turn of events has caused the collapse of financial markets throughout the world, which has resulted in the loss of billions of dollars, which was completely wiped out in a matter of days. The accumulation of all of these factors has resulted in a decline in the overall level of economic activity across the globe and has accelerated the pace of economic contraction.

The incorporation of AI into legal practice has been made possible, in large part, thanks to the progress that has been made in the field of legal informatics. Bruce G. Buchanan Thomas E. Headrick, Lee Loevinger, Layman E. Allen, and L. Mehl were the torchbearers of diverse

[15] Leith, P. (1988). The Application of AI to Law, AI & Society, 31-46.
[16] Nomani, M. Z. M. Rauf, M., Zubair Ahmed, Z., Faiyaz, T., Khan, S. A., & Tahreem, M. (2020). Quarantine Law Enforcement & Corona Virus (COVID19) Pandemic in India. Journal of X'idian University 14(4): 536- 542.
[17] Steels, L. (2018). What needs to be done to ensure the ethical use of AI? ICREA / Institut de Biologia Evolutiva (UPF-CSIC).

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concepts that led to the use of AI in law.[18]

HOW AI IS TRANSFORMING LAW FIRMS AND THE LEGAL SECTOR:

Meng Jianzhu, who served as the previous head of the Legal and Political Affairs Department of the Chinese Communist Party, believes that artificial intelligence has a significant potential to advance the accuracy, predictability, and efficiency of the legal sector at a pace and level of precision that cannot be matched by humans.[19]

Predictability and precedent are two essential components that underpin the legal system. Artificial intelligence may be of great assistance in aligning these processes and providing high-quality analytical data, while also benefiting the legal sector in several other areas, notably in lowering the amount of time spent on the tedious process of reading and handling legal papers. Artificial intelligence can also help in several other areas, including helping to align these processes and providing high-quality analytical data. AI makes it possible for solicitors to devote more of their time to more important things, such as counseling clients, preparing to appear in court, and negotiating transactions. [20]

The influence of technology on the legal industry is not a fresh phenomenon; the development of the internet, electronic emails, and electronic legal databases have been going on for quite some time now.[21] It is fascinating to see the degree to which people believe that machine learning poses a risk of eliminating the need for attorneys in the future. In this part, we will evaluate the numerous ways in which AI is influencing the legal profession, as well as the degree to which it is having an impact on employment in the legal field.[22]

It began as a tool for understanding natural intelligence through the design of artificial agents, and as a result, it has led to the development of a vast array of methodologies and techniques for adding intelligence to information systems. Some of these methods are associated with

[18] Shanker, M. (2019). Evolution and Implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Law, In S. Raizada, & E. Jha, Artificial Intelligence: An Inducement of Technology in Human Affairs, 8-19, Wolters Kluwer.
[19] Steels, L. (2018). What needs to be done to ensure the ethical use of AI? ICREA / Institut de Biologia Evolutiva (UPF-CSIC).
[20] Chandra, G. R. (2016). Cyber Space for Universal Peace: The Contribution of Online Dispute Resolution. IUP Law Review, 6(4),49-56.
[21] Fenwick, Mark, Kaal, Wulf, A., & Vermeulen, Erik, P.M. (2017). Legal Education in the Blockchain Revolution, U of St. Thomas (Minnesota) Legal Studies Research Paper No. 17-05, Available at SSRN:.https://ssrn.com /abstract=2939127 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.293 9127
[22] Turner, J., Bone, A., & Ashton, J. (2018). Reasons why law students should have access to learning law through a skills-based approach. The Law Teacher, 52(1),1-16.

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knowledge-based intelligence, such as reasoning, knowledge representation, (precision) language processing, and symbolic machine learning. Other methods, such as adaptive control, neural networks, data-oriented machine learning, and statistical natural language processing, are related to behavior-based or data-oriented processing. Data-oriented intelligence is related to subconscious brain activity,[23] in contrast to knowledge-oriented intelligence, which is associated with conscious human intellect.

Precedent:

In the legal system, a precedent is a judgment or decision made by a court that is cited in a subsequent legal proceeding, instance, or connection to justify the selection of a certain course of action. A situation or purpose of the law that is identical or comparable in the same manner. The Dutch legal system has a crucial inducement that is not immediately obvious: lawful certainty. It maintains that the actions of the government should not be a surprise to the general public. In any event, this does not imply that judges are required to always adhere to the exact stated aim of the legislation when making decisions. To ensure a rational and equitable outcome in certain scenarios, legislators will sometimes intentionally leave room for interpretation or even give courts the authority to ignore the intention behind a certain piece of legislation [23].[24]

Prediction:

By adopting a strategy known as "common language handling," experts from the United Kingdom have attempted to anticipate decisions made by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and AI.[25] The predictions had an accuracy rating of 79 percent when it came to determining whether or not there would be a violation of human rights. The method of analyzing information to form expectations appears to be successful; nonetheless, the scientists did not intend to construct a system that can entirely assume control over the action of the assigned authority.[26]

Because it lacks the capacity for self-awareness, artificial intelligence that is currently employed in the administration of justice is said to be of the "weak" (or "shallow") (or limited) variety. Listed below are many applications of artificial intelligence (AI):

[23] Steels, L. (2018). What needs to be done to ensure the ethical use of AI? ICREA / Institut de Biologia Evolutiva (UPF-CSIC). [36]. Tavawalla, H., & S

[24] Leith, P. (1988). The Application of AI to Law, AI & Society, 31-46

[25] Aletras, N., Tsarapatsanis, D., Preoţiuc-Pietro, D., & Lampos, V. (2016). Predicting judicial decisions of the European Court of Human Rights: A natural language processing perspective. PeerJ Computer Science, 2, e93.

[26] Leith, P. (1988). The Application of AI to Law, AI & Society, 31-46

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FIGURE 1: APPLICATIONS AND EXAMPLES OF AI IN THE LEGAL SECTOR

Legal application	Description	Example
Document Drafting	Drafting contracts, form filling using *chatbots*	LegalZoom LISA
Contract Review & Management	Identify issues/risks Provide standard clauses when drafting	COIN Kira Systems LawGeeks Leverton KM Standards
Document Management	Storing & easy retrieval, auto template creation & scanning docs using *OCR*	Docubot by 1 Law
E-Discovery/ Document Review	Search for necessary (other) facts from internet for analysis & decision. Use *keywords*. Predictive coding	EVA
Due Diligence	Review background information and prior cases Highlight and classify essential clauses	Kira Systems
Legal Research	Find arguments and reasoning reported in the past for assessing similar arguments	Ross Intelligence FastCase Thomson Reuters- Westlaw

TASKS IN THE LEGAL SECTOR THAT CAN NOT BE UNDERTAKEN BY AI:

According to Yuen Thio, artificial intelligence is not yet capable of recreating support, exchange, or the organization of complicated groupings. The New York Times said that certain tasks, including advising clients, preparing pleadings, organizing agreements, and appearing in court, were outside the realm of computerization, at least for the foreseeable future.[27] Additionally, artificial intelligence is not yet usually outstanding at the kind of experimental writing that is seen in a Supreme Court brief or film material.[28] The following are some examples of activities that cannot be completed by AI and hence require the services of lawyers:

If, after some time, the appointed authority makes different decisions when presented with a case that has comparable characteristics, the AI model won't match the data, and it will have limited predictive power (as is appropriate for an odd adjudicator). In addition, the model's ability to predict the future is restricted to situations that are often similar to the judges' previous cases, which were used to evaluate the model's accuracy. If all of the previous instances included female plaintiffs, the model might not accurately predict the decision made by the appointed authority if the plaintiff was a man. – In general, artificial intelligence models, also known as factually evaluated models, run into problems when trying to prepare for scenarios that are outside the scope of the material on which they were trained.

[27] Chandra, G. R., & Liaqat, I. A. (2019). Commercialization of Intellectual Property; an Insight for Technocrats. In 2019 International Conference on Automation, Computational and Technology Management (ICACTM), 373-378. [12]. Dhyani, S., Thakur, G. S., &

[28] Donahue, L. (2018). A Primer on Using Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Profession, Retrieved 30 June, 2023, from https://jolt.law.harvard.edu/digest/a-primeron-using-artificial-intelligence-in-the-legal-profession

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At long last, there are a significant number of legitimate activities that are excessively convoluted to be proved in any way by any arrangement of guidelines (at any rate, not right now). Unrehearsed human collaboration belongs to this category since it frequently requires strategizing responses to unanticipated questions and declarations to be successful.

This demands having an awareness of the larger context in which words are being used, including not just the surrounding words but also the personality and motivation of the speaker as well as the purpose of the correspondence. To get a complete understanding of the situation, it is necessary to recognize the impact that the individual's declaration had. Unquestionably, there has been development in the field of "emotional figuring," which enables personal computers to understand the influence that a customer is having by evaluating their physiological states and their outer looks. It is one thing to differentiate between "client is disappointed" and "client isn't baffled," or even to differentiate between essential intense emotions such as fury, fear, suffering, and love, as a pioneer in the subject argues. However, it is quite another way to differentiate between "client is disappointed" and "client isn't baffled." It is a very different thing, and significantly more difficult, for a computer to recognise and mark the endless display of increasingly complex emotional states that we as people can occasionally name, but that we all things considered investigate utilising the implicit capacities of emotional knowledge. These types of tasks are unable to be automated at this time because they require an appropriate structure to be presented in the form of a large number of deductive or information-driven instructions.

LEGAL ISSUES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AI:

Pace:

Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, innovation has been driving the rate of creation to a pace that is faster than the law can keep up with. Along these same principles, where there are actual concerns emerge, in most cases, they represent an instance of the first introduction. If an AI case happens to fall into a lawyer's lap, they will be thrust into an unfamiliar territory without a map, and they will have to argue their claims in front of judges who may not be familiar with the invention.

Liability:

When an AI is involved in an accident, trying to identify the responsible party is a lot like

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playing a futuristic version of the board game Sign.[29] Who is responsible for the accident when a careless driver strikes a pedestrian with their vehicle? that is the software engineer at your company that has the source code? Are you, as the owner, out and about with the car? Who is the designer working in the laboratory with the quality control procedures? For instance, the question of responsibility has not been resolved as of yet for Google's driverless vehicles; nonetheless, experts such as UCLA professor John Villasenor and others argue that product liability might cover any driverless auto accidents.[30] This is even though the problem of liability has not been resolved as of yet for Google's driverless vehicles.

Liability (civil):

As artificial intelligence (AI) is developed to the point that it may lawfully impact the world, even really, the liability for harm caused by AI will increase in amazing quality. The prevalent idea in tort law—that courts only compensate for injuries that may be reasonably anticipated—is called into question by the potential that AI will continue to develop in ways that its designers do not anticipate.

Courts can unilaterally assign blame to a human on-screen figure in any circumstance, even when it would be more appropriate to find liability elsewhere for reasons of justice or competency. On the other hand, courts may decide not to find culpability because the litigant who is now under the watchful eye of the court did not expect, and shown an inability to predict, the damage that was produced by the AI. The liability would thus rest on the exemplary casualty as a matter of course. It is likely that the job of item liability, as well as the responsibility that falls on organizations that fabricate these objects, will emerge at the same time as human on-screen actors will become less culpable for the actions of a computer.

Liability (criminal):

Damages should be predictable, criminal law goes further to expect that damages be proposed. US law specifically appends incredible significance to the idea of menswear—the proposing mind. As AI applications take part in conduct that, were it done by humans, would establish wrongdoing, courts and other lawful entertainers should bewilder through whom to consider responsible and on what hypothesis.

[29] Gupta, R., & Agarwal, S. P. (2017). A Comparative Study of Cyber Threats in Emerging Economies. Globus: An International Journal of Management & IT, 8(2): 24-28

[30] Kumar, B., Ghai, R., Tyagi, M., & Gupta, R. (2020). Leveraging Technology for Robust Financial Facilities: A Comparative Assessment of BRICS Nations. In 2020 International Conference on Computation, Automation and Knowledge Management (ICCAKM), 481-486.

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If the law of torts assumes that damages should be foreseeable, then the law of criminal law goes one step further and presumes that damages should be suggested. The concept of men's rea, often known as the proposing mind, is given a tremendous amount of weight and importance by the law in the United States. As artificial intelligence programs participate in actions that, if carried out by a person, would constitute evidence of wrongdoing, courts, and other legal entertainers should bewilder through whom to deem accountable and on what basis.

Variations/bias:

Artificial intelligence usually needs to differentiate between different things, such as automobiles or humans. In any case, taking into account the fact that AI is dependent on cameras and coding, as well as factors like intricacy, coloring, and picture thickness, have a substantially more important impact on AI's "thinking" than they do on people's. It is quite unlikely that a person would fail to see a white tractor-trailer "against a brilliantly lit sky." There is no way that a person could mess up an illustration of spots or lines for a starfish. It is also possible for AI to reflect the tendencies of the engineer who developed it, as can be seen in the countless commercial projects' tendencies to establish racial predispositions.

Building trust between humans and robots that can learn requires first and foremost the identification and management of predispositions inside AI systems. It is possible that when AI systems identify, understand, and bring attention to human anomalies in dynamics, they will also discover ways in which we are incomplete, provincial, and psychologically one-sided. This may cause us to adopt more impartial or popular points of view. We could advance at a faster rate than AI does during the period that is spent teaching robots about our natural characteristics and recognizing our tendencies. There is a possibility that we may improve ourselves.[133]

(a) ***Piracy:***

AI can now monitor and make accurate predictions on people's political leanings, purchasing preferences, and geographic areas. The information that is gathered from and discussed among these Recent technological developments have prompted a plethora of internal discussions, in the legally permissible arena. In any case, artificial intelligence is starting to address themes that are becoming more contentious,[31] for instance, the anticipation of sexuality and the desire to convey dishonesty or a

[31] Chandra, G. R. (2016). Cyber Space for Universal Peace: The Contribution of Online Dispute Resolution. IUP Law Review, 6(4),49-56.

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swindle. Will there be an option for this in these forecasts? must be utilized while beginning the process? Or, to put it another way, will the AI fill them in their capacity as experts, so they can be questioned about the authenticity of their findings, don't you think? Regarding artificial intelligence, there are currently more lawful inquiries rather than answers provided. In any event, there is no need to be anxious; robots may have appropriate replies for us within a reasonable amount of time. When they do, will we be ready to turn on the television? Law, including those that practice AI

(b) ***Employment Law for AI:***

The growing interest in and need for robotization are driving forces behind the development of artificial intelligence. To achieve greater levels of efficiency, Various groups from all across the world have shown their support for the act of employing artificial intelligence (AI) in place of humans in the workforce. The flurry of recent technological advances is creating a chasm between the most recent regulations governing businesses and the increasing use of AI in the context of the workplace. For instance, is it possible for an AI to claim benefits, for instance? payments or gratuities from the lucky reserve under existing business regulation or file a claim against an organization for the unauthorized conclusion to the work? Such inquiries likewise hold relevance for the labor force consisting of humans, as is the case in many situations. The downfall of business is due to AI's expectation that people would continue to labour legislation to provide clarity about the aforementioned may negatively impact individuals in this category as well.[32]

(c) ***Contractual relationship/ Smart Contracts:***

Another cause for concern is the ability of AI to both carryout tasks and be constrained by agreements. Although it may appear that laws all across the world automatically support contracts, there is nonetheless a demand for a comprehensive piece of legislation concerning the matter. According to Indian legal precedent, only a "legitimate individual" can competently negotiate the terms of a significant deal. The article by Chandra et al. may be found in the International Journal of Emerging Technologies at volume 11 number 3 in the year 2020. Up to this time, the widespread consensus has been that it's possible that AI doesn't meet the requirements to be a legal person. Subsequently, an arrangement

[32] Sharma B. K., Chandra G., & Mishra V. P. (2019). "Comparative Analysis and Implication of UAV and AI in Forensic Investigations. Amity International Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AICAI), 824-827.

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gone into independently may not be considered to be a significant accord in India.[33] Resultantly, measures must be made to ensure that innovation to direct agreements is satisfactory, and standards are developed and entered by the use of AI.

CONCLUSION - WAY FORWARD – FUTURE FOR JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM POST COVID-19:

In the long run, it should go without saying that Legitimate AI alone should not be given excessive weight. For a significant amount of time to come, solicitors will continue to play a crucial role in important legal activity. Innovation is not meant to be used as a standalone tool, nor is it currently capable of doing so. However, this does not mean that it cannot be used in this capacity in the future.

The intention is to make use of AI in addition to people (in the same way as pilots of airplanes use autopilot). They can ensure that agreements are reviewed substantially more accurately — and reliably — while working together, as opposed to when a human is working alone. This will continue to bring about a greater variety of different legal innovation arrangements, which will enable solicitors to carry out their duties in a more efficient manner.

An additional participant in the examination and the analysis, Justin Earthy coloured, an associate at Earthy Coloured Siblings Law, stated it as follows: "As a chess player and lawyer I will take from Grandmaster VishyAnand and state the eventual fate of law is 'human and PC' versus (another) 'human and PC.'" When compared to the combination of the two, anyone working alone is inferior. I envisage artificial intelligence and innovation as energizing new technologies that would take into consideration such day laborer tasks to be done more quickly and effectively than before.

The technology that is presently available enables us to utilize ML techniques to make predictions about the outcomes of judicial proceedings based on cases that have come before. There is the possibility for a "robot clerk" built on these technologies to alleviate the excessive caseloads of routine judgments in many different jurisdictions. In addition to this, by offering some feedback and analysis on a certain individual.

[33] Donahue, L. (2018). A Primer on Using Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Profession,Retrieved 05 July, 2023, from https://jolt.law.harvard.edu/digest/a-primeron-using-artificial-intelligence-in-the-legal-profession.

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The article by Chandra et al. may be found in the International Journal of Emerging Technologies at volume 11 number 3 in the year 2020. 349 judge's choices, the robot clerk may assist human decision-makers in discovering their weak areas and learning to comprehend and minimize their prejudices. This would be possible if the robot clerk was given access to the judge's decisions. ~However, these commitments do not result in a computer being able to make legally binding decisions on its own. The decisions made in the course of the present computations are a mystery that cannot be revealed to authorized members or the general public. There is no foolproof method available for separating earlier preferences from the decisions that were predicted by the program. In addition, there are significant challenges, both in terms of the mechanics and the politics, involved in the creation and implementation of a system that would examine the laws and make an effort to carry out socially desirable tactics.[34]Nevertheless, the genuine computerization of everyday life has finally come in its cutting- edge form. [35]

It is not certain which of these innovations will eventually become widespread or how various governments and legal bodies will choose to regulate the use of these innovations.Despite everything, the day will come at some point in the future when innovation will become the designated authority of what constitutes appropriate and inappropriate human behavior and will hand down appropriate sanctions. However, legal frameworks typically serve as exemplary models of administrations that have room for enhancement, and preliminary proceedings are most likely going to gain from enhanced information analysis.

Because a precedent is typically necessary for legal matters before a trend can be established, you should keep an eye out for the experiment of using AI as a judge.[36]The further experiment is needed with AI to set it as a judge.

[34] Lindenbergh, V. (2018). Towards Data Science, Retrieved 05 July, 2023, from Legal Certainty and the Possibility of Computer Decision Making in the Courtroom: https://towardsdatascience.com/legalcertainty-and-the-possibility-of-computer-decisionmaking-in-the-courtroom-ac4b1a6c42d1.
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