Artificial Intelligence: Involves New Skills in Advocacy

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ABSTRACT

The induction of Artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed several economic industries, including the legal sector. By altering established procedures, boosting productivity and enhancing the abilities of lawyers AI plays a significant role in legal education and the practice of law. This technology has the potentials to improve access to justice, research analysis, procedural streamlining and legal practice in general. In this response the research examines artificial intelligence's place in legal profession and education. The text's creation was split into different sections, each of which had a different function. The first section examines the potential financial, practical, and ethical advantages of using artificial intelligence to the profession of law.

Additionally, an examination of the primary technical skills is also been analyzed. It is a doctrinal research article which aims to induct the maximum inclusion of AI skills and potentialities to jurisprudence for a fair and speedy justice at an affordable price.

Key Words: Artificial intelligence, professional skills in advocacy, revolutionizing advocacy, importance of AI advocacy, AI Education, AI professional Skills, Indian Legal Profession.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing many economic sectors, and the legal industry is no exception. Artificial intelligence plays an important role in legal education and the legal profession by changing traditional practices, increasing efficiency and expanding the skills of lawyers. This technology has the potential to streamline processes, improve research and analysis, improve access to justice and improve the overall practice of law(Brooks et al., 2020a). In this answer, the research explores the role of artificial intelligence in both legal education and the legal profession. Purpose, the development of the text was divided into three parts, each of which corresponds to a specific purpose.

The first part aims to analyze the ways in which artificial intelligence can be applied to legal practice, representing financial, operational and legal benefits. It also used an analysis of what the main technical barriers to such technology would be and turned it into legal issues. The second part, on the other hand, is dedicated to presenting the skills that a future lawyer must develop in a scenario where the application of artificial intelligence extends to legal activities as well. Finally, its third part focuses on the analysis of ethical-professional issues related to the application of artificial intelligence by lawyers - that is, what are the principles and rules of professional deo(Dabass & Singh Dabass, 2018). The main purpose of this article is to investigate the application of artificial intelligence in the professional environment of lawyers. in the legal profession (in the office space, through the lawyer-client relationship and also in the relationships between professionals), analyzing the benefits, risks and future professional perspectives. To achieve this general goal, the development of the text was divided into three parts, each of which corresponds to a specific goal. The first part aims to analyze the ways in which artificial intelligence can be applied to legal practice, representing financial, operational and legal benefits. It also used an analysis of what the main technical barriers to such technology would be and turned it into legal issues. The second part, on the other hand, is dedicated to presenting the skills that a future lawyer must develop in a scenario where the application of artificial intelligence extends to legal activities as well. Finally, its third part focuses on the analysis of ethical-professional issues related to the application of artificial intelligence to lawyers(Bird et al., 2020).

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI is a term coined by the father of artificial intelligence, John McCarthy. The Oxford dictionary defines artificial intelligence as "the theory and development of computer systems capable of performing tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making and translation between languages". Simply put, AI is a broad discipline of information technology that aims to develop systems that can operate autonomously and intelligently. It can be described as an intelligent machine capable of thinking, understanding and acting independently and as a result, AI is a swift computer fed system that has the ability and capacity to solve the problems which we humans would normally solve using

much time and space through our natural intelligence. More specifically, the development of artificial intelligence aims to meet the need and desire for automation in today's busy human life. AI is currently being used to perform mundane or even difficult tasks(Pothen, 2022).

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEGAL PRACTICE

Today, most industries are becoming more efficient and effective with modern technological advancement. But if you look at the field of law, the industry is still lagging for modern technologies including induction of AI. The industry still hanged to outdated technologies and manual file-handling systems to succeed. Therefore, it is quite imminent to lawyers and the industry to induct AI. Healthcare, education, transportation and many professions today are developing thanks to AI. Not only are these fields using AI for exams, but now these industries are using AI as part of their work. Thus, it is high time that the legal sector should obtain better results through the induction of AI (Pothen, 2022). The unparalleled ability of artificial intelligence to collect and analyze vast amounts of data is perfect for solving various criminal problems. By expanding these sources and concepts, the legal industry can easily be built with the latest AI technology. Looking at the field of law, there are several interdisciplinary fields. Civil law, administrative law, contract law, human rights and peace law, international law, information technology law can be mentioned as some of them. With the help of modern technologies based on artificial intelligence, the entire field of law can be advanced (Murugaiah & Gandhi, 2021).

Below are some of the main duties of lawyers. Drafting and drafting of legal documents. Eg: Wills, Deeds, Contracts, advising clients, Interpreting laws, rules and regulations, Analyzing case results, Case presentations and summaries, Researching statutes, statutes, decisions, orders and regulations. AI deployment made easy with better performance and efficiency. According to John Charles, there are three major categories in US law enforcement: federal, state and local. All of those institutions tend to use expert systems to develop their performance(Pothen, 2022).

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIAN LEGAL PROFESSION

Every success in the legal field has been revolutionary, from typewriters to computers, from the use of libraries exclusively for legal education to the use of Internet portals to find relevant jurisprudence, from faxes to e-mails. Now is the time for artificial intelligence to move into the legal profession. Although the legal services market is one of the largest in the world, it is also believed to be under-digitalized in its operations. The lawyer is quite traditional in his approach and hesitates to adopt new technologies. It is time we accept that AI has the potential to change the way lawyers currently work and how law is perceived in India. As Justice D.Y. According to Chandrachud, "technology is important because it promotes efficiency, transparency and objectivity in public administration. Artificial intelligence is there to provide judges with a convenient tool to review or evaluate work, processes and decisions." The main aim is to ensure that ordinary people have better access to justice in the long term(Agrawal, 2021).

The Artificial Intelligence Task Force Report was the first phase of India's AI framework and was used for a comprehensive study of AI. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry set up this task force, headed by Tata Sons chairman N. Chandrasekaran, to study the economic benefits of AI and determine how it can benefit India. The task force presented its vision to "Implement AI in our economic, political and legal thought processes to have a systemic capability to support India's goal of becoming one of the leaders in an AI-rich economy"(Juhász, 2020).

The nature of the legal profession in India is such that the entire procedure is done manually, as the legal profession is still considered labor intensive. Because of this, AI is still in its infancy and many senior masters believe that this technology should not be widely used, as it may eventually take over humans thus adequate legislative measures are yet to be taken. However, many lawyers and large legal firms who are enriched with AI knowledge are taking full advantage of technological innovations to gain an advantage over their competitors. The Indian legal system is huge and our Constitution alone is the longest in the world; As a result, due to the changing times, it is important to use AI in jurisprudence to deal it with the dynamism. In legal research, lawyers can use machine learning technology to gain unparalleled insight into the legal world in seconds. Cyril Armarchand and Mangaldas is one such company that has recognized the potential of AI and is eagerly adopting it. CAM made history by being the first Indian law firm to license 'Kira', a machine learning software developed by Kira Systems in Canada. This artificial intelligence-based software can handle many things, saving you a lot of time and effort. "Kira" technology is used to analyze legal documents, find and identify potentially dangerous areas and extract provisions from various legal documents(Brooks et al., 2020b).

ROLE OF AI IN LEGAL PROFESSION

Document Review and Due Diligence:

AI technologies, specifically machine learning and natural language processing can automate the time-consuming task of document review. AI-powered software can analyze and categorize large volumes of legal documents, contracts, and emails, reducing the manual effort required by legal professionals. This not only saves time but also improves accuracy and minimizes the risk of human error(Murugaiah & Gandhi, 2021).

Predictive Analytics:

AI can assist legal professionals in predicting case outcomes, assessing risks, and making informed decisions. By analyzing historical legal data and patterns, AI algorithms can provide valuable insights into the potential outcome of a case, helping lawyers develop effective strategies and manage client expectations. Predictive analytics can also aid in predicting the success of settlement negotiations and estimating litigation costs(Pothen, 2022).

Legal Chatbots and Virtual Assistants:

AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants are being utilized to automate routine legal tasks and provide quick responses to frequently asked questions. These AI applications can assist clients in accessing basic legal information, scheduling appointments, and performing initial legal assessments. Legal chatbots can improve access to justice by providing 24/7 assistance, especially for individuals who cannot afford traditional legal services(Pothen, 2022).

Ethical Compliance and Research:

AI technologies can aid legal professionals in ensuring ethical compliance and conducting comprehensive research on legal precedents and regulations. AI algorithms can review legal documents for potential ethical issues, conflicts of interest, and regulatory compliance. Furthermore, AI can streamline the process of legal research, allowing lawyers to access relevant cases, statutes, and legal opinions more efficiently(Bird et al., 2020).

AI IN LEGAL PRACTICE

Industries of all realms have been advanced with the induction of technology and have become more efficient and effective. The effective practice especially of use of AI is yet to get into application in law. It still uses outdated technologies and manual file-handling systems in legal industry. Therefore, lawyers have a great demand to improve their activities with the help of modern technologies. In this case, they can easily apply AI techniques to improve their progress. Healthcare, education, transportation and many professions today are engaging artificial intelligence and the result is prodigious. Not only are these fields using AI for exams, but now they are using AI as part of their work. Thus, the legal sector should obtain better results with the induction of AI. The unrivaled ability of AI to collect and analyze vast amounts of data is perfect for solving various criminal problems. By expanding these sources and concepts, the legal industry can easily be built with the latest technology and AI. Looking at the field of law, there are several interdisciplinary fields. Civil law, administrative law, contract law, human rights and peace law, international law, information technology law can be mentioned as some of them.

The entire field of law can be advanced with the orientation of AI. Some of the main duties of lawyers are the following. Drafting and drafting of legal documents. E.g.: Wills, deeds, contracts, advising clients, Interpreting laws, rules and regulations, Analysis of case results, Case presentations and summaries, Researching statutes, statutes, decisions, orders and regulations. The deployment AI made easy with better performance and efficiency. According to John Charles, there are three main categories of law enforcement in the United States: federal, state, and local. All these institutions tend to use expert systems for performance development. In the application of artificial intelligence and modern technology in the legal field there are two main ones to be investigated: the first is "practical". work on intelligent legal information systems" and the second is "Theoretical work on computer models of legal reasoning"(Edward Wells & Falcone, 2005).

Intelligent legal information systems have the following characteristics: they continuously perform regression chain effects of the indicated area; ask questions to obtain information from the use; create recommended solutions by proposing supporting rules. Computer models of legal reasoning form the theoretical part that consists of legal reasoning and argumentation. Dr. L. According to Thorne McCarty, the problem of representation of knowledge is the most important problem in both fields. A model of prototypical reasoning that ignores or tries to avoid this problem can produce simple results. Most legal experts argue that AI cannot participate in law enforcement because they lack the ability to reason. But considering the currently established AI robots such as "IBM Watson" "Robot Lawyer Lisa " and "DoNotPay" prove that legal reasoning can also be done by AI system(Brooks et al., 2020a). This will significantly change the thinking of lawyers and judges in the future. Businesses of all types need contracts to communicate with partners, merchants and vendors. In order to implement the progress more effectively and legally, contract law will be introduced. Traditionally, the main functions of contract law; as contract processing, analysis and contract preparation are done by human lawyers. But most business owners don't want to pay for these things outside of law firms. They want to pay less for such legal services. On the other hand, it is difficult for lawyers to deal with contracts with many pages. This causes them to misunderstand the context, and that's not good for the customer either. Although, using an AI lawyer, anyone can handle contracts more easily, and cheaper and for free. This makes contract work more efficient. To solve this problem, in 2018 "LawGeex " trained a lawyer on artificial intelligence for contractual purposes. In particular, they focus on non-disclosure agreements (NDAs). They form the contractual basis of most commercial contracts. This investigation was overseen by a qualified barrister and defense attorney, Christopher Ray. This AI was pitted against 20 US-educated lawyers with decades of contract experience, achieving an average score of just 85%, while the LawGeex AI scored 94 %. The LawGeex team trained their AI to handle contracts ranging from software contracts to service contracts to purchase orders(Thomson Reuters Institute, 2023).

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN OTHER AREAS OF LAW:

- **CASE FORECAST AND ANALYSIS**

AI algorithms can analyze historical data and patterns to predict case outcomes and provide insight into the likelihood of litigation success. This can help lawyers develop effective strategies, manage client expectations, and potentially reduce the burden on courts by encouraging settlement discussions(Dabass & Singh Dabass, 2018).

- **DOCUMENT REVIEW AND DUE DILIGENCE**

Artificial intelligence technology can automate the document review and due diligence process, a time-consuming task in litigation. AI-powered software can analyze and classify legal documents, contracts and evidence, increasing efficiency, accuracy and reducing human error(Dabass & Singh Dabass, 2018).

- **LEGAL AID AND LEGAL PROTECTION**

AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants can help bridge the legal aid gap, especially for people who can't afford traditional legal services. These tools can provide basic legal information, guidance and support, making legal resources more accessible to the public(MATTHEW OLIVER, 2021).

FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LEGAL PRACTICE

This section classifies how AI-based systems and applications can be improved. It will also help in further studies. Today, technology changes every second. With these technologies, especially the improvements in information technology, it is easy to predict that artificial intelligence can be implemented very conveniently. With the development of artificial intelligence and modern technology, the operation of the legal sector can be easily and effectively improved. Artificial intelligence-based lawyers such as "Robot Lawyer - Lisa" and "IBM Watson" can be used in any legal service. This large part of the developed expert systems could make the field more efficient, and it also brings a competitive advantage to the law firm. The traditional way of dealing with contracts has always made the lawyer bored, tired and depressed. Working with large contract sheets can lead to errors. It can also dampen the lawyer's enthusiasm. In addition, monotonous tasks such as contract processing and maintenance can easily be assigned to an experienced digital lawyer such as "LawGeex AI". This is a valuable support as a human lawyer, freeing up his time for other more advanced tasks. It is also a one-time cost and can reduce the cost of having to pay for a support service. Legal practice management software can be developed with aspects of artificial intelligence to ensure better results in the legal field. They can use software to process cases(GARY E. MARCHANT, 2017a).

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS RELATED TO THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE POWER

Giant global corporations and in-house legal departments where AI is promoted and developed already make it difficult for lawyers to practice ethically. Professionals may not be able to choose whether to use automated systems in their work, or lack the ability to understand how these machines actually work. In this scenario, the combination of professional rules, the general legal system and the development and regulation of artificial intelligence may not be enough to influence the responsible use of this technology by lawyers. Apparently, little clarification, training and regulatory guidance is offered to legal professionals, which is mainly to increase awareness and consideration of how to act. Ensuring that lawyers adhere to established ethical and competence standards requires the ability and motivation of individual professionals and workplaces. This includes the skills and motivation needed to continue the struggle for a professional identity and to comply with legal and disciplinary orders of non-professionals. Ivey looks at three ways lawyers can help their clients prepare for the AI revolution, staying within the ethical boundaries required by the profession and achieving legal goals related to the rule of law. First, professionals could help shape advice and practice by learning about the technology and defining terms and standards, keeping clients out of dangerous legal "black holes" related to the use of AI and, if necessary, preventing clients from taking certain actions. advising them. Second, lawyers could help clients assess appropriate relationships with the technology industry, identify and learn from good experts, and assess mutual skepticism between governments and technology developers(Mitra & Baid, n.d.). Finally, lawyers could monitor AI developments in other countries to avoid the temptation to take shortcuts.

With the help of an AI system applied to legal services, it is possible, for example, to extract relevant points from jurisprudence that deal with the meaning of written norms and the principles and policies behind them. However, the formation of a professional role can become an obstacle for such systems, because the professional role of a lawyer is only for people, only the amoral is individually human. Furthermore, while there are compelling arguments for the importance of disregarding individual morality in giving legal advice, there are legal standards that expressly require professional and moral judgment on the part of a lawyer. Thus, there are serious doubts about how AI could work when it makes a statement that requires, for example, the study of respect for morality and good behavior in a situation where the power of the family is likely to disappear(Mitra & Baid, n.d.).

The impossibility of registering an act of incorporation of a legal entity, the purpose of which can be considered contrary to morality and good behavior. Or otherwise, how should one deal with the requirement of moral integrity required to register a person in the ranks of the Brazilian Bar Association according to the AI Statute of OAB? Or with requirements related to public, professional and individual morality according to the Ethics and Disciplinary Rules of OAB? Of course, AI systems can learn from experience without being specifically programmed—and over time, AI can learn to solve problems that require professional judgment and morality, which matches the spirit of the law firm in which it operates. As a result, it may be reasonable to expect that AI will eventually develop some morality – including good professional manners. But what if the AI does not respect the code of professional ethics - does the AI or the law firm use it to blame? These are things that trusted codes of conduct around the world will have to figure out over time(Bird et al., 2020). Lawyer-lawyer employment relationships are traditionally governed by certain rules that form the legal framework for professional advice - and these standards aim to ensure that citizens receive reliable, comprehensive and accurate advice to make important decisions. However, this system does not exist for legal advice provided by artificial intelligence.

In the regulation of professional artificial intelligence, the first step should therefore be to use the existing legal framework that regulates professional advice, because it, focusing on the lawyer- client relationship, establishes the contact points of the regulation through which the target can. be assured

good advice, whether from human lawyers or AI. However, there are several aspects of AI-provided professional advice that require significant changes to existing rules of conduct. Rules of professional conduct for lawyers are an important framework for protecting clients of legal services. However, many people are excluded from legal services. As seen above, it has been argued that AI has the potential to usher in a new era in legal services as it can provide one-to- many legal assistance, and data-driven legal analysis can also provide new ones(Finocchiaro, 2023).

TACTICS FOR USING TECHNOLOGY IN ADVOCACY

Activists using these technologies can share information faster, recruit more people, and use a variety of tools to take action for social change. In particular, youth advocates can use mobile phones and SNS to

1. recruit people for a cause,

2. organize collective action,

3. raise awareness and shape attitudes,

4. raise funds to support a cause,

5. communicate with decision makers.

Although both mobile phones and SNS services can be used for these advocacy purposes, using each in different situations has its own advantages and disadvantages(Thackeray & Hunter, 2010).

AI: LEGAL SUBSTITUTE?

Artificial intelligence technology has made significant strides in recent years, sparking debate about its potential to replace lawyers. Artificial intelligence can automate certain tasks and provide valuable insights, but it cannot completely replace the role of a lawyer. Lawyers bring unique skills and knowledge that go beyond what AI currently provides. They have critical thinking, judgment and creativity, which are essential in legal practice. Lawyers navigate complex legal frameworks, interpret laws and provide advice tailored to the context of a particular case. These skills require a deep understanding of legal principles, ethical considerations and the ability to apply legal reasoning to specific situations. While AI can assist in legal research, document review and even to some extent predict the outcome of cases, it cannot fully understand the nuances of human interaction, emotions and the ethical complexities of legal issues. In addition, advocacy involves the strategic thinking, influencing and negotiation that professionals excel at. Artificial intelligence can support lawyers by automating routine tasks, improving research efficiency and providing knowledge-based insights. This technology can improve the productivity and efficiency of lawyers, allowing them to focus on the more complex and additional aspects of their work(Mitra & Baid, n.d.).

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CHALLENGES IN LAW

Do Not Completely Agree With The lawyer:

If we look at India, AI law is still in its infancy. Lawyers are hesitant to embrace this technology because they believe it will have a negative impact on employment. They fear that technology will displace the primary income of a lawyer or paralegal, increasing unemployment across the country. Most leading lawyers are hesitant to change their routine and prefer to practice in a traditional way, without artificial intelligence(GARY E. MARCHANT, 2017a).

The Legal Principle Of AI Is undefined:

Legal personhood for artificial intelligence is not specifically defined elsewhere in current law, and robots are inherently complex, making it impossible to determine whether ordinary laws and regulations would apply in the same way. Unless the rights and responsibilities of AI-controlled devices and tools are clarified, misunderstandings will arise because the current legal system does not hold robots accountable for their actions or omissions(GARY E. MARCHANT, 2017a).

Lack Of Trouble System And Information:

Machine learning is based on algorithms that are fed into computer systems and the machine then acts on them. One of the biggest obstacles to using AI technology in India is that it has outdated technologies and machines, data is often incomplete, and the machine cannot work accurately unless it is fed a large amount of reliable data(GARY E. MARCHANT, 2017a).

Kullis:

Artificial intelligence machines are advanced machine systems that can learn and react independently, which requires a significant financial investment. Most AI-powered machines are manufactured by foreign companies, making it difficult for small and medium-sized law firms to acquire them. only large law firms can afford them(GARY E. MARCHANT, 2017a).

Protection of Privacy, And Protection Of Personal Data:

It is important that machine learning robots controlled by artificial intelligence are built in such a way that the personal data of the parties is protected. As machine learning works with large volumes of data, it is even more important that the legal framework ensures that data is not misused, that confidentiality and due process are maintained, and that a layer of data protection prevents privacy breaches. is applied(Brooks et al., 2020b).

In 2018, NITI Ayog released a policy document titled "National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence" which discussed the importance of AI and its use in various sectors in India. The 2019 budget also proposed the launch of a national artificial intelligence program (see here). Despite all these technological advances, India still lacks effective legislation to regulate and control the AI industry(Brooks et al., 2020b).

OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS OF USING AI ADVANCEDLY

The business model of many law firms and lawyers in general must face an important paradigm shift, since the services offered in the form of paid classes are mostly composed tasks that do not require higher education, including only data processing. Legal Technology represents in this context a wide range of solutions that affect lawyers and clients at different levels(Brooks et al., 2020a). Over the course of a few decades, technological automation gradually took over more and more role in defense tasks, which leads to the current situation where, above all, the search for precedents, creating documents, creating summaries and court documents and forecasting the analysis of test results is technically possible with machines. When you apply these techniques, lawyers do this for cost-effectiveness reasons and society appreciates it new mechanisms that help avoid extrajudicial factors to ensure the rule of law in addition to allowing better predictability of the legal decision. However, the success of century-old business models of traditional law firms is few reform incentives, strictly hierarchical structures that are mostly still managed by non-digital natives, and has an inherent interest in keeping the law transparent and focused on advocacy The preservation of the monopoly of these services deprived the law of acceptable accommodation technological possibilities. This resistance to change also reinforces the widespread fear of it intelligent machines replace human professionals(Dabass & Singh Dabass, 2018).

In addition to promoting the symbiosis of machine work and human work advocacy - which benefits society and clients in a cheaper, more accessible and transparent way services - it must be understood that the automation of several legal tasks means a transition to new forms of work much more than the end of the profession. Artificial intelligence technologies were developed in the first wave" together with the popularization of advanced computing enabled the creation of background technologies that are still widely used. But the second wave of artificial intelligence is in vogue currently, and currently three types of systems are becoming decisive machine learning that works on big data formed by huge legal material electronically available systems that answer legal questions and solve problems seemingly intelligently affective computing, which supports systems to detect and express emotions, can distinguish between fake and genuine facial expressions with more reliable results than a human expert(Dabass & Singh Dabass, 2018).

As machines become more capable, they will gradually replace human lawyers. Although the best specialists can last there is not enough space in the market to keep many traditional lawyers active. The decade 2020 is not a decade of unemployment, at least for human lawyers, but of change. During this time, lawyers must plan ways compete with machines or build machines. But in the long run, it's hard to predict anything other than a lot the need for ordinary lawyers is less There are three stories about the role of technology in today's legal services environment: More disruptions and outages, each realizing certain professional archetypes of how lawyers respond to LawTech. But there are at least two such stories problems(MATTHEW OLIVER, 2021):

First, they are simply prophecies based on analogies to events outside the law, and they do not predictions;

Second, they become, at least in the popular imagination, great ideas that encompass everything the work of a lawyer—which is actually historically, culturally, ethically and operationally diverse, even between local working communities.

Third, adaptive professionalism, can therefore be proposed for these three stories. which emphasizes the complexity and contextuality of the legal profession a given takes into account the cultural, historical, social and practical differences of each professional community analyze how they can adapt to technology.

Customizable knowledge allows lawyers to use it benefits of technological advances while maintaining important ethical concepts behavior, access to legal protection and the rule of law. And also a foundation on which they can build their ethos and practices in LawTech futures. Advances in LawTech can make access easier to court, including eliminating many of the costs associated with legal services. Also questionable regulation, developed monopoly and formalization of guidelines for ethical lobbying the code of conduct is a standard situation that must be changed. A different view of the law shows that there is much to be gained by analyzing what human lawyers are doing today and figuring out how technology can enable better practices instead of simply following its own need substitute attorneys. AI research tools have several advantages over traditional research methods because they enable analyze and review large amounts of data and identify unobservable patterns human explorers. But it is too early to know if humans will be replaced by machines in the field of law. Currently, the implementation of artificial intelligence is not free of risks due to its complexity such systems may be beyond the control and understanding of their operators and developers. Especially if it is carried out by scientists with insufficient IT knowledge, artificial intelligence studies can lead to distorted analyzes and incorrect studies. So, the series is quite disturbing problems with the results of AI operations(*AI-Driven Contract Analysis in Perspective and in Practice*, 2020).

THE CURRENT STATE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LAW

The legal services market is one of the largest in the world and has a global value of almost 1 million USD. At the same time, it is still being digitized. For better or worse, the legal profession is steeped in tradition, notoriously slow to adopt new technologies, and lawyers are still complacent and dependent on solutions developed years ago. This is likely to change in the coming years. Artificial intelligence has the potential to change the way lawyers work and how law is perceived in India. This procedure is pending. In the field of law, one of the most important disruptions that AI can cause is in the field of legal research. The Indian legal system is constantly changing and lawyers can gain unique insight into the legal field in seconds using artificial intelligence. An AI research platform can complete research in seconds, and whether a law firm has 400 lawyers or a single lawyer, AI can balance legal research costs while maintaining consistent quality. It can equip lawyers with powerful tools to help them better advise their clients(Alarie et al., n.d.).

AI SUPERVISION

Artificial intelligence is a turning point in the modern technological world. Simply put, AI tries to create a computer system that is as intelligent as a human. John McCarthy, the father of artificial intelligence, describes artificial intelligence as "the science of implementing human intelligence in machines". AI uses observations from different fields. Computer science, psychology, biology, mathematics, neuroscience, sociology can be brought under them. Artificial intelligence is often used to create expert systems that can be used for learning, presentation and consulting. Artificial intelligence can also be used to apply human intelligence to machines. Artificial intelligence learning based on experimental data. These are related to Scruffy AI, Non-symbolic AI and Soft Computing. There are two types of AI, either weak AI or strong AI. Weak AI systems are designed and trained for a specific task. Examples include virtual assistants such as "Alexa" . They are trained to recognize the voice and perform certain tasks selected by the user. Strong AI systems can find solutions without human help. They have the ability to judge, plan, solve puzzles and communicate. Artificial intelligence is combined with different technologies. Examples are automation, machine learning, machine vision, natural language processing, robotics. Most people have misunderstood that artificial intelligence, machine learning (ML) and deep learning are the same thing. But they are different. Artificial intelligence can be considered any technology that allows machines to imitate human intelligence. Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence that involves complex statistical concepts that allow a system to improve its performance. Deep learning (DL) is a subset of ML. DL generated by algorithms(GARY E. MARCHANT, 2017b).

CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence presents a daily challenge for migration management – which challenges agency business models based on traditional hierarchical, opaque and monopolistic views. The symbiotic human-machine vision combined with an understanding of the real possibilities of using artificial intelligence shows that the use of intelligent machines in lobbying can benefit both the profession and society by making lobbying easier, cheaper and dedicated services. are much more typical of the nature of the profession than the repetitive tasks performed by other professionals. Thus, the advisory activities of lawyers such as litigation prevention, tax planning, anticipating consumer demands for products and services, and other activities aimed at preventing litigation and costs can be of great value to business leaders, who in turn can approach lawyers. together the core of their organization's strategic decision-making. It is true that artificial intelligence is currently not sufficient to fully and blindly trust it in important tasks, such as defending legal disputes and interpreting/deciding on their rights.

In fact, even for sensitive tasks like finding precedents, AI systems have some flaws: algorithmic and data biases distort analyzes and results; problems in machine reasoning and predictive logic; morphological and semantic limitations of artificial intelligence; and the unpredictability of systems—which, being themselves programmable, can develop their own logic that is incomprehensible to their programmers. Fatalistic stories about the inevitable replacement of lawyers by artificial intelligence must be moderated by an adaptive vision that takes into account the context of each professional community. Technology can facilitate access to justice, and observing its interaction with the law can show how an atavistic profession can be proven.

Therefore, it is necessary to develop an ethics of adaptation for professionals that balances the possibility of best practices with ethics committed to the rule of law, access to legal protection, and the development of best practices for the client. The likelihood of replacing a lawyer with an AI device or having an assistant in such a device - making him an important help in the development of advanced intelligence - depends on the type of service he provides. If a lawyer is a professional practicing traditional law, his professional future is sure to compensate. But professionals who, in addition to the traditional legal work, can also adapt to other legally important tasks. artificial intelligence as an important help, Legal training tailored to the needs related to the use of artificial intelligence, as well as audit services and classification of artificial intelligence databases and systems, the development of algorithmic transparency in the regulation of the use of tools and self-explanatory creation. artificial intelligence, are possible solutions presented by experts in artificial intelligence and law. Thus, the issue of protecting and evaluating robots in human rights should not be limited to the hard sciences: they must be in constant interdisciplinary dialogue with law, philosophy and ethics to determine how acceptable a machine is to represent people. in complex and sensitive legal tasks. But for now, the best possible way to avoid distortions caused by legal AI is to follow good practices, mainly represented by the use of different AI systems, the diversity of search terms entered and the consistency of human tracking. Lawyers perform many tasks related to handling non-standard cases that machines cannot yet reproduce. Although technologies such as affective computing are constantly advancing every day, there is still a place for a professional lawyer in matters that require interpersonal relationships. Critical thinking, enhanced by adequate technical knowledge, which keeps lawyers always skeptical of what new technology can provide, is the greatest virtue of a future lawyer. This, together with the preservation of the important values of the rule of law - even to intensify the creation of political and economic pressure to improve the efficiency of

dispute resolution - must be expected from lawyers, as well as other skills. specifically related to lobbying. In this sense, the future lawyer should develop interdisciplinary skills. This does not necessarily mean learning to code in higher education, but rather understanding the impact of technology in the professional environment in which it is placed, developing interpersonal skills, developing curiosity and engagement, and self- improvement. and more about listening and understanding customer interests. In fact, in addition to interdisciplinary law/technology, it is imperative for a lawyer to develop emotional intelligence considering the vastly changing framework of his profession, as artificial intelligence is being massively adopted in the law. Learn to communicate and get along with others.

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