ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAW: TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH, OPPORTUNITIES AND FUTURE SCOPE

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ABSTRACT

This paper identifies the definition of Artificial intelligence i.e Artificial Intelligence [AI] is a computer system able to perform tasks that ordinarily require human intelligence. This paper also discusses the impact of Artificial intelligence in our daily life it also shows how A.I has made our day to day life much more easy and efficient, this paper also defines the types of A.I, it also show how Technology can help and transform the legal profession as well, this paper also shows the importance of Artificial intelligence in legal framework. this paper also identifies the face of law firms in coming time, which means how Artificial intelligence can transform the law firms, this paper also highlights whether A.I replace the work of lawyers in legal profession, will A.I replace them, it also discusses the areas where A.I is helpful in legal profession which will include due diligence, it also includes prediction technology which can help in predicting the outcomes, Artificial intelligence legal software also predicts the probable outcome of the cases being adjudicated before the Court of Law. It also includes legal analytics, automation and documentation it can even help in intellectual property and also electronic billing. This paper also discusses that whether artificial intelligence is a bane or boon to the legal frame work. At the conclusion this paper depicts the relationship between law and technology and how technological tools like artificial intelligence is helpful in transforming the efficiency and output of the legal framework including the legal profession.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Prediction, Opportunities, Legal system, Deep learnings, Kinds of AI, Legal lawyers, future scope.

1. General Introduction of Artificial Intelligence.

1.1 - Definition and Concepts Related to Artificial Intelligence

1.1.2 - Definition of AI

Artificial Intelligence – AI is like a machine or computer which can after digitally programmed can think like human brains and as the time passes associate itself with the Human environment. The intellectual processes which are generally categorized or taken in consideration for an AI machine is –

1. **Reason** - This means in which area is this AI machine is going to deploy. What would be its main reason behind it? It can be used for Military Purposes, Hospital Management, Household Chores or mainly in IT Sector industries.

2. **Ability to discover the meanings behind it** - It means that an AI machine should scan the environmental functions i.e. what does the user is trying to say or demand e.g. Voice Recognition System for this The AI machines has to adopt with different voices, sometimes it may be sharp and sometimes it may not be, Furthermore, Person using the voice recognition may be changed and his/her voice would be completely different from the other one, so to cope up with all this challenges AI systems should have the ability to discover the meanings behind the interactions that are happening in environment or in person's day to day lives.

3. **Generalize and Learn from the Past Experiences** – It means the AI system should able to generalize with the demand of its user i.e. according to day to day interaction with its user the AI system should know what would be the future demand of its user. Secondly If we talk about the Learning from the Past, that AI machines should have ability to correct the mistakes that was occurred in the past and should not be occurred in future. For example, Chess is a game where AI Machine are used, in this AI machines should have great proficiency as well as great learning and memory capacity[1] to recall all the moves and also learn from the past moves which can be considered as a mistake.

1.2 - Some Concepts Related to Artificial Intelligence

[1] Artificial Intelligence, B.J. COPELAND, Mar 24, 2020, BRITANNICA.

1.2.1 – Problem Solving – Problem Solving in AI means a systematic or progressive approach towards obtaining a optimal solution of a problem. The type of approach can be different for different problems. For this the methods of problem solving are categorized into two categories:

1. Special methods for Problem Solving – In this method a special algorithm is executed to solve a special set of problems which is created for special purposes.

2. General methods for Problem Solving – In this method general algorithm are used to execute generalized set of problems, in this wide variety of problems are covered.

Collectively, Different set of instructions are sent to execute problem either it is Special set of problems or General set of problems. Some of the widely used algorithms for problem solving are DFS, BFS, A* algorithm, Hill Climb Search etc. According to me A* is the most optimal algorithm for finding optimal Solution.

1.2.2 – Reasoning – In this Reasoning is mainly defined as the inferences which should be used by the situation given. Further explaining, *Ranjan must be playing games either cooking food,* in this situation According to AI if Ranjan is not playing games then he is cooking food and if he is not cooking food then he is playing games. In both the cases, either AI system detect the First event playing games or cooking food, If the first even chosen to be wrong i.e. if AI choses Ranjan is playing games but He is not then it is called as instrument failure. Here according to reasoning capability, inferences are classified into two parts mainly Deductive and Inductive.

1.2.3 – Perception – In Perception, Generally AI machines scans environment through different means, either sensory or real objects are separated in various spatial relationships. Furthermore, calculations and analysis are done by taking the consideration of objects depending on the angles form which it is viewed as well as intensity, density of the Surrounding areas. For example, to explain Perception, Self – driving cars are equipped with advanced optical sensors to identify overall surroundings and to analyse how to cope up with the surroundings to give a better result. "*FREDDY"*[2] a stationary robot with a moving television

[2] FRESHWORKS, Oct 11, 2018, PRNewswire

developed by University of Edinburgh was able to recognise different objects and could interact with the objects and try to solve the problems.

1.2.4 – Language – This is the most important aspect for an AI machines as these are the system of signs having meaning by convention. An important characteristic would be Human language which is full of different pitch tones, for which an AI machine has to understand and adapt with different pitch voices. AI machines have to learn with the past experiences and become more capable of understanding languages. Furthermore, Bird Signs, traffic signs can be its productivity. Here a productive language means that it can formulate an unlimited variety of sentences.

1.2 – Types of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence is divided based on two categories –

1. **Based on functions** - It means that what is the main purpose of AI machine for developing or for moving it to next stage. It I used for military, health, IT department, basically what would be its functions? That it can be developed in either of the emerging industries.

2. **Based on Capabilities** – In this categorization the capability of AI applications are taken into consideration. For e.g. AI apps which are used for performing narrowly defined specific tasks, Secondly AI apps which has capability to learn, understand etc.

1.2.1 - Based on Functions:

1.2.1.1 – Reactive Machines – These Machines are the oldest AI machines which were designed in early 90s. These Machines reacts as per instructions given to them with different stimuli. Furthermore, These AI machines do not possess memory power, therefore they lack to remember past inputs and due to which these machines don't have the ability to use previously gained experiences or inputs for a better and optimal result. Reactive machines are not widely used in present scenario because nowadays better and optimal AI machines are developed which can give optimal result after analyzing all the possible solutions.

E.g. – Early Example of Reactive machines would be IBM's Deep Blue Chess[3] playing

[3] Icons of Progress, IBM 100, United States.

Supercomputer. These machines used all the algorithmic values once defeated international grandmaster "Garry Kasparov" in 1990s. Basically, it first decides the all the possible moves for a given event and then after calculation selects the best possible one.

1.2.1.2 – Limited Theory - These type of AI machines was one step ahead with early Reactive Machines. As we know Reactive Machines don't have memory power, hence to cope up with this issue Limited Theory AI system came along with the ability of memory power i.e. they have capability that they can use past experiences to give a more optimal approach or solution. These AI applications can be trained using a hefty amount of data for training purposes which they used to store in their memory address for reference purpose.

For e.g. - This technology is mainly used in Self Driving Cars in which they store entities like GPS location, environmental objects sizes and dimensions etc.

1.2.1.3 – Theory of Mind – These AI machines are considered to be furnished with topmost level of AI programming. They are generally used in factory purposes for manufacturing processes in IT industries, Research labs etc. These AI machines have a very good understanding of human minds ranging from their needs like emotions, thought process etc. Based on all this AI machines provides response to the problem.

1.2.1.4 – Self Aware AI – This is that kind of AI which is the most advanced version and currently is not developed in current scenario. These types of AI can be seen in hypothetical non-fictional movies. This kind of AI have their own emotions and decide itself what should be done or not.

1.2.2 – Based on Capabilities

1.2.2.1 – **Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)** – This AI system generally performs tasks which are narrow in manner with specific way or methods which is fed by Humans. These machines cannot perform the tasks which are not fed to the system through programming, so they fail at performing unprecedented task. ANI is the combination of reactive as well as limited memory.

1.2.2.2 – **Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)** – These machines are more advanced than ANI for the following reasons stated below:

1.2.2.2.1 – AGI has capability to train, learn, understand and provides an optimal solution for a problem just like a human does.

1.2.2.2.2 – These machines can improvise the unprecedented tasks by storing the memory of previous tasks and using it for a reference.

1.2.2.2.3 – These systems are more agile than ANI system predicting and finding optimal solutions.

1.2.2.3 – Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI) – It is the top most priority in the field of AI development. It is the most potent form of Artificial Intelligence as it provides the best optimal solution for a problem. According to research, ASI can even perform tasks better than Human because of their exceptional data processing memory and decision-making ability. Sometimes, Researchers felt that these AI machine can take us to "Technological Singularity" (A hypothetical situation in which a growth in technology will reach an uncontrollable stage and will ultimately led to a tragic change in Human evolution).

1.3 - Sensor-based and Image - based approach in AI.

Some earlier work has done on image-based approaches for hand gesture and sign recognition in the last few years, there has been various models for gesture recognition like

Image-based -

1.3.1 - Hidden Markov Model (HMM)-: The key idea of HMM-based gesture recognition is to use multi-dimensional HMM representing the defined gestures. The parameters of the model are determined by the training data. The trained models represent the most likely human performance and are used to evaluate new incoming gestures. A multi-dimensional HMM is employed to model each gesture. A gesture is described by a set of N distinct hidden states and r dimensional M distinct observable symbols. The Markov process assumption is simply that the **"future is independent of the past given the present".**

1.3.2 - DEEP LEARNING/CNN-: Convolutional neural networks, or CNNs, are widely used for image classification, object recognition, and detection. Three types of layers can summarize its structure: convolution, pooling, and classification. The CNN architecture must be defined according to the application and is usually defined by the number of alternate convolution and

pooling players, number of neurons in each layer, and choice of activation function. Some network architectures are already defined in the literature such as Inception, ResNetV2, InceptionV3, VGG16, VGG19, ResNet5, and DenseNet201. Deep learning is simply a part of machine learning under Artificial intelligence where basically we make our machines learn from the experiences or by feeding them with different data sets for them to gain knowledge so that we can make them capable of taking decisions in the future. On the other hand, if talk about neural networks they are basically a set of algorithms that are generated and used so that it can be capable of mimicking a human brain for taking decisions. This technology very much plays an important role in AI industry, due to this AI machines can understand the human emotions voices and can make itself better and better day by day. Providing the best approach for a given question through algorithmic methods and give us the best possible solution for that. Here Deep learning can be of different i.e. for which they are programmed for such as to understand human emotions, to understand human voice, for operation in IT industry to come up with less errors etc.

Sensor based –

1.3.3 - Data Glove-: The data-glove approach utilizes a unique assembled electronic glove, which has fabricated sensors that utilized to distinguish the hand stance. Most commercial sign language translation systems use the data-glove method, as it simple to acquire data on the bending of finger and 3D orientation of the hand using gloves. These sensors can recognize the bending point of every joint of the fingers and send the information to microcontroller

1.3.4 - Microsoft Kinetic SDK-: The Microsoft Kinect sensor is used to capture the raw skeletal joint motion data. Kinect is both an RGB and depth camera. Moreover, using its SDK, one may extract the 3D position (i.e., x, y and z coordinates of a human's skeletal joints in real time. More specifically, a structured graph of joints is continuously streamed. Graph nodes correspond to the most representing body parts (e.g., skeletal joints of arms, legs, head, etc.), while graph edges follow the structure of joints within the human body.

4 - How would law firms be affected by A.I in near future?

(1) - Whenever a professional sector faces new technology, questions arise regarding how that technology will change daily operations and the careers of those who choose that profession. And lawyers and the legal profession are one and the same thing. Today, artificial intelligence

(AI) is beginning to transform the legal profession in many aspects, but in most of the cases it augments what humans do and frees them up to take on higher-level tasks such as advising to clients, negotiating deals and appearing in court.

(2) - Artificial intelligence copies certain operations of the human mind and is the term used when machines are able to complete tasks that typically require human intelligence. The term machine learning is when computers use rules (algorithms) to analyze data and learn patterns and glean insights from the data. Artificial intelligence is a large factor shifting the way legal work is done.

4.1 - It can help in Reviewing documents and for legal research

A.I powered software improves the efficiency of document analysis for legal use and machines can review documents and flag them as relevant to a particular case. Once a certain type of document is denoted as relevant, machine learning algorithms can get to work to find other documents that are similarly relevant. Machines are much faster at sorting through documents than humans and can produce output and results that can be statistically validated. They can help reduce the load on the human workforce by forwarding on only documents that are questionable rather than requiring humans to review all documents. It's important that legal research is done in a timely and comprehensive manner, even though it's monotonous. AI systems leverages natural language processing to help analyze documents.

4.2 - It can help perform due diligence

In law offices around the world, legal support professionals are kept busy conducting due diligence to uncover background information on behalf of their clients. This works includes confirming facts and figures and thoroughly evaluating the decisions on prior cases to effectively provide counsel to their clients. Artificial intelligence tools can help these legal support professionals to conduct their due diligence more efficiently and with more accuracy since this work is often tedious for humans.

4.3 - Contract review and management

A big portion of work law firms do on behalf of clients is to review contracts to identify risks and issues with how contracts are written that could have negative impacts for their clients. They redline items, edit contracts and counsel clients if they should sign or not or help them

negotiate better terms. AI can help analyze contracts in bulk as well as individual contracts. There are several software companies who created AI tools specifically for contract review such a *kira* that help sort contracts quicker and with fewer errors than humans.

4.4 - Predict legal outcomes

AI has the capability of analyzing data to help it make predictions about the outcomes of legal proceedings better than humans. Clients are often asking their legal counsel to predict the future with questions such as "If we go to trial, how likely will it be that I win?" or

"Should I settle?" With the use of AI that has access to years of trial data, lawyers are able to better answer such questions.

4.5 - Automating divorce

4.5.1 - A typical divorce settlement can take a year or more and can cost a handsome amount on average in the India. With a goal of "making every divorce amicable, some AI based software provides couples a self-guided online divorce solution for a fraction of the cost. Couples can define their "optimal outcomes" and the AI-powered machine walks them through five modules and all the critical decisions that need to be made for their particular circumstances. There are also legal experts available to step in to provide guidance when needed.

4.5.2 - According to a survey, 100,000 legal roles will be automated by 2036. They report that by 2020 law firms will be faced with a "tipping point" for a new talent strategy. Now is the time for all law firms to commit to becoming AI-ready by embracing a growth mindset, set aside the fear of failure and begin to develop internal AI practices. There are many who believe innovation is the key to transforming the legal profession.

It's clear that AI and machine learning are already transforming law firms and the legal sector.

5 – Will AI replace lawyers?

5.1 - Law in general sense in a series of Algorithms Codified instructions proscribing dos and don'ts - if' and then, sounds a lot like computer programming, the legal system, on the other hand, is not as straightforward as coding. Just consider the complicated state of justice today,

whether it be problems stemming from backlogged courts, overburdened public defenders, and swathes defendant disproportionality accused of crimes.

5.2 -Law firms are already using AI to more efficiently perform due diligence, conduct research and bill hours. But some expect the impact of AI to be much more transformational. It's predicted AI will eliminate most paralegal and legal research positions within the next decade. Could judges and lawyers share the same fate?

"It would be analogous to a lawyer in the late twentieth century still doing everything by hand when this person could use a computer."

5.3 - There are many reasons to believe AI could benefit the legal industry in ways as meaningful as the personal computer. Currently, the legal system relies on armies of paralegals and researchers to discover, index, and process information. For law firms at present, this reliance can be expensive, driving up the rates they charge. And in understaffed public defender offices, investigators can only spend a few minutes interviewing each of their clients, greatly diminishing the service they can provide.

5.4 - However, for just a fraction of the time and expense, AI could be used to conduct time-consuming research, reducing the burdens on courts and legal services and accelerating the judicial process. There are also situations where using AI might be preferable to interacting with a human, such as for client interviews. For instance, it's been demonstrated people are more likely to be honest with a machine than with a person, since a machine isn't capable of judgment.

5.5 - Of course, AI can't replace all means of collecting information. There are instances in which depositions would be more conducive to fact-gathering. Still, when preparing for a cross-examination of an expert witness, AI could be effectively deployed to determine every case in which a particular witness testified, what his/her opinions were, and how juries reacted, much faster and more thoroughly than any human investigator ever could.

5.6 - Yes, AI-wielding lawyers wouldn't be able to technically bill as many hours since the AI would work much faster than they ever could; however, these attorneys' enhanced effectiveness would likely garner repeat business and lead to more clients. "If a lawyer can use AI to win a case and do it for less than someone without AI, who do you think the client will

choose to work with next time?" Accordingly, the promise for law firms using AI is that they will still be able to generate the same amount or even more revenue while expanding their client rosters. Conversely, firms too slow to adapt to AI and automation will suffer a competitive disadvantage.

5.7 - While conventional wisdom still suggests job security for lawyers and judges is more secure than other professions, there have been calls to relieve our backlogged court system by outsourcing minor cases to AI. To this end, some courts are even considering using AI to determine eligibility for bail by detecting behavioral patterns indicating flight risk — a decision flesh-and-blood judges traditionally made in the past.

Courtrooms are likely to transform in other meaningful ways due to technological advances.

5.8 - AI could be valuable in a trial setting because it could predict such philosophical makeups. Adept at rapidly collecting important information, it could gather data about potential jurors, including their accident history, if they have served before, the verdicts of those trials, and a juror's political and charitable affiliations. AI could also be used to analyze facial reactions and body language indicating how a potential juror feels about an issue. Before a potential juror even answers a question, the movement of his or her eyes, a change in skin coloration, or a shift in body positioning could nonverbally communicate an emotional response demonstrating a positive or negative bias. Such data could be used for optimal jury selection, facilitating greater fairness.

5.9 - In spite of such developments inside the courtroom, it's nonetheless hard to imagine how trial lawyers might be replaced by artificial intelligence. For now, a human's unique ability to create empathy with jurors and judges alike makes them indispensable to legal deliberations. But what if judges were one day replaced by robots? After all, we know humans are fallible creatures, prone to prejudices and biases.

5.10 - Though no consensus exists yet as to how AI will ultimately shape the legal profession, we do know AI is poised to transform nearly every facet of our lives, and the new technologies it's powering will create a host of unprecedented legal issues, including ownership, liability, privacy and policing. For a taste of what's coming, just consider this: when self-driving cars start getting into accidents, who will be deemed responsible? The car owner? The manufacturer? The software designer? The very fact these are complicated issues soon to be

exacerbated by unprecedented technology reveals the need for more lawyers, but not just any kind of lawyers. We need those capable of making sense of our rapidly evolving society.

"What worries me is that we won't have lawyers who understand algorithms and AI well enough to even know what questions to ask, nor judges who feel comfortable enough with these new technologies to rule on cases involving them," In light of such valid concerns, it is becoming increasingly clear our law schools must prepare tomorrow's lawyers to use the new technology. But even this isn't enough. We also need today's practicing counsel and judges to grasp AI and all it promises to better serve and protect our fellow humans.

6. Is AI a boon or bane for the legal framework in India?

Here is a wrong assumption among the lawyers and Law Firms that Artificial Intelligence or Machine Learning is a threat to their existence, or put simply, that Artificial Intelligence is going to replace Lawyers. The evidence, from other industries and verticals such as e-commerce, healthcare and accounting is that Artificial Intelligence will only enable lawyers and law firms to do more with less, to become way more productive than their predecessors.

I hope that the use of Artificial Intelligence would start from what is traditionally known as the "Bar" and then shall extend itself to the "Bench" wherein even Judges could utilize the power of NLP Summarization to gather the sum of the contentions of both parties Judges could quickly deduce which part contains merit as per the Acts/Statutes and the latest case laws on the subject of law pertaining to the dispute.

Based on the above discussion I don't find a single reason for which Artificial Intelligence is going to take over the jobs of professionals. In fact, IA based program will make the professionals more productive, efficient, better, more accurate and output focused.

(1) - Firstly, I will try to establish the relationship between the AI and law. Is AI a more efficient and can work more accurately and can predict a lawful judgement as the judges do in today's legal Framework.

(2) - Secondly, Do AI technologies a boon (good) for legal system? i.e. I will mention some points which supports the AI system in today's legal framework.

(3) - Thirdly, Do AI technologies a bane (bad) for legal system? i.e. Some points which states that the AI Systems are not that compatible with today's legal system.

6.1 – Relationship between AI and law.

To establish relationship between AI and law following are the points:

6.1.1 – Reinforcement learning[4] are now being applied in AI which will detect that If some injury occurs due to any circumstances then who will be liable for it. e.g. I there is some defect in robotic loading system and it injured a worker, then through Reinforcement learning, AI machines will apply traditional tort law and would say that the developer is not responsible for it.

6.1.2 – AI system can recognize human face as well as human voice, this can be used to record the argument of the accused and defendant for the purpose of referencing and will also be effective and fast than the typing or writing by judges and court masters.

6.1.3 – Thirdly, if we talk about research which is most important step for a legal moot or before trial. clients pay money for the research work. AI can help for legal research as they have the capacity to train, adapt and store memory for reference purpose, therefore it can be used to find the most accurate solution to a problem.

6.2 – Benefits of Artificial Intelligence in Legal system:

6.2.1 – Firstly, I want to emphasize upon the contractual management[5]. The most difficult task is to store the contract and find it when needed. Here AI systems can be used to store the online contracts and also by feeding the key points to the system we can access it more easily and accurately. Generally, this is the type of AI which is used for online legal search sites such as SSRN, Bar and Bench etc.

6.2.2 – Secondly, It can be can be used for due diligence reviews for a corporate transactions, here lawyers have to go through bunch of documents (hard copy or through e-connect) i.e. finding key issues and key contract clauses. Here, we can use AI system to bridge the gap

[4] Jeremy Elamn, Abel Castilla, January 28, 1017, Tech Crunch, 2019
[5] Sterling Muller, Counsel for Hilgers Graben, Thomson Reuters.

between time and research, this system can find the most appropriate clauses as needed by the lawyers.

6.2.3 – Thirdly, Through Reinforcement learning, AI machines can access the information and told them the crimes were about to happen. Through AI we can predict the liability of a person if some wrong is committed.[6]

6.3 - Drawbacks of Artificial Intelligence in Legal System:

6.3.1 – As we know Legal system works in a chain or through systematic way from person to person[7] such, so therefore any alteration i.e. using of AI technology can disrupts the whole legal system.

6.3.2 – Secondly, If we talk about protocols which are used in trials of accused or defendants, Here Judges look upon all the possible outcomes and then give judgement, AI machines are not capable of doing that even f they decides to do so, accused will not be satisfied as how can anyone decide the future of someone through machines.

6.3.3 – Thirdly, I would the trust factor and probably the biggest disruption of all. A trust between the lawyer and the client is immeasurable. These clients entrust their lives on these lawyers, and therefore in practical sense it will not be faithful for the clients.

6.4 - Merging Both "boon" and "bane" and its future in Indian Legal system.

Following are some points which satisfies that AI can be both boon and bane for legal system-

6.4.1 – AI technologies can be used finding and storing law related data and also through Key points for better access in future. As through Key points it can be accessed the only data which we need, But in India, Lawyers have adopted a habit of researching for legal matters, adopting wit new legal way will take a lot of time, instead of this 70 to 80% lawyers will prefer the way they are doing except in rare circumstances.

[6] Refer to Relationship between AI and law, Point – 6.1.1
[7] Avani Mishra, January 16, 2019, November 4, 2019, vakil.com

6.4.2 – Through Reinforcement Learning, AI can detect the liability of a person, but if we look in a practical way, clients entrust their lives on these lawyers especially in India, and it would not be faithful for the clients to decide with machines.

6.4.3 - Lastly, emergence of AI in law sector is very much far right now, Especially Indian lawyers will not accept it so easily.

7. Conclusion

This paper covers a relationship between AI and law, features of AI which can be used for law and how law can accept AI technologies to adopt with today's scenario. Furthermore, AI based on functions (1. *Reactive Machines, 2. Limited Theory, 3. Theory of Mind), and based on capabilities (1. Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI), 2. Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI), 3. Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI))* were discussed in a simple fashion their use and their characteristics, about their further developments and examples which changed the society like IBM's Chess playing machines used all the algorithmic values once defeated international grandmaster Garry Kasparov in 1990s. Basically, it first decides the all the possible moves for a given event and then after calculation selects the best possible one. Secondly would be "*FREDDY*" a stationary robot with a moving television developed by University of Edinburgh was able to recognize different objects and could interact with the objects and try to solve the problems. After that we try to explain relation of law with AI. A lot of aspects were discussed such whether it is good for legal system. Will the lawyers accept the changing environment of law? Merging both good and bad aspect for AI and finding a optimal or a practical way i.e. compatibility with today's Indian Legal system. After that different sectors were discussed where AI van be implemented in today's scenario for legal system. For example, sectors with internet crimes such as cyber cell in different states of India, AI can truly enhance their way of investigating and provide a better systematic approach for providing an optimal solution. Then we compare AI systems with lawyers, certainly AI systems are far better than human calculation or storing memory related to anything but in practical scenario humans rule the world, and it can only be implemented if it satisfies their true needs. Thirdly, we can say that AI is a better option for legal system but it comes with a lot of problems with it which were discussed in the paper. Concepts of Deep learning is also emphasized as it is the main concept for AI machines. Sensor based approach such as *Data Glove, Microsoft kinetic SDK* are used

which uses depth sensing camera and 3D orientation to sense and provide us the result. Image based approach was also used such as

Hidden Markov Model (HMM) and CNN, in this approach basically multidimensional *Hidden Markov Model* representing the gestures are used and most likely they represent human performance and evaluate new incoming gestures. Lastly, AI can be a boon for our society but at the same time can also be a bane, as It has less practical approach towards the Legal system especially in India, it would take decades to cope up with AI technology. If we still manage to implement the AI systems, their approach would be limited to cyber department of law firms, trials and research would take a hefty amount of time with AI machines.