

# The Future Of Bar And Bench In The Era Of Artificial Intelligence

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## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

More and more individuals are becoming interested in the advancement of artificial intelligence technology, particularly because of the implications on the connected legal profession and judicial system that cannot be overlooked by legal professionals. It will establish the direction of professional growth and talent training for the study of law. Consequently, this article first scans the present state of artificial intelligence development and application and aims to infer the influence on the legal profession at the macro- and microcosmic level through the use and development trend of the technology, and then analyses the important problems, attempts to make a case, and shows how law science education reacts to the impact of artificial intelligence development on the growth of the legal profession and Indian judicial system.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence; legal profession; law education; development; influence.

## 1. What is artificial intelligence?

John McCarthy, the father of artificial intelligence, invented the term artificial intelligence (AI). Artificial intelligence, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is "the theory and development of computer systems capable of performing activities ordinarily requiring human intellect, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. The development of autonomous, intelligent systems is the goal of the wide field of computer science known as artificial intelligence (AI).<sup>11</sup> It may be characterised as an intelligent machine that is able to mimic some human behaviours as well as think, interpret, and act on its own. Artificial intelligence, then, is a system that can and can handle issues that we humans would typically address using our natural intellect. To put it another way, the purpose of AI development is to satisfy the desire and demand for automation in the fast-paced human lives of today. Currently, AI is employed to do repetitive or even challenging activities.

## 2. Artificial Intelligence in the Indian Legal Profession

From typewriters to computers, from utilising libraries just for legal research to using internet portals to discover pertinent case laws, from fax machines to emails, every advancement in the realm of law has been revolutionary. The time is right for AI to enter the legal industry. Even though the global market for legal services is one of the biggest, its operations are thought to be under-digitized. The legal industry has a rather traditional approach and is slow to accept new technology. It's necessary to acknowledge that artificial intelligence has the potential to change how attorneys now practise law and how India views the rule of law. Technology is significant inasmuch as it promotes effectiveness, openness, and objectivity in public administration, according to Justice D.Y. Chandrachud. The purpose of AI is to give judges a facilitative tool to review or assess their work, processes, and judgements. The main goal is to eventually increase the accessibility of justice for regular people.

The first stage of India's artificial intelligence framework, the AI Task Force Report, was utilised to thoroughly

<sup>11</sup>Good reviews of early work can be found in Anne Gardner's. "Law Applications". in *The Encyclopaedia of Artificial intelligence* (John Wiley & Sons. New York. 1989). Marek Sergot's. "The Representation of Law in Computer Programs", in *Knowledge-Based Systems and Legal Applications* (Bench-Capon (Ed.). Academic Press. 1991) and Cook et al.'s "The application of artificial intelligence to law: A survey of six current projects". in *the Proceedings of the 1981 AFIPS National Computer Conference*.

investigate artificial intelligence. This task group was created by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to investigate the financial advantages of AI and evaluate how it may help India. It is headed by N. Chandrasekaran, Chairman of Tata Sons. "To integrate AI in our Economic, Political and Legal thought processes so that there is the systematic capability to support the objective of India being one of the leaders of AI-rich economies," the Task Force's vision statement reads.

Due to the nature of the Indian legal profession, which is still regarded as being labour-intensive, the entire process must be done by hand. As a result, AI is still in its early stages. Many older proponents oppose the concept of incorporating AI into law because they think technology should not be used widely since it may someday replace humans. Having said that, a lot of tech-savvy attorneys and sizable legal firms are fully using technology advancements in order to gain an advantage over their rivals. We are all aware of how large the Indian legal system is, with our Constitution alone being the longest in the world. As a result, it is essential to apply artificial intelligence (AI) in law to adapt to the evolving legal landscape. Legal researchers now have instant access to unparalleled insight into the legal system because of machine learning technologies. Cyril Armarchand and Mangaldas is one such company that has acknowledged the potential of AI and is fervently embracing it. By being the first Indian law firm to licence "Kira," a machine learning technology created by Kira Systems in Canada, CAM has made legal history. Many tasks may be handled by this AI-based software, which saves a lot of time and effort. Legal documents are analysed using the "Kira" technology, which is also used to extract provisions from different legal documents and identify any potentially hazardous locations.<sup>2</sup>

### **3. Use of Artificial intelligence in law in present times**

With a global market value of approximately \$1T, the legal services sector is one of the biggest in the world. It continues to be under-digitized at the same time. For better or worse, attorneys still feel comfortable using and relying on solutions created years ago since the legal profession is tradition-bound, famously hesitant to adopt new technologies.

Probably during the next several years, this will change. AI has the power to alter the practise of law and how it is perceived in India. This process is currently going on. One of the most important changes that AI may bring about in the legal system is in the area of legal research. Artificial intelligence may help attorneys quickly obtain a unique understanding of the legal system, which is constantly evolving in India. Whether a law company has 400 attorneys or only one lawyer who practises, an artificially intelligent research platform can finish the study in a matter of seconds and balance the expenses of legal research while keeping a high standard of quality. It can give attorneys effective tools to assist them advise the clients more effectively.

### **4. Application of artificial intelligence in the legal world**

Various areas of AI in the legal sector can be discovered with adequate research and careful comprehension of the legal industry by IoT app development companies. The current Artificial Intelligence applications in the industry can be categorized into six main parts:

#### **4.1. DUE DILIGENCE:**

Lawyers use Artificial Intelligence tools to perform due diligence and uncover background information. In light of the current scenario, developers have opted to integrate a slew of new features, including agreement review, legal inquiry, and electronic media for this section of the industry.

#### **1.2. PROGNOSTICATION TECHNOLOGY:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) aids in the generation of outcomes for legal investigations and agreement evaluations. This characteristic of AI programming appears to be extremely beneficial to legal firms and industries.

#### **1.3. LEGAL MECHANISM:**

Using artificial intelligence (AI) technology, lawyers can gather data from earlier or previous cases. They can use this information to maintain tabs on the judge's orders and predictions. In the near future, this technology is probably going to gain more significance on a worldwide level.

#### **1.4. DOCUMENTING MECHANISM:**

Various software configurations are used in the legal sector to create documents that facilitate the gathering of data and information. There are several papers that are helpful in the legal services sector. Therefore, it has a lot of advantages.

#### **4.5. INTELLECTUAL POSSESSION:**

Artificial intelligence algorithms show attorneys how to browse through enormous IP files and decipher a range of alluring words.

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<sup>2</sup> Zhao Peng, The Development of Legal Artificial Intelligence Technology and the Response of Law Science Education. Higher Education Nationwide, March 4th, 2019, Page 75.

### **1.5. ELECTRONIC RECEIPT:**

Lawyers used to create their own receipts for a very long time. After AI software development technology was used in these organisations, the billings for lawyers were converted to electronic form.

It is believed that AI technology has the potential to boost productivity. Artificial intelligence (AI) operates on a number of algorithms that can speed up the activity of document processing and verification with the help of the machine learning algorithm input given to the app. For a number of reasons, eliminating manual processes alone is insufficient to incorporate artificial intelligence into the architecture of the business. Instead, there has been a growth in desire for firms to employ AI as a result of growing commercial competitiveness. Artificial intelligence allows law firms to operate more swiftly while passing on savings to their customers and other associated businesses more promptly.<sup>3</sup> Legal services are a little more expensive than other companies in the market, and businesses cannot automate this procedure.

Uncertainty exists over the transition's mechanics, though. It is anticipated that law firms with higher budgets would adopt AI technology more gradually and swiftly. On the other hand, compared to larger organisations, new start-up companies and small enterprises may be able to start with a productivity-driven strategy that is automated and progressive.<sup>4</sup>

## **5. Advancement of law firms in the era of Artificial Intelligence**

The competitiveness in the legal industry has significantly increased during the past several years. It has become essential for law firms to comprehend technology advancements and customer needs. In the next years, those who ignore these developments will be rendered obsolete.

Law firms of the future would look substantially different from those of today. Let's look at some of the characteristics that cutting-edge legal businesses might possess:

### **5.1. CLIENT SERVICE INNOVATIONS:**

The way clients are treated and served in the future will alter substantially. Legal services providers would approach their clients with novel concepts and more sincere and affordable legal solutions. The billable hour approach is now used by legal firms in India to charge for their services, however it will soon be obsolete. Law firms should think about changing their pricing policies and implementing a Performance-Based Pricing Strategy [PBPS] in order to better serve their clients. As the name suggests, this pricing strategy is client-friendly because clients are only charged once they achieve their objectives, and it would also improve the law firms' relationships with their clients on a professional level.

### **5.2. FOCUS ON HIGHER PROFITS:**

Law companies are now focused on increasing revenue. If we examine closely, we can find that while competition among law firms has been continuously growing, demand for legal services has remained consistent, making revenue growth exceedingly challenging. As a result, law firms will no longer prioritise revenue over increased profitability and margins.

### **5.3. MAKING TECHNOLOGY THE FOUNDATION FOR GROWTH:**

In recent years, there has been a noticeable surge in the launch of innovative AI-based solutions intended to boost the efficiency and client-friendliness of the legal industry. To make life easier for attorneys and law firms, a number of legal tech start-ups have arisen. These range from contract drafting automation to E-Discovery applications. AI-based legal solutions help law firms operate more effectively, cut costs, and boost profits.<sup>5</sup> These technologies will be included by the law firm of the future, which will also work with other companies to provide AI-based legal solutions.

### **5.4. FOCUS ON BRAND VALUE:**

Law firms will prioritise their brand presence more in the future. Law businesses must rely on AI-based legal solutions and platforms, as well as tech-savvy lawyers, to increase their brand value because one careless piece of advice from a small number of workers may harm a firm's image. On the other hand, legal firms are being forced to organise conferences and take part in international seminars and workshops.

## **6. Areas in the realm of law where AI can be introduced.**

### **1. CONTRACT REVIEW**

Without contracts, there would be no way for commerce to be conducted. Contracts are essential to the

<sup>3</sup> Cao Jianfeng, "Ten Trends of Artificial Intelligence + Law", Robot Industry, The 5th issue in 2017, Page 86.

<sup>4</sup> Adam Z. Wyner and Wim Peters. Lexical semantics and expert legal knowledge towards the identification of legal case factors. In R. Winkels (ed) Legal Knowledge and Information Systems (Jurix 2010). IOS Press, Amsterdam pages 127–136. 2010.

<sup>5</sup> Hajime Yoshino. On the Logical Foundations of Compound Predicate Formulae for Legal Knowledge Representation. Artificial Intelligence and Law 5:(1-2), 77-96. 1997

economy. Nevertheless, signing a contract takes a long, painful amount of time. It can put off talks and keep businesses from accomplishing their objectives. Human error is prevalent, which is not surprising considering the importance of paying attention to details and the fact that contracts can be hundreds of pages long.

Start-ups like Lawgeex and Lex Check are pursuing the notion of automating this procedure. These businesses are developing artificial intelligence (AI) systems that will automatically take in proposed contracts, thoroughly assess them using natural language processing (NLP) technology, and decide which elements are acceptable and which are not<sup>6</sup>.

## **2. CONTRACT ANALYTICS**

The contract must be signed as a first step. After the parties have signed a contract, it could be difficult to remember to fulfil the terms and duties that were previously agreed upon. For large companies, this issue is particularly problematic since they will have millions of active contracts with tens of thousands of different counterparties dispersed throughout several internal divisions.

Concerningly, many businesses are now working in the dark concerning the details of their contractual obligations. AI can assist in solving this issue. A company's whole body of contracts may be analysed using NLP-powered tools, which extract and contextualise key information, making it easy for all parties to understand the nature of the company's commercial commitments. The ability to manage contract renewal dates will help sales teams take advantage of income possibilities. Procurement teams may keep track of the specifics of current agreements, providing them the authority to renegotiate as required. To guarantee compliance, regulatory teams may maintain a comprehensive perspective of a company's activities. Finance teams may make sure that they are constantly prepared for due diligence and M&A.

## **3. LITIGATION PREDICTION**

Using the corpus of pertinent precedent and the case facts as inputs, a few AI teams are creating machine learning models to predict the outcomes of pending cases. These predictions will significantly affect legal practise when they are refined. They are being used by law firms to streamline settlement discussions, decrease the number of cases that must go to trial, and lay out their litigation strategy in advance.<sup>7</sup>

One such business, Blue J Legal, located in Toronto, is developing a legal prediction engine that uses AI and initially focuses on tax law. The company claims that 90% of the time, their AI can predict case outcomes with accuracy.

## **4. LEGAL RESEARCH**

Machine learning is advancing in the field of legal study. Law students and firm associates used to spend a lot of time scouring through case law volumes for pertinent precedent when doing legal research. This process has lately gone digital with the advent of personal computers, and attorneys are increasingly conducting research using software programmes like Westlaw and LexisNexis. Beyond basic search capabilities, these antiquated technologies are not intelligent.

A new generation of businesses has emerged in recent years with the same goal of transforming legal research through advancements in natural language processing. These platforms go above and beyond simple keyword searching to highlight the most pertinent current law.

## **7. Impact of AI on the Indian judicial system**

There are judicial delays visible when we examine the Indian court system. Justice delayed is justice denied, and the judiciary is overwhelmed with more than 3 Cr. outstanding cases, which causes undesirable delays in providing justice to the people. As a result, several initiatives are being made to better the present state of affairs, such as shortening vacation times and strengthening judgement abilities, but more has to be done, which is where artificial intelligence comes into play. Because there are so many cases of this kind filed each year, data science and artificial intelligence (AI) are needed to support the courts by using predictive technologies to offer crucial information about existing cases based on recent instances of a similar sort. Studies have shown that AI may be quite helpful at the evidence stage, which is an important stage in any case. It takes up a lot of court time because it is such a crucial phase in any case. AI-assisted analysis can help judges reach conclusions quickly.

This stage frequently has several delays for a variety of reasons, including witnesses not being present or delays caused by the investigation's lead investigator. The role of AI in these scenarios would be to anticipate probable delays, which would be helpful for judges as they would be aware of the factors that Adam Z. Wyner. An ontology in OWL for legal case-based reasoning. *Artificial Intelligence and Law*, 16(4), 361–387. 2008.

contribute to the delays indicated above in cases like murder. Judges will be able to correctly manage the burden of each case thanks to this predictive technology. By giving witnesses more police protection, it will also help courts take proactive steps to stop witnesses from becoming hostile. The Chief Justice of India, S.A. Bobbed, recently stated in an interview that "We have a chance of creating Artificial Intelligence for judicial system," which is one of the most important recent advances. Only in order to guarantee that justice is administered

<sup>6</sup> Mayeh Wardeh, Trevor J.M. Bench-Capon, and Frans P. Coenen. Padua: a protocol for argumentation dialogue using association rules. *Artificial Intelligence and Law*, 17(3), 183–215. 2009.

without unnecessary delay. He also made it clear that judges and discretion would not be replaced by AI.<sup>7</sup> He said, "We are examining the prospect of adopting the machine learning system, but it is just the repetitive, mathematical, and mechanical elements of the judgements for which support may be obtained from the system."

The Chief Justice of India thinks it will be advantageous to integrate AI technology into the legal and judicial processes, which is unquestionably one of the most important aspects. It will significantly aid the Indian court system if implemented with the proper legal framework that specifies rules and regulations.

## **8. The Application of AI in the Supreme Court**

Unquestionably because of the virtually endless possibilities it presents, AI in the Supreme Court is undoubtedly capturing the attention of a sizable portion of the population. Practically all fields, including philosophy, psychological science, financial issues, law, and sociology, are absorbed, contributed to, and challenged by it. Any system or sector may become more successful by using AI and machine learning. When properly applied, it can revolutionise certain places' biological systems and bring about sustained transformation. In any event, it's crucial to identify the problems and challenges that each region faces before implementing such innovation and to nurture the specific approaches that will enable artificial intelligence to have the most impact. India has made an early advantage in the area of using artificial intelligence in the judiciary with certain promising drives that are now in utilization, and others that are as yet being created and improved by specialists. Here are three applications of AI in the Supreme Court.

### **8.1 . Artificial Intelligence portal for Supreme Court (SUPACE)**

To increase the efficiency of the legitimate analysts and judges in India, the Supreme Court has established SUPACE, an AI-controlled platform. This integration of AI and machine learning in the legal sector aims to speed up the process of delivering justice while also minimising the amount of time it takes. SUPACE is an AI-enabled assistant that increases the productivity of qualified analysts and judges by reading case records, obtaining pertinent information from hundreds of pages of documents in a matter of seconds, and creating case archives.<sup>8</sup>

### **8.2. AI technique to read legal judgments**

An artificial intelligence method that analyses court rulings can identify which laws are being broken while also assisting in the reduction of legal costs. This can help a person determine whether there is a case to be made for pursuing legal action in a particular circumstance. They have given two DL models the ability to understand the rhetorical functions of phrases in a court ruling by utilising AI.

### **8.3. Supreme Court's judgments are available in vernacular languages (SUVAS)**

An AI system called Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS) is used to translate Supreme Court rulings into regional languages. The Supreme Court of India has started translating its daily orders and rulings into Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Odiya, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu. The initiative's main goal is to give prosecutors better access to the justice system by giving them information. Commoners will have less need for lawyers since they would be able to make their own decisions on the legal matter.

In conclusion, the coordination of these technologies will be a difficult task as the legal structure is profoundly complex and technologies can only be assistant intends to accomplish legal justice. There is also little doubt that as AI technology advances, concerns regarding information security, privacy, human rights, and ethics will offer new challenges and call for extraordinary self-regulation on the part of researchers and creators of these systems.

## **9. AI-related start-ups and their impact**

### **1. SPOT DRAFT:**

This AI-based start-up was formed by Madhav Bhagat, a former Google employee, and Harvard Law School graduate Shashank Bijapur. By letting customers create business contracts, this AI-powered start-up can evaluate legal papers and reduce paperwork. Clients may design and sign contracts using this innovative application, which also includes automated payment and reminder functions.

### **2. CASEMINE:**

. For legal research, use this website. This start-up wants to connect various case laws using artificial intelligence (AI), making it simpler for legal experts to undertake in-depth study.

### **3. CASEIQ:**

In order to conduct thorough legal research, this machine-learning software functions as a legal assistant by

<sup>7</sup> L. Thorne McCarty. An Implementation of Eisner v. Macomber. In Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law, ACM Press, New York, 276–286. 1995

<sup>8</sup> An Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning put judiciary on the fast track? Published in The Hindu.

researching case laws, analysing the legal terminology, and acting as an assistant by pointing out any potential legal points that may be missing, suggesting alternate arguments, and highlighting pertinent verdicts and case laws.

#### **4. NEARLAW:**

This Mumbai-based start-up offers attorneys and law companies AI-based legal solutions. According to reports, Near Law uses NLP technology to analyse case rankings and provide assistance in legal situations.

#### **5. PRACTICE LEAGUE:**

This Pune-based legal tech company has used AI to completely change how more than 8,000 attorney's practises. This organisation, it seems, is working with tech giants like Google and Amazon to incorporate AI capabilities into their products.

#### **10. Use of technology and AI during Covid-19 in law**

The covid-19 outbreak has had an influence on people's lives. It has surely helped those working in the legal field understand the significance of technology and the need to use AI and machine learning tools to perform their work. The Supreme Court ruled that the courts only handle urgent issues via video conferencing and e-filing of legal papers because of the social isolation that has caused a lockdown. The Supreme Court of India accepted the concept of live broadcasting of proceedings in the case of Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India, with the exclusion of particular circumstances like rape and marriage disputes. Delivery of justice is within vital services, and technology has played a crucial role throughout Covid-19, from e-filing to e-payment of court costs, among other things. As Justice Sikri correctly notes, "the wheels of justice cannot be halted because of shutdown." The Delhi High Court has even taken things a step further by setting up e-rooms, which are entirely paperless courtrooms where anyone may check their case information on their website. Technology is the one buddy that will stick with us for a very long time given the situation we are all in. Therefore, it is now time to accept technological advancements, such as AI, and continue on the path of development.

#### **11. AI: a lawyer's replacement?**

The productivity of attorneys, contract analysis, trademark search software, legal research software, and the authenticity and correctness of research and analysis have all greatly benefited from the introduction of several novel solutions in the legal sector.<sup>9</sup>

The legal industry in India is still developing, and more AI-based and automated software and tools are on the way. The analysis, stratification, and decision-making required by the legal profession will not be replaced by these AI-based automated assistance programmes; rather, they will improve lawyers' efficiency and competence while automating many clerical tasks.

#### **12. Problems Faced by AI in the Field of Law**

##### **12.1. NOT ENTIRELY AGREEABLE TO LEGAL PROFESSIONALS:**

Artificial intelligence in law is still in its infancy when we look at India. Because they think it would harm employment, lawyers are unwilling to accept this technology. They worry that technology will replace the main source of income for a lawyer or a legal assistant, leading to a rise in unemployment across the nation.<sup>10</sup> The majority of seasoned attorneys are reluctant to alter their daily routines and prefer to practise law the old-fashioned manner, without the aid of artificial intelligence.

##### **12.2. THE LEGAL PERSONALITY OF AI IS NOT Stated:**

Because robots are complex in nature, it is hard to say whether conventional rules and norms would apply to them in the same way because the legal personality of artificial intelligence is not clearly defined elsewhere in modern law.<sup>11</sup> Because a robot is not now subject to liability under the law for its own actions or omissions, it is inevitable that there will be misunderstandings regarding the rights and duties of AI-driven equipment and gadgets.

##### **12.3. INADEQUATE SYSTEMS AND DATA:**

Machine learning relies on algorithms that are fed into computer systems, which subsequently use them to do tasks. The fact that India uses obsolete technology and equipment, the data is usually inadequate, and the machine won't be able to operate effectively until a sizable amount of trustworthy data is supplied to it are some of the main obstacles to implementing AI technology in India.

<sup>9</sup> Wo Tim, Will artificial intelligence eat the law? The rise of social ordering system, *Colombia law review*. 2019, Vol -119.

<sup>10</sup>Jeroen Keppens. On extracting arguments from Bayesian network representations of evidential reasoning. In Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law, ACM Press, New York, 141–150. 2011

<sup>11</sup>Thomas Agotnes, Wiebe van der Hoek, Moshe Tennenholtz and Michael Wooldridge. Power in normative systems. In Proceedings of AAMAS 2009, 145–152, 2009.

**12.4. COSTLY:**

AI machines require a considerable financial investment since they are complex machine systems that are able to learn and react on their own. Only large legal firms can purchase AI-driven machines since they are mostly produced by foreign businesses, making it even more challenging for small and mid-sized law firms to acquire them.

**12.5. PRIVATENESS AND PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA:**

It's essential that AI-driven machine learning robots are designed in a way that protects the parties' private information. The legal framework must make sure that the data is not misused, that confidentiality is maintained, that a fair due process is followed, and that a security layer to prevent privacy breaches is implemented because machine learning uses large amounts of data. Because of this, it is even more important. The National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, a policy document that the NITI Ayog published in 2018, examined the value of AI and how it may be applied in various Indian industries. The start of a national AI programme was also suggested in the 2019 Budget. The AI sector is still not effectively regulated or controlled in India, despite all of these technical developments.<sup>12</sup>

**13. Conclusion and suggestions**

The legal industry's outlook has undoubtedly changed as a result of technological advancements, and it can be concluded that AI in the legal field has many advantages: it has aided legal professionals in quick research; it can support judges in decision-making processes with its predictive technology; it is useful for law firms for due diligence work, data collection, and other tasks that all make their work more efficient; and it is useful for law firms for due diligence work, data collection, and other tasks that all make it easier for judges to make decisions. Despite its many advantages, AI cannot take the position of attorneys. It can aid workers in specific areas of employment, but AI lacks strategic thinking and is not innovative in the same way that humans are. Robots can't improvise in front of a court since they lack emotional intelligence, empathy, and both. It is necessary to develop a thorough legal framework to manage Artificial Intelligence and stop it from abusing the data of its customers since integrating AI into the legal industry has several issues, including the fact that it is still exposed to a number of dangers. We won't be able to fully enjoy the advantages of AI until there is a legal framework regulating its behaviour to minimise the risks involved.<sup>13</sup>

We must adopt a balanced strategy to make sure AI is included. Here are some recommendations:

- 1) It is essential to establish a strong legal framework outlining the responsibilities and liabilities of this intelligent machine.
- 2) In order to control its behaviour, the accountability component must be taken into account.
- 3) Stricter data protection laws are needed to preserve privacy. Therefore, the solution is to embrace technological advancements and use AI to our advantage by putting in place the required regulations to defend the interests of its users rather than resisting them and standing still.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Cao Jianfeng, "The prospect and challenge of artificial intelligence legal service", Tencent Research Institute. (In Chinese) 2017.3.20. <https://www.tisi.org/4855> ;

<sup>13</sup> Singh Seema, 2018, Understanding the bias variance tradeoff, *towards data science*, 2018.

<sup>14</sup> Micheals Andrews, 2020, Artificial Intelligence, Legal Change and Separation of Powers, University of Cincinnati Law Review