



# ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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# Introduction



The advent of technology-driven economy and globalisation has brought along with itself several boons and banes, with the whole world becoming virtually closer.

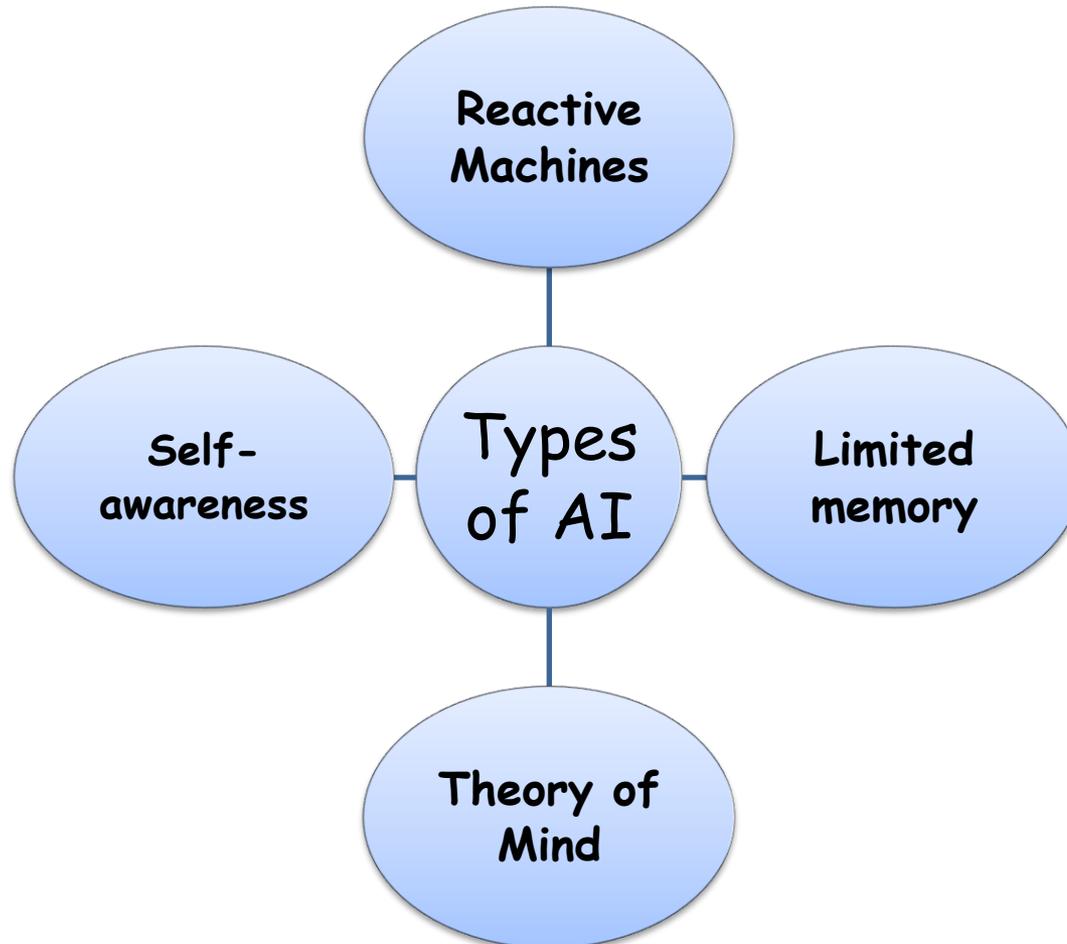


Among all these developments around the world, the one area that has perhaps grabbed the most eye-balls is Artificial Intelligence (AI).

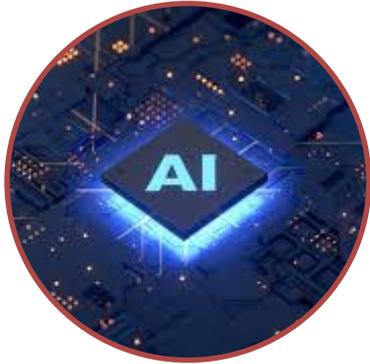
# WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a wide-ranging branch of computer science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence.

# Four types of Artificial Intelligence



# Use of AI: A double-edged Sword



AI, like any other innovation, has its own advantages and drawbacks.



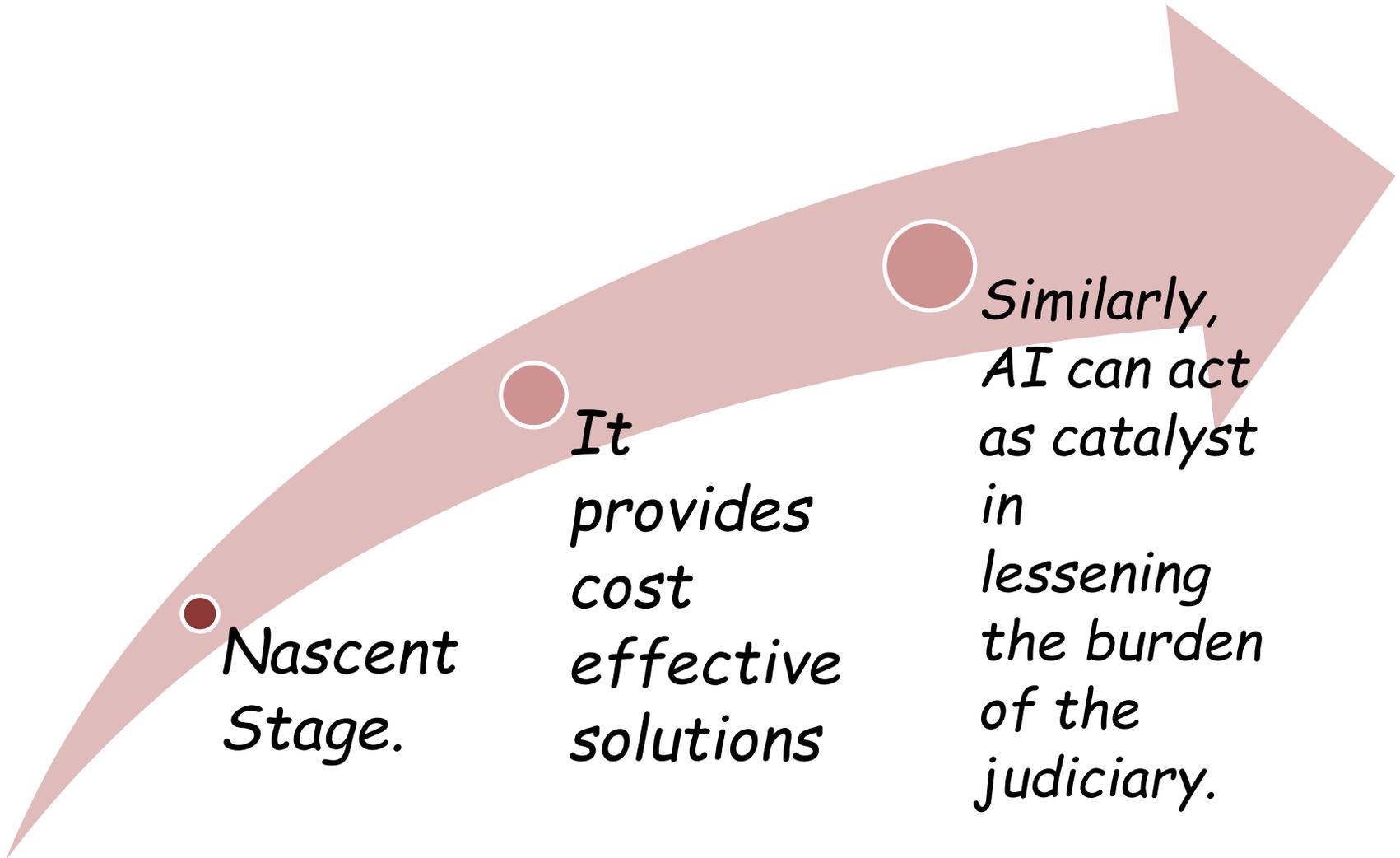
On the positive side, AI can help us get our work done with more efficiency and effectiveness along with being cost effective and time saving.



But on negative side, it can literally usurp the employment of millions of people worldwide, irrespective of their job profile.



# Use of AI in the legal system



*Nascent Stage.*

*It provides cost effective solutions*

*Similarly, AI can act as catalyst in lessening the burden of the judiciary.*

*The Treasury Board Secretariat of Canada has formulated directives on the use of automated decision-making.*

*These state that the decisions made by the AI should be in consonance with basic tenets of fairness, transparency and legal principles.*





Core issues have emerged such as:



a) What is the legal personality of AI? Can it be accorded the status of a 'person' or 'citizen'?



b) Who would be responsible if any loss occurs due to the negligence of an AI?



c) How far can AI be used in the legal profession?



d) Whether a person who avails the services of AI can be termed as a 'Consumer' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 etc.

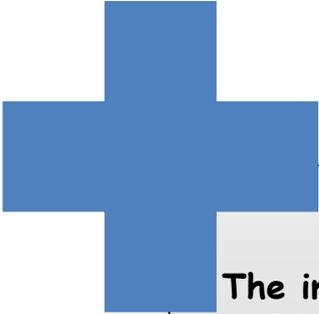


# Recent Development in the Indian Legal Profession

The growth of AI in the Indian legal field has been subdued.

*Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas* (New Delhi) is perhaps the first law firm in India to adopt AI which is primarily used to analyse and improvise contractual and other legal documents.

According to a study, only about 4% of lawyers in India make use of AI for their work.

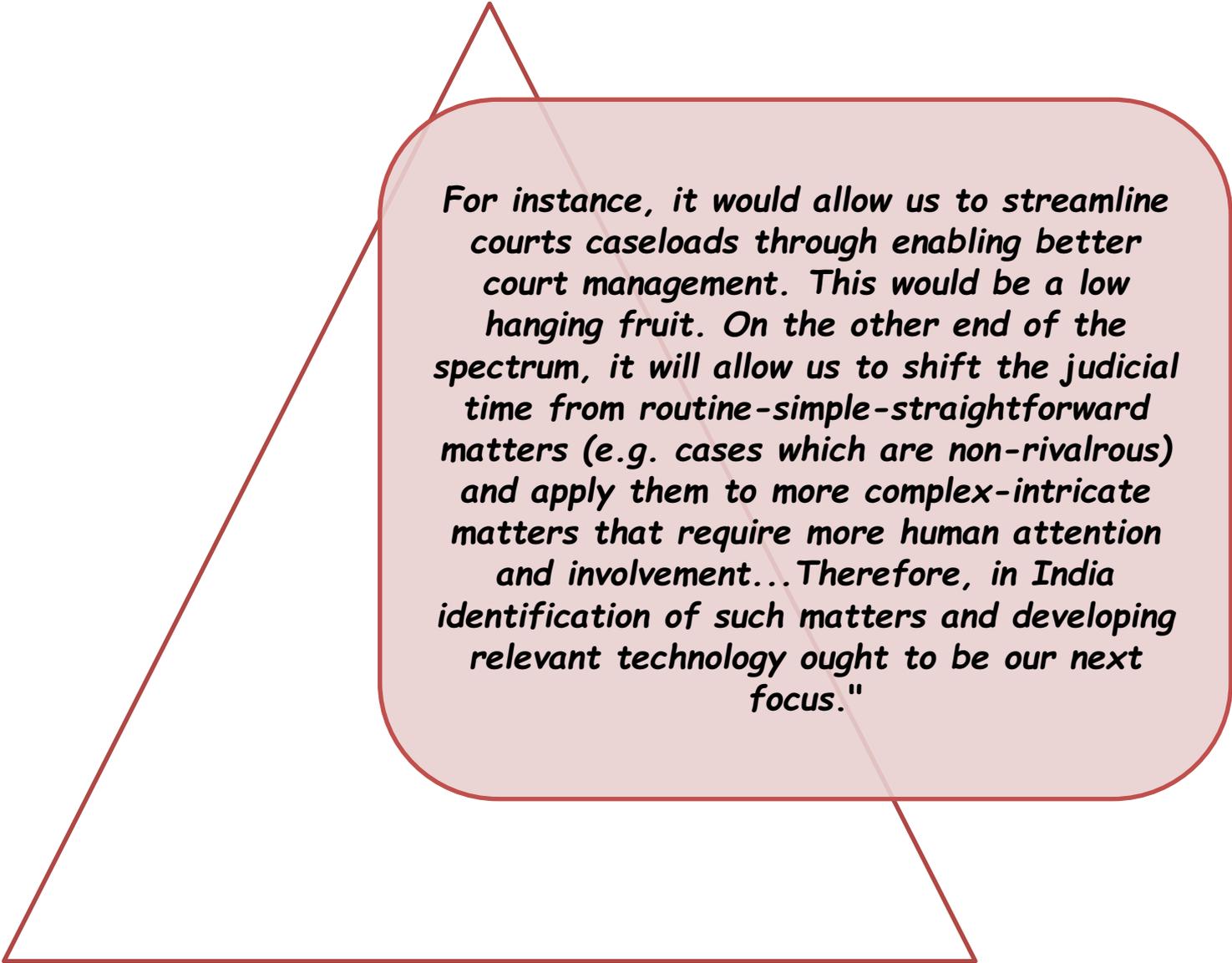


The impact of AI on the legal profession and its consequent viability has aptly been described by former Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra while addressing a conference. He said,

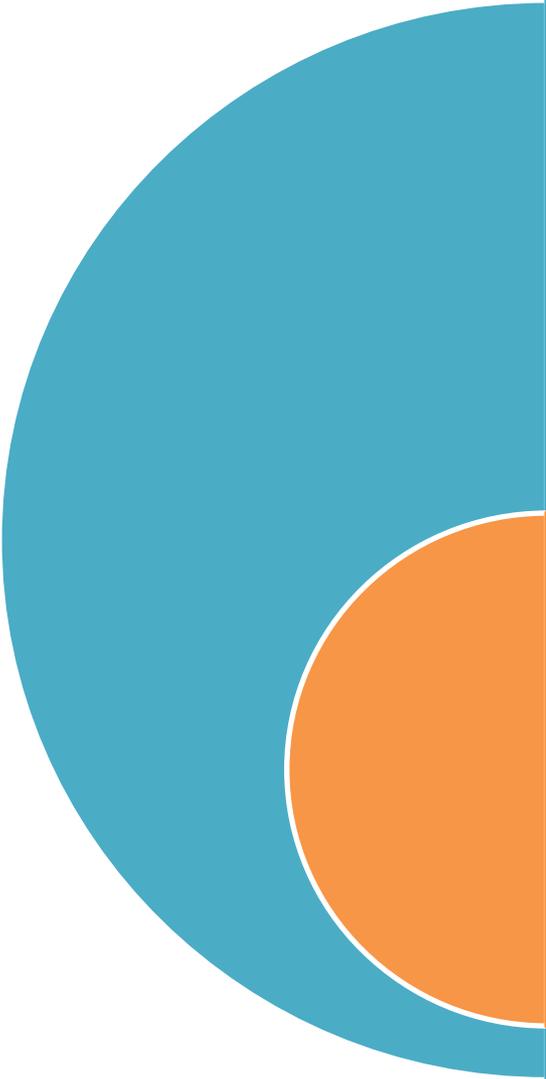
*"...the future of any new-age technology lies in the regulations that govern them. Artificial Intelligence (AI) promises a high growth potential in a number of sectors... AI needs a strong legal framework around it to explore maximum benefits. AI today is growing multifold and we still do not know all the advantages or pitfalls...India has the right talent and technological resources. With a powerful legal directive, the country can set many milestones with a strong command over AI...But India currently does not have specific regulations that govern AI..."*

Similarly, former CJI **Sharad Arvind Bobde** also spoke on similar lines and has advocated for greater use of AI in the legal system, especially in the field of **docket management** and **decision making**. At an event organised by the Supreme Court Bar Association (SCBA), he opined,

*“...We must increasingly focus on harnessing IT and IT enabled services (ITES) for providing more efficient and cost-effective access to and delivery of justice. This must also include undertaking serious study concerning future of Artificial Intelligence in law, especially how Artificial Intelligence can assist in judicial decision making. I believe exploring this interface would be immensely beneficial for many reasons”.*

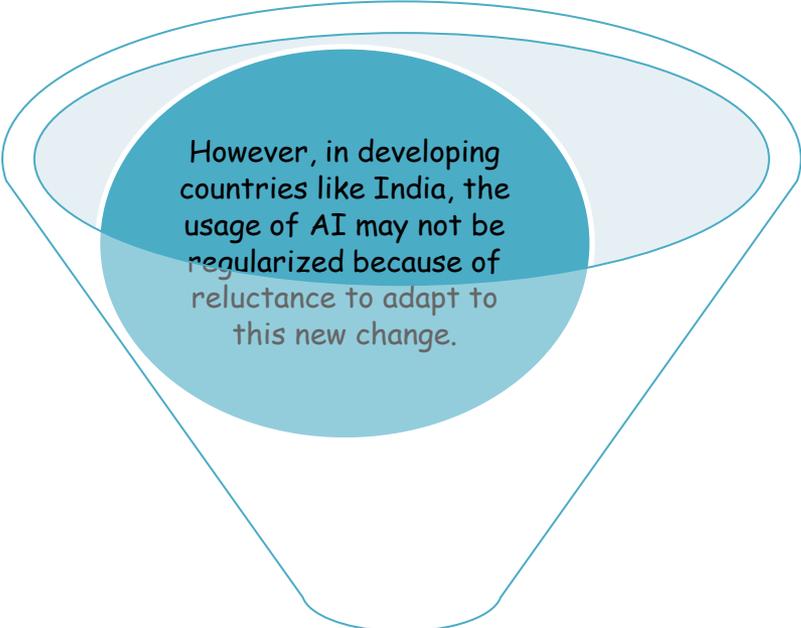


*For instance, it would allow us to streamline courts caseloads through enabling better court management. This would be a low hanging fruit. On the other end of the spectrum, it will allow us to shift the judicial time from routine-simple-straightforward matters (e.g. cases which are non-rivalrous) and apply them to more complex-intricate matters that require more human attention and involvement...Therefore, in India identification of such matters and developing relevant technology ought to be our next focus."*



Justice **DY Chandrachud** has also spoken on similar lines, In an interview, he said,

***"The idea of Artificial Intelligence is not to supplant the human brain or the human mind or the presence of judges but to provide a facilitative tool to judges to reassess the processes which they follow, to reassess the work which they do and to ensure that their outcome are more predictable and consistent and ultimately provide wider access to justice to the common citizens."***



However, in developing countries like India, the usage of AI may not be regularized because of reluctance to adapt to this new change.



***There is also an apprehension that AI may cause serious ramifications in a labour surplus economy like India, with majority of people being uneducated and poverty stricken.***



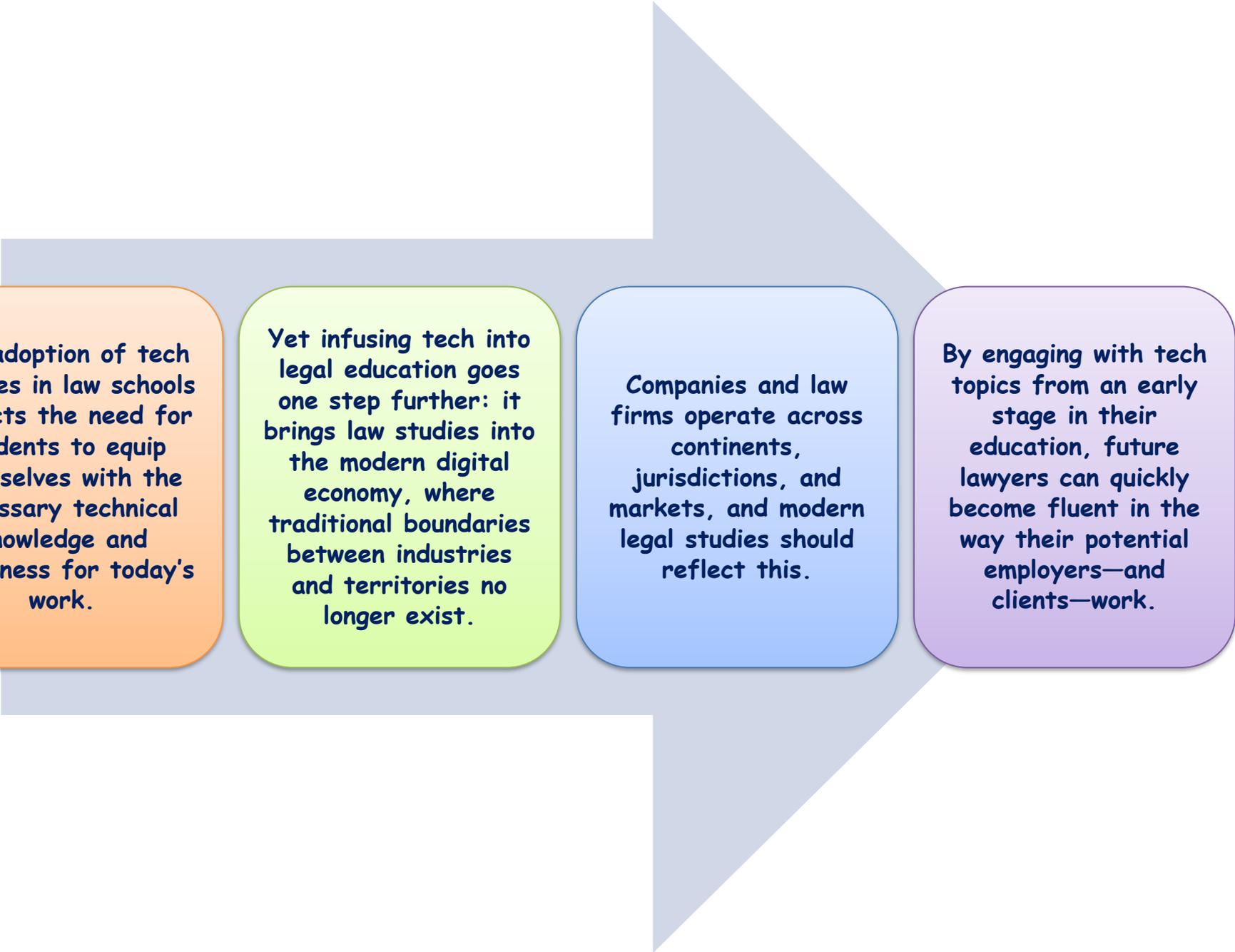
In this context, Justice Dominique Hascher, judge at the Supreme Court of France, has rightly said that,

*"Each nation today aims to become a global leader in Artificial Intelligence. Hence, countries such as the US, the UK, China and Germany are increasing investments to leverage this technology. However, private technology companies are acing the field...India's approach towards AI strategy has to be balanced for both local needs and the greater good. A strong regulatory system around this can ensure long-term benefits and growth."*

# The legal Curriculum is Changing

Law schools are now incorporating legal tech modules into their curricula, from *big data* and *legal bots* to *blockchain* and *e-commerce*.

Not only are these topics intellectually engaging for law students, they also allow students to gain a competitive edge when it comes to entering the workforce.



The adoption of tech modules in law schools reflects the need for students to equip themselves with the necessary technical knowledge and awareness for today's work.

Yet infusing tech into legal education goes one step further: it brings law studies into the modern digital economy, where traditional boundaries between industries and territories no longer exist.

Companies and law firms operate across continents, jurisdictions, and markets, and modern legal studies should reflect this.

By engaging with tech topics from an early stage in their education, future lawyers can quickly become fluent in the way their potential employers—and clients—work.

# Greater cross-department collaboration



A number of universities are offering specific master's programs in law, tech, and computer science.



From the UK and Europe to the US, law departments are designing new courses and programs in tandem with computer science, engineering, and economics departments. Sharing knowledge and expertise is paramount to the success of these courses, and gives students the opportunity to engage with academics from a huge range of backgrounds.





Certain areas of the law are ripe for cross-department collaboration, such as intellectual property law and governance.



Elsewhere, more technical areas like biotech and cyber-security are natural complements to law, with academics paying greater attention to the need for regulation, privacy protection, and ethical discussions to ensure that the law keeps up with these rapidly developing fields.

# A New Student Body?

Given the increasing popularity of AI in law, should students expect to see more and more STEM students in the classroom?

A number of schools are offering access programs for STEM students, and actively encouraging these individuals to pursue a legal education. Firms are also turning their attention to STEM departments when it comes to recruitment.

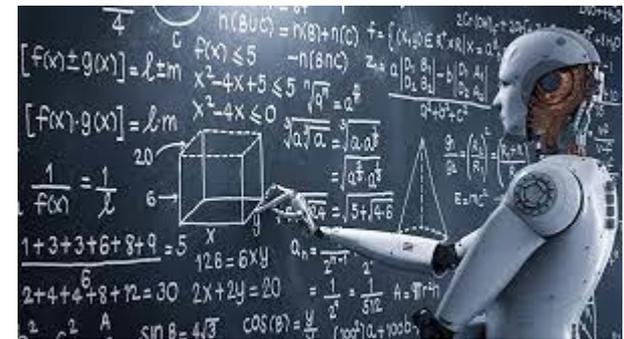
By employing lawyers with STEM backgrounds, firms can enhance the likelihood of an associate possessing a solid understanding of a client's technology, giving the client greater confidence in their legal advice.

It also allows lawyers to engage in more meaningful discussions with expert witnesses.

However, non-STEM students need not be discouraged.



Lawyers have always come from a huge range of academic and non-academic backgrounds, from languages and literature to economics and politics, and while leveraging an awareness of tech is undoubtedly helpful, students shouldn't feel disheartened by not possessing a deep technical background.



conclusion



**SUGGESTION**

*Thank You*