

A View AI: A Standby of Solicitors and Cataloger in the Era of - AI

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Received: 10-10-2023

Revised: 28-10-2023

Accepted: 13-11-2023

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence has brought in significant enhancements in various sectors and there is no surprise, it has also shown many interests in the legal profession. Particularly, the usage of AI reduced the need for employees and improved ability to solve problems capabilities. Prior to AI's involvement, paralegals handled plenty of paperwork and arduous stages of litigation that had to be finished so as to ensure due diligence.

When evaluated against the subjective nature of the human mind, the arrival of AI into the world of law may bring a number of benefits. support for legal analysis and research, drafting, case management, and document review associated with the matter being heard. With more improvements, it surely can be made to be equivalent to an experienced lawyer.

Additionally, the idea of paperless courts has been introduced to lessen the usual load of trial procedures.1 Nevertheless, when trying to rebut the claim, AI is not equivalent to the brain of an individual in terms of advocacy, where the core of advocacy is the belief that while AI has several advantages of its own, it also has shortcomings which require to be taken into perspective. Against the other side and any evidence, they may present, the judge takes up defence.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, legal profession, automation, augmentation, problem- solving

I. INTRODUCTION

Background of Study

The research is important because it sheds light on the past, present, and future implications of artificial intelligence (AI), which is transforming numerous sectors of society and certainly Therefore, the influence of AI certainly needs to be looked at when doing a job that is entirely human and requires coherent decisionmaking and thought.

The unemployment in other professions have also made us to ponder upon how it would prejudice the legal fraternity. Therefore, as students of law, the research paper will throw light upon AI's impact on legal profession and the pros and cons to be dealing further. In the case of Swapnil Tripathi v Union of India,² the lacuna present during the COVID-19 pandemic is that live proceedings were to be abstained due to a factor of closed surroundings adding an extra sphere of infection layer.

In order to reduce the disparity between the worldwide epidemic and the administration of justice, the proceedings were streamed virtually live so that parties could argue from from the ease of their own residences. Thus, the study paper will address how AI will operate in the years to come and whether it will have any adverse effects on the legal profession.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on a paper published by Weiyuan Wang from Southwest Minzu University, China on the research paper – An analysis of the feasibility to replace lawyers – The study displayed how AI can be used to achieve appropriate duties related to contract drafting, assessment and review scrutiny, and crime prediction and prevention because of its speedy function and capacity for huge quantities of data to calculate how likely it is that an accused individual will commit another crime, be in court on the chosen date; this impacts decisions about bail and probation, which in turn influences decisions about parole and other forms of corrections; it is employed for evaluating the level of risk of the criminal, which in turn effects decisions about parole and other forms of corrections.

One example is ROSS, the first humanoid AI lawyer designed with IBM Watson technology, which answers to base on text queries in the way that is easily understood by the public at large.

Lawyers are able to ask ROSS a research request, and the robot will study the law, gather data, make conclusions, and provide very pertinent, research-based responses. ROSS is now functioning 24 hours a day offering clients with notifications on current court decisions and possible applications in particular case. Every time it is applied, the software learns understanding from the professionals who employ it, yielding improved results every time.

The practical difficulty, as to the author, is that despite the fact AI has produced noteworthy achievements, there will never be a case in which it could take the place of lawyers, as their key responsibilities involve litigating before judges, giving clients timely assistance, and facing opposition. The cons associated with AI is that with such exquisite functions provided, law and its implication could only be performed with human thinking, how can a software be equivalent to that of a person. AI never went to law school and got a degree from Harvard or any university to that matter. In that case, the reliance placed on the reliability of what it produces is a big question mark.

Based on a paper published by Ashmita Mitra and Amulya Baid from Alliance School of Law, Bangalore on the research paper – Artificial Intelligence and the future of Legal Profession, AI was highlighted in various innovations explained by the author wherein, - Lexis Nexis and ROSS were highlighted to be the efficient functioning humanoid robot systems for law. In this paper, the highlighting of AI and its impact was decided over by a survey and questions were framed and sent collecting for responses. The concept of Automation and Augmentation was briefly explained which will act as a guiding tool for the basis is where the authors imbibe the view of automation in legal profession not happening as expected and also required supervision of a human lawyer well versed in law to analyse what the input was given.

Augmentation is what the research will focus where AI will augment lawyers and assist them in areas to speed up the process where it involves a laborious task for lawyers to perform and help them hand-in-hand. Pursuant to document reviewing and due diligence, research work, finding case precedents and briefing – the help of AI could be meticulously applied.

Based on the paper published by R.A.Vijipriya from Government Law College, Madurai on the research paper – A critical study of Artificial Intelligence on Indian Legal Sectors – the research paper talks about the various resources optimally used in AI helping with computerizing of documentation, reviewing enormous data, scrutiny of documents, electronic billing and so on. The author also adds points on the digitalization of Indian Legal sectors and how it has progressed. E-courts services have replaced the antiquated practise of checking "A-Diary" for case status, and new technological innovations are displacing all antiquated methods.

The single negative aspect mentioned has to do with invasions of privacy, data confidentiality, input admissibility, and the need for a robust administrative framework to control the consequences. Installing software and robots with artificial intelligence capabilities is expensive in developing nations like India. Legal support is also provided, which means that lawyers must perform double duty and that mistakes must be corrected. Another aspect to consider is the emotional belief that individuals have in the dependability of AI.

III. RESEARCH PROBLEM

The research problem fundamentally lies on how AI is implemented in law which either act as a boon or bane in the legal society. The research paper does not entirely prejudice that AI is of no use. The fundamental aspect is that AI cannot completely replace lawyers and can perform simplifying laborious tasks making human lives easier. For Instance, Supreme Court of India launching the platform "SUVAS" being an AI platform in reading judgments. For the Ecourts Project Phase III, the Supreme Court's e-committee has decided to add blockchain technology and artificial intelligence features.

Court documents can be translated from English into regional languages and the other way around using the Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS), an AI-backed tool designed by the Threats to the development of lawrelated AI include a shortage of highly skilled and experienced developers a lack of recognised design practises for the creation of suitable systems in the legal field, a lack of adequate AI tools, challenges in ensuring the accuracy and efficacy of legal artificial intelligence systems, and a significant amount uncertainty about legal consequences of artificial intelligence (AI) devices. 3

Legal innovations such as Harvey, DoNotPay, Latch are no doubt the greatest innovations to implement but never can it stand a chance to replace human lawyers. As discussed earlier, the laborious works of contract drafting, reviewing, research work, reading of judgments and briefing – all these aspects can be analysed and made use of. The collective aspect is that though these works can simplify the work of lawyers, the sole objective behind this research is that- various benefits and disadvantages are also imposed to the readers. In all such circumstances, the paper explains the Augment version of AIcentric activity which under a human supervision can be made effective where even the lack of trust 'lacuna' – is resolved by obtaining a Bar Council Approval after various tests.

As a consequence, present lawyers are more efficient than those using traditional approach, with the vast majority of law associate' work concentrating on legal research and due diligence, which is particularly appropriate for being given more authority by AI systems. In order protect client information from unauthorised use, attorneys must adhere with the confidentiality rule. Technology use, along with particularly the transmission, storing, and disposal of data, are the focus of this argument. It is essential that legal professionals read the policies and conditions and conditions for any artificial intelligence software they utilise and comprehend how data is stored and shared. Because most AI systems used by lawyers are developed and maintained by third-party vendors, the regulations governing outsourcing may apply in this case. It is for this reason less effective than the conventional time-consuming approach that most big firms still employ today.

In this way it may enshrine past shameful acts, or more awful, dishonestly cloak them within the vestment of computer-generated objectivity. Another disadvantage is that employing AI involves a huge amount of money and in a developing country in India, to make it implementing for all – it is practically not possible.

If a successful firm is enabling to purchase the software and make use of the algorithm generating money, for an emerging firm or rather a firm with such resources wanting the resource will not be able to buy. To a law student who has only Indian Kanoon may not be effective for his research skills having less spectrum whereas having Manupatra, SCC Online can make a law intern be much effective for tracing case precedents to substantiate his argue.

Therefore, from this illustration, we could ascertain the drawbacks when the Software arise. The research does not oppose the introduction of AI. The study shows a number of situations in which artificial intelligence, while advancing humankind, is not yet at a point where it can completely replace legal professionals due to a number of unintended consequences. In practical terms, providing trustworthy and accurate legal advice necessitates a deep understanding of both the law and the context in which it is applied, according to Padilla. As lawyers, we control how people behave. We are largely concerned with human behaviour and interaction as a result.

There are situations when a solution to an issue involving human contact can be found without resorting to the harsh hand of the law. Because AI lacks this level of nuance, it may make decisions that don't lead to the greatest outcome for a customer.

IV. RESEARCH GAP

- ❖ How do we mitigate the lack of trust in the input results provided by AI
- ❖ Who will be held responsible for the errors committed – the owner of the AI or the purchaser who stores the input?
- ❖ How will there be administration if there is no specific law to regulate AI?

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We referred from various journals, articles and case laws which are already published.

VI. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- a) Will AI in law have equal scope and development in future, when compared to other professions like education, business, medicine, manufacturing sector, banking, etc.?
- b) Who will be held liable for the jurisdictional errors caused by AI?
- c) How legal startups are held admissible?
- d) Whether AI legal startups amounts to violation of privacy or not?

VII. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

We referred research papers of the past 5 years and our study and research were limited to China and India.

VIII. CONCLUSION

By streamlining repetitive legal duties, increasing productivity, and offering legal insights, AI technologies have already demonstrated their worth. However, it will be difficult for AI to completely replace the knowledge and abilities of human lawyers due to the complexity of the law, the necessity for human interpretation and judgment, and ethical concerns. The future of AI in the legal sector will see lawyers utilising technology as a powerful tool to boost output and efficiency, enhance accuracy, and speed up processes.

AI won't replace lawyers entirely; instead, it will most likely help and enhance their skills. As technological advancements continue, artificial intelligence (AI) systems will advance, growing more sophisticated and capable of performing routine legal tasks with more precision and efficiency. Lawyers will be able to focus on more crucial work, make calculated judgements, and provide clients with individualised legal advice because of this time savings.

Working together, attorneys and AI systems can increase access to justice and provide legal services at a lower cost. AI can help by providing insightful analysis, automating administrative processes, and analyzing large volumes of legal data. But the human component—which includes empathy, critical thinking, and judgment—will always be essential to the legal field.

Methodology Librarian

It addresses the growing application of science and developments in the library and information domain, prompting a reconsideration of the epistemology of college librarians in the era of artificial intelligence, with a specific emphasis on the integration of ChatGPT.

Academic librarians of this digital era are in a position to change their role as arbitrary information scientists/gatekeepers and to meet the challenges of the Internet, World Wide Web, and online access in the knowledge society (Raju 2021). The adoption of AI in academic libraries is setting a new level of efficient and effective library service with the latest standard of the use of AI (Yusuf et al. 2022). In this context, college librarians play a crucial role in adopting AI in a systematic manner to fulfill the evolving needs of users.

Message to ChatGPT: Explain "Artificial Intelligence"

ChatGPT: 'Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the development of computer systems that can perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence. It encompasses a range of techniques, including machine learning, where algorithms enable systems to learn from data and improve performance over time. AI applications include speech recognition, image analysis, problem-solving, and decisionmaking, transforming industries such as healthcare, finance, and transportation'(Anon n.d.).

Message to ChatGPT: Explain "chronological development of Artificial Intelligence and application" ChatGPT: 'The chronological development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has evolved over several decades, marked by significant breakthroughs and applications. Here is an overview of key milestones and the application of AI over time:

Chat Gpt in Library Operations And Services

Based on (Mali and Deshmukh 2023), services, pros, and cons are:

- ChatGPT in Library Services:
- Virtual reference services
- Catalogue searching
- Personalized reading recommendations
- Collection development
- Language translation
- Book recommendations
- Interactive tutorials
- Chatbot for FAQs
- Reader's advisory
- Providing accessibility to disabled patrons

Cons of Chatgpt in Library Services:

- Reduced critical thinking
- Dependency on third-party services
- Privacy and security concerns
- Limitations in customization
- Cost.

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