
APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in recent times have taken the world of legal education by storm. We saw this rise significantly during the pandemic when the world shifted its regular work routine to a digital platform. Since then AI has been the centre of discussion due to its unlimited potential to resolve societal problems and bring a virtual transformation to society. Artificial Intelligence does not have any uniform definition but can be surmised by an expansive branch of computer science which is mostly privy to building machines proficient of conducting jobs which require human intelligence. Education is of utmost priority in the present society and is also a basic fundamental right of a human being. The application of AI in legal education has helped students to fathom the law and due to easy access and wide connectivity has made the process of gaining education a smooth process. Students here are not bound to only textbooks but can access the existing cases of the said topic. The ease of AI and machine learning has also been witnessed in many law firms but these congenial methods have a hefty price tag that cannot be equitable to everyone leading to our question, “Whether or not the investment in AI for legal education is beneficial for all the sections of the society for rendering justice?”. This paper will also be focusing on, “Whether lawyers should be afraid of or encouraged by AI?”. The research methodology used in this paper is doctrinal, pure, and analytical as the basic tools here are statutory materials, case reports, and legal periodicals. This research paper aims to acquire knowledge and study the prevalence, characteristics, reasons, and impacts of AI and machine learning in legal education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Education, Digital, Technology, Machine Learning

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence has in recent years taken mankind to the utmost peak where Artificial Intelligence is involved in almost every minute activity performed. Humans as well have been inclined towards the utilization of Artificial Intelligence and are recognized as an unswerving element of our daily lives for their staunch nature. Artificial Intelligence does not have a confined definition that speculates the true nature and objective of Artificial Intelligence. A fundamental description of artificial intelligence involves a computerized system capable of receiving predetermined human-defined goals, enabling it to generate predictions, suggestions, or decisions that impact both tangible and digital settings. These systems interact with humans based on their environment in either a direct or indirect form. The above-mentioned definition is mostly preferred because it does not entirely depend on data but it does entertain AI-driven techniques like artificial neural networks and deep learning. Also, it includes rule-based or any other symbolic AI or any other AI model that might come in the future.

Artificial Intelligence has been witnessed by many of us with our day-to-day chores which more over proves to be of great help. The term “Artificial Intelligence” originated from a workshop that took place at Dartmouth College in the year 1956. Artificial Intelligence facilitates a computer program with the competence to think and learn basic commands on its own. It can be inferred as the emulation of human intelligence in machines, enabling them to carry out tasks that humans typically depend on.

Artificial intelligence has changed the social life of humans and has embedded itself within daily chores. Most importantly it has brought more propulsion to the legal education system by providing new technology, founding new models, and formulating new vexillum. In the contemporary world, this field of artificial intelligence is being explored from the viewpoint of improving the proficiency of teachers and harmonizing the set of courses. This is a superlative aspect of legal education which upgrades the notion of raising mavens, making adequate utilization of the information available, and clarifying the objective of developing professors who have the propensity of legal thinking along with expertise in applying Artificial Intelligence. The aim is to reinforce the teachers who not only understand the use of Artificial Intelligence but can also foster the new generation with ethics, and values, construct interdisciplinary and new theoretical and practical curriculum systems with the

desire to respond to the alteration of Legal education in the new times so as to provide cerebral backing to facilitate the developmental demand of the country in the contemporary world

RAPID APPLICATION OF AI IN DIFFERENT SECTORS

Artificial Intelligence is not a concept limited to the future rather, it is a current reality making significant strides across diverse sectors. Finance, national security, smart cities, criminal justice, healthcare, and transportation are just a few examples where Artificial Intelligence is actively and rapidly being employed.

I. Finance

It has been witnessed that investment in Artificial Intelligence tripled in 2013 and 2014 reaching the mark of \$12.2 billion¹. The observers of the respected sector have said that AI can take anatomized decisions about lending out loans through software that takes credit scores and background checks along with the parsed and dissected data provided about the borrower. There also have been seen robo-advisers who can help generate personified portfolios of investment forestalling and eliminating the requirement of financial advisers and stockbrokers. The referred inventions have been outlined to help people yield analytical considerations making it time time-efficient and hassle-free process.

More of this has been seen where machines have more or less reinstated human decision-making in stock exchanges. People submit orders of sell or buy and the computer can match the deal without the mediation of any human being in a matter of seconds. Machines are capable of eyeing the blemished factor in a trade on a small scale and carrying out the trade that makes money. These are in some locations powered by progressive computing comprising of quantum bits which make them able to store numerous values in each location and provide greater capacities for storing information. This drastically increases the storage capacity and limits the processing time.

AI has also been helpful with its ability to fraud detection in financial systems. Large organizations face a lot of hassle to determine malicious happenings but AI can detect anomalies and eccentric which also helps the managers to be aware of them before they act

¹ Nathaniel Popper, "Stocks and Bots," *NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE*, February 28th, 2016

as a threat to the organization.

II. National Security

AI has also played a very crucial and consequential role in national defense. The American military from their project Maven has deployed AI which can go through massive data, input & videos attained by surveillance and can accordingly caution the human-analyst whenever any apprehensive or skeptical act occurs². The Deputy Secretary of Defense in the United States has expressed that the goal of AI is to address the requirements of military personnel and enhance the pace and flexibility of technology advancement and acquisition.

Artificial Intelligence is linked with extensive data analytics, potentially revolutionizing intelligence analysis by processing vast amounts of data in real time. This capability provides commanders and staff with unprecedented levels of intelligence. In certain situations, commanders entrust specific tasks or critical decisions to AI, streamlining command and control and reducing the time needed to carry out subsequent actions. Warfare is a time-competitive process in which the side which is capable enough to conclude faster & prevaricate more expeditiously can flourish. AI-powered systems can take decisions more instantaneously than the conventional way of executing war. This process can be faster if bi-formed with the automatic decision to launch AI autonomous system weapons that are capable of resulting in fatal aftermath. Hence renewed term has been developed for the momentum at which the wars being conducted are called “Hyperwar”.

As AI has thoroughly affected the speed of warfare, polymorphic malware can test the most advanced and practical cyber protection. These compel the existing cyber defenses to improve. These vulnerable cyber security systems are to be layered with cloud-based and cognitive AI platforms to be still eligible for the future. This allows the community to adopt the thinking that it has defensive capabilities and can guard networks by virtue of consistent drills on avowed threats. Some of these capabilities include DNA level analysis which can possibly recognize and stop the malevolent code by identifying the spring module of the file. The United States of America has barricaded viruses like “Wannacry” and “Petya”.

² Christian Davenport, “Future Wars May Depend as Much on Algorithms as on Ammunition, Report Says,” *WASHINGTON POST*, December 3rd, 2017, https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/future-wars-may-depend-as-much-on-algorithms-as-on-ammunition-report-says/2017/12/03/4fa51f38-d6b7-11e7-b62d-d9345ced896d_story.html.

Countries like China, Russia, and North Korea have prioritized the preparation of hyper war and defense of critical cyber networks and similarly, they are investing a lot of capital in AI in the year 2017. The Council of State of China has formulated a proposal worth 150\$ billion to build a domestic industry for the country by the year 2030³. Similarly, a search firm Baidu in China has instigated the use of facial recognition that assists in finding missing people. The City of Shenzhen is administering approximately \$1 million in the provision of AI labs. The country faiths that AI would be able to facilitate security, combat intimidation, and enhance dialect recognition programs⁴. The duality in the character of AI algorithms can help AI research focus on one part of civilization and could be instantly developed for the defense sector per se.

III. Healthcare

AI instruments have been serving inventors to revamp the computational complexity in Healthcare. Merantix for instance is a German company that smears unfathomable and profound learning on medicinal matters. They pertain to the appliance of medical imagery which could possibly can detect lymph protuberances in the human body in Computer Tomography (CT) images⁵. As per the developer, main objective is to determine small lesions and developments which possibly could be challenging. The radiologist in a similar manner charges obnoxiously for these services which can outgrow the pockets of a normal human being.

In scenarios of this nature, deep learning can be employed to educate computers using data, enabling them to distinguish between typical and abnormal lymph nodes. By refining the precision of labeling and imaging tasks, radiological imagery mavens can leverage their expertise for assess patients and ascertain the degree of cancerous lymph protuberances. There are a handful which may be tested positive, it just differs between an unhealthy and healthy node. Artificial Intelligence has also been applied in cases of congestive heart failure which is a well-known illness that torments mostly senior citizens and costs up to \$35 billion every year in the U.S.A. AI has also been cooperative due to its capability to predict the disputes that could possibly occur and apportion the resources to convalescent education,

³ Paul Mozur, "China Sets Goal to Lead in Artificial Intelligence," *NEW YORK TIMES*, July 21st, 2017, pg. B1

⁴ Paul Mozur & John Markoff, "Is China Outsmarting American Artificial Intelligence?" *NEW YORK TIMES*, May 28th, 2017

⁵ Rasmus Rothe, "Applying Deep Learning to Real-World Problems," *MEDIUM*, May 23rd, 2017, <https://medium.com/merantix/applying-deep-learning-to-real-world-problems-ba2d86ac5837>.

sensing, and which keeps the convalescent away from hospitals accordingly⁶.

IV. Transportation

Transportation is the sector where most of the AI and machine learning innovations can be seen. Cameron Kerry & Jack Karsten from the Institution of Brookings from their research have found that more than 80 billion dollars were advanced toward self-directed vehicle technology amid August 2014 to June 2017. Both self-directed driving and core technologies are investments that apply to this sector⁷.

Autonomous vehicles like cars, trucks, drones, and buses employ advanced technological capabilities. Some of the features of these autonomous vehicles include computerized vehicle guidance and braking, lane change systems, camera sensors to prevent an accident, AI to examine material in an instantaneous manner and adapt to high-gear computing, and profound learning systems to adjust to fresh occurrences over intricate maps⁸.

The key to navigating and avoiding collision is LIDAR Light detection and ranging systems and AI. LIDAR is a system combining radar and light instruments. These are seated on top of the vehicle enabling it to deploy imagery in a 360-degree atmosphere through radar and light beams to compute the speed and the distance of the entities nearby. The detectors are mounted on the front and back side of the vehicle to facilitate information on cars and trucks at high speed and help to keep them in their respective lanes, circumvent other vehicles, employ brakes and steering as per requirement, also prevent any fatal accidents.

As a huge amount of information is accumulated in these cameras and sensors it is required to be processed instantly so as to evade the car on the next lane, these autonomous vehicles entail high-gear computation, progressive process, and profound learning systems to acclimatize to diverse instances. It indicates that software plays a key role and not the tangible car or truck. This progressive software allows the car to grasp from the experiences of the other

⁶ Eric Horvitz, "Reflections on the Status and Future of Artificial Intelligence," Testimony before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Space, Science, and Competitiveness, November 30, 2016, p. 5, https://erichorvitz.com/Senate_Testimony_Eric_Horvitz.pdf.

⁷ Cameron Kerry and Jack Karsten, "Gauging Investment in Self-Driving Cars," Brookings Institution, October 16, 2017, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/gauging-investment-in-self-driving-cars/>.

⁸ Darrell M. West, "Driverless Cars in China, Europe, Japan, Korea, and the United States," Brookings Institution, September 2016, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/how-artificial-intelligence-is-transforming-the-world/>.

automobiles on the move and alter according to road conditions or weather⁹.

Ride-sharing companies show great enthusiasm for these autonomous vehicles. Major advantages can be seen from the perspective of customer service and labor potency. Most ride-sharing companies are laying their eyes on self-driving cars. The upsurge wave of sharing cars & taxis courtesy of companies like from United States Uber & Lyft, Britain has Daimler's Mytaxi and Hailo service, and Didi Chuxing from China have demonstrated the favorable circumstances of this mode of transportation. Uber in recent times has assented to an agreement with Volvo to procure 24,000 autonomous vehicles for ride-sharing services¹⁰.

But later in the time ride-sharing firm experienced a hindrance roughly around March 2018 when one of the self driving vehicles in Arizona killed a pedestrian. Several other auto manufacturers including uber instantaneously suspended testing and discharged a full-fledged investigation to determine what went wrong and how could it possibly occur¹¹. This further led to demand for reassurance of whether the use of technology is safe or not from consumers as well as the industry. Incidents like these can gradually slow down the advancement of AI in the transportation sector.

A SUCCOUR ACT FOR LEGAL EDUCATION

I. Providing a new technology

The action plan proposed by the Artificial Intelligence Innovation for Institutions of Higher Education includes the aspects of Artificial Intelligence which blend with the technical and social features, is the new handler of the economic development, and is an accelerator for the social development. The two wheels shifting the paradigm of humanities and social sciences at present are Big data and Artificial Intelligence which, in the way of thinking and taking measures, intensifies the significance of social networks and inter-subjectivity such as for countermeasure to the ethical dilemma "using technology to check technology". The new ways of administering training, a revolution in teaching methods, improvement in

⁹ Yuming Ge, Xiaoman Liu, Libo Tang, and Darrell M. West, "Smart Transportation in China and the United States," Center for Technology Innovation, Brookings Institution, December 2017, https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/smart-transportation_final.pdf.

¹⁰ Peter Holley, "Uber Signs Deal to Buy 24,000 Autonomous Vehicles from Volvo," *Washington Post*, November 20, 2017, https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/uber-signs-deal-to-buy-24000-autonomous-vehicles-from-volvo/2017/11/20/d6038f28-ce2a-11e7-81bc-c55a220c8cbe_story.html.

¹¹ Daisuke Wakabayashi, "Self-Driving Uber Car Kills Pedestrian in Arizona, Where Robots Roam," *New York Times*, March 19, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/19/technology/uber-driverless-fatality.html>

academic administration, and laying a foundation for a lifelong intelligent and personalized education system can be initiated by the usage of Artificial Intelligence Technology which is not only crucial but important for the promotion of balanced educational equity further more boosting the education quality. The usage of Artificial Intelligence has been seen in various aspects of higher education and teaching such as learning management systems, monitoring examinations, grading, evaluation, handling official businesses, library service, student information systems, enrolment, and mobile applications. In 2018 a report on The Future of Employment: How Susceptible are jobs to Computerization was published by professors of Oxford University named Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael Osborne which pointed out the probabilities for professions such as Legal Secretaries 98%, Judges 40% and Para legal / Legal Assistant's 94%.

II. Inaugurating a new touchstone

In recent decades, human civilization has dramatically changed from being an agricultural civilization to an industrial civilization, and it is now an ecological and information civilization. Information technology means such as Cloud computing, Big data, Blockchain, and Artificial Intelligence have put forward new exigencies for legal education. In the age of Artificial Intelligence, some scholars have proposed that legal education shall be altered from being a "stream training model" to be used as a "personalized training model" for the purpose of adapting the concept of "new liberal arts" and comprehending the blend of legal education and expansion of Artificial Intelligence. Personalised training models could be assumed to be the norm in the artificial intelligence era, where legal education prioritizes student's abilities and characteristics. This results in an inevitable integration of AI with legal education, reorganizing the legal discipline at the knowledge level to meet the demands of the evolving legal landscape. It is understandable that the emphasis is more on the imagination, expertise, and critical thinking of legal professionals. In the book called Civilization 2030: The Near Future of law firm observed that in the near future, robots and artificial intelligence or people with legal talent and big data will replace legal talents in running the legal market.

III. Sculpting a New Paradigm

The cultivation of legal talents might be affected if information-based intelligent systems such as Artificial Intelligence are being favored more than legal practitioners. There has been

a downfall witnessed in the demand for legal practitioners who cannot adapt to AI since Artificial Intelligence has been applied more often than usual. Nowadays, in order to thrive in the age of artificial intelligence, law students must develop into more adaptive legal and artificial intelligence experts.. Excellency in legal literacy with conversant artificial intelligence application capabilities is a necessity in order to become a High-quality legal professional. Many legal practitioners think that in the near future, artificial intelligence might replace legal assistants in tasks including document creation, data retrieval analysis, statement of defense preparation, case handling, and consulting. Some of the practitioners have noticed a new paradigm called AILE (Artificial Intelligence Legal Education). This new educational model has been based on the traditional legal educational model. This model mainly comprises 4 elements: the goal to procreate outstanding legal professionals, content that focuses on the curriculum structure established on integrated development of law and Artificial Intelligence, methodical education method, and broad evaluation mechanism.

CHALLENGES

I. The goal of professional cultivation being positioned unclear

The new gen plan of Artificial Intelligence Development has opted to propagate skillful and adaptable professionals of Artificial Intelligence & Law there is still somewhere a hole of wane in legal education present in universities and colleges, which reflects their goals in their training program, curriculums system, teachers and other facets. We are falling behind the rate of science and technology in the era of artificial intelligence because nearly all law schools and departments in domestic universities have adhered to the same curriculum without making any significant changes to it in order to maintain the previous training goals. With the hopeful goal of producing professionals in Artificial Intelligence & Law, universities like Shanghai University of Political Science and Law and Southwest University of Political Science and Law have taken the initiative to establish a school of Artificial Intelligence and Law. The goal of Shanghai University of Political Science and Law is to produce experts in artificial intelligence and law as well as talented professionals. The same has established two school running goals: The first one is to foster legal professionals with artificial intelligence. These professionals of the artificial intelligence era shall be able to meet the legal needs which include, delivering legal services for artificial intelligence's legislative, law enforcement, judicial, and law-abiding needs. But this is still in the preparatory stage on

how to foster such professionals of artificial intelligence & law, how to position the goals of the fostering professionals, and how to inculcate the relevant curriculum system.

II. Inadequate preparation of a group of educators proficient in both artificial intelligence and law

Momentarily, It is not achievable for traditional legal education instructors to meet the demands of developing experts in artificial intelligence and law. Good university teachers are essential for achieving a meritorious education, and having a fortunate number of excellent teachers is necessary for achieving skilled professionals. Artificial Intelligence & Law being a new integrative subject comprising of many issues such as artificial intelligence discipline has not been addressed, and the substantial deep legal reform is under exploration process without having any preset blueprint which further has resulted in a shortage of professionals who are both strong in law as well as artificial intelligence. The scarcity can be bifurcated in two aspects: the first one is that the current law teacher's do not have the adequate skill and knowledge to use Artificial Intelligence whereas those teachers who have the skill and proper knowledge of Artificial Intelligence are very less in number. The second one is that the income of an artificial intelligence professional is higher than that of a law teacher. Hence it is a very arduous job to attract a high- end artificial intelligence professional of the enterprise. Regarding the issue of the brain drain of artificial intelligence professionals, legal education faces an influx of skilled individuals joining businesses. Challenges like the dearth of educators with expertise in both artificial intelligence and law lead to the inability to develop adaptable professionals. It is believed that the fostering of professionals in artificial intelligence and law can be only be achieved through interdisciplinary teachers who are brisk and strong in both law and artificial intelligence.

A. Acquiring expertise in Law:

Legal thinking and Legal application prove to be important aspects for showcasing and gathering proficiency in law. For a Legal professional with Artificial Intelligence, the person must have conquered the abilities of Legal thinking and legal application. In this age of Artificial Intelligence Considering the rapid growth in the development of science and technology legal education must keep up with the pace by actively developing new legal theories and methods considering the situation at the time and shall foster talent from the viewpoint of blending law and technology. For the legal professionals in the age of artificial

intelligence legal education must foster the abilities of legal application, big data thinking ability, and computational thinking ability in order to respond to the new age requirements. It is evident that in the age of artificial intelligence, the legal issues arising in regard to technology may emerge one after another. In order to understand legal concepts and rules a legal professional must have extensive legal capabilities and furthermore shall consider various factors such as social conditions, value judgments, and moral customs to solve new problems like qualification of artificial intelligence, intellectual property rights, and infringement liability. Promoting professionals in artificial intelligence and law increases the demand for teachers responsible for such fostering. Profound knowledge of basic legal rules and concepts is the first and foremost manifestation. The foundation for legal thinking remains in an accurate understanding and interpretation of legal rules and concepts. The teacher should have acquired the contemporary legal knowledge system framework. He should have the ability to analyze case facts, grasp the legal relationship, perform legal interpretation, and apply legal rules accordingly. The practical problems can be solved using legal reasoning and legal logic. Lastly, the teacher shall be capable enough and rationally judge the legal rules.

B. Comprehending the technology

The analysis and application of intelligence of technology require a key element of understanding the law thoroughly. In order to understand the technology skilled and talented professionals of artificial intelligence & law are required as they pertain to the capabilities to apply artificial intelligence technology. These are again seen in two aspects: The first one is to expedite the construction of an intelligent learning environment through the usage of artificial intelligence technology which is favorable for simplifying the difficult problems in legal learning. Intelligent learning is supported by emerging technologies and brought together by digital classrooms, instructional aids, tools, learning resources, and communication communities. The use of multimodal data analysis and acquisition in teaching guidelines contributes to the popularization of the shift in educational scientific research away from traditional data-driven, evidence-based research. Artificial intelligence technology in current practical training courses in legal education can benefit and provide assistance in teaching. Like in teaching with the assistance of Artificial Intelligence technology, the teacher can build a robot teaching system with a cloud computing mechanism and finish the fusion of AR&VR, and 3-D tracking of scenes. Through methods like these, the students would be more

likely to grasp faster and understand theoretical knowledge, develop vocational skills, and establish legal thinking. The second one is facilitating legal practice learning with the application of artificial intelligence. The major goal is for educators to give students a foundational understanding of artificial intelligence and big data so they can take advantage of technology's advantages and apply legal interpretation, value analysis, legal argumentation, and other strategies to address legal challenges. The legal issues, corresponding to the needs, shall be first analyzed and a relevant mathematical model fit for the pertaining issue shall be entrenched. The required programming and development tools will be chosen based on the established model, and pertinent instructions will be created to address the legal issues. By adopting this method these algorithms are used for comprehending a program, and similarly, the program is applied to practice the legal problem, which proves to be of assistance in legal practice. Large volumes of data produced by laws and regulations, court rulings, administrative law enforcement documents, and business registrations can all be analyzed using the algorithm model. Further, this information could be processed, collated, and examined for obtaining internal logic between events, hence providing a full grasp of the big data diorama. The legislators can most possibly codify more scientific legal norms, judges could conduct an analysis of the case in more depth, and law enforcement officials can devise more risk prevention and control plans.

C. Inadequacy of interdisciplinary integrated curriculum systems of “Artificial Intelligence & law.”

The Undergraduate system at the moment for legal education is deemed to be the starting point which further advances with varied postgraduate courses but the curriculum system for legal education is still alien towards artificial intelligence which is a crucial aspect for fostering professionals. The majority of the law curriculum system is deficient in artificial intelligence-related courses like blockchain or big data and similar courses leading to less involvement in the field of law. Compelling both the fields to walk separate paths. Fundamentals of Python language programming and Python data analysis are courses being offered in several programs including law which can help the purpose of mastering basic data analysis and enhance processing ability. But to fostering the professionals, it is still not very clear as to the goals of such courses, how to perform the teaching of the course, and how to blend the same with other law courses, so similarly, the teaching part seems to be painful and is considered as a burden by other students. The teachers for future reference

shall keep exploring and closely integrating it with a specialty of law to accomplish a high degree of integration between law and artificial intelligence, they should realize that integration like this would help keep law and artificial intelligence as two separate courses will not result very fruitful for the students. If legal education is not blended with the planning and design of artificial intelligence it would be a very problematic task to coordinate the curriculum knowledge system between artificial intelligence and law and further, it might lead to complications in the industry of artificial intelligence to provide products for the legal industry.

CONCLUSION

The advent of artificial intelligence has presented significant opportunities for those involved in delivering legal guidance and education to low-income individuals and communities. Emerging technologies offer the capacity to produce higher quality work, enhance research capabilities, facilitate collaborative efforts, enable faster learning, and, most importantly, improve client service effectiveness. Internet programs now provide advocates and clients with easy access to relevant information, while a plethora of new management and evaluation tools streamline communication processes. Over the past decade, our society has witnessed the transformative impact of artificial intelligence, akin to the Industrial Revolution but condensed into a fraction of the time. Every aspect of this revolution, from the accessibility of personal computers to the development of the internet and web browsers, has changed how people work, communicate, study, and access products and services. One fundamental tenet of justice is that "Justice delayed is justice denied," a principle enshrined in the fundamental right to a speedier trial under Article 21 of the Constitution of India as recognized by the Supreme Court. The current adjudication process necessitates a profound transformation due to the exorbitant cost of legal services, convoluted procedural complexities, and frustrating delays in the dispensation of justice. Formal adjudication should be viewed more as a last option than a default option, and recent efforts, such as the establishment of Lok Adalats and Nyaya Panchayats, reflect attempts to introduce alternative adjudication models. In this context, there is a recognized need to integrate modern computers into alternative adjudication machinery to enhance openness, accessibility, and credibility, thereby fostering greater reliance on these alternative dispute resolution mechanisms by both the government and the public.

Out of all the progress and rapid application of Artificial Intelligence being witnessed, there is a major concern over whether Artificial Intelligence is capable enough of replacing lawyers or legal assistants. There is no doubt in the fact that Artificial Intelligence has taken over humankind in the sector of employment. A lot of countries have adapted to Artificial Intelligence and can be seen in places like grocery stores, cabs, showrooms, etc where human employment has almost been demolished and taken over by Artificial Intelligence. But one thing that is to be observed is that artificial intelligence at the end of the day is a program or software and can be an excellent path for research work and analyzing relevant information. Artificial Intelligence could never have the capability of arguing in court or understanding the crux of the case on an emotional level. Thus, the concluded research from the internet point towards the fact that Artificial Intelligence could be useful and fruitful for lawyers but can never replace the position of lawyers in society in any given circumstance.