

“Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Industry: A Boon or a Bane for the Legal Profession.”

Rishabh Srivastava^{#1}

#Student, BA.LLB ,Ramaiah Institute of Legal Studies,Bangalore-560054

Abstract

The paper focuses on the impacts that Artificial intelligence can have on the legal profession. The computerization of the various jobs in different sectors due to the advancement of technology has made the work of human to be replaced by computers and robots. There are anxiety and fear hovering over the minds of the people that whether their jobs are going to be taken up and replaced by the computers in the future. The impact of technology is certainly having an impact on the various sectors making them prone to the use of such technology. Similarly, the legal profession is also affected by the advancement of technology and much truly has gone through an adoption of such technologies. There has been a constant debate among the people involved in the legal industry that whether Artificial Intelligence or technology advancement is going to take up the jobs of the lawyers working at the lower and middle-level handling research work and drafting process etc., or whether is it going to be proved as a boom to the legal industry by making the task easier. The paper is divided into broadly four sections. Firstly it explains briefly to the readers what Artificial Intelligence really is in a layman's language; secondly it explains the presence of artificial intelligence in the legal industry talking about its history and impact from then onwards; third part talks about the various pros and cons which artificial intelligence have or might have on the legal industry; the fourth and the last part talks about how the advantages of artificial intelligence outweighs the cons it has. Though AI is a new concept to many, the paper tries to explain all such information's and impacts it might have in a layman's language.

Keyword - Artificial intelligence, Legal profession, jobs, lawyer, technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

“Artificial Intelligence is not a story of Human versus Machine. Instead, it's human and machine versus problem”

With the ever-growing technology and rapid development in the fields of science the progress can be seen in the different sectors. Technology is no getting accepted and is working hand in hand by the different sectors[1] of the world. Be it medical, engineering, pharmacy, legal etc., technology is

advancing in every field and these sectors are also incorporating such technology with open hands. The old and tedious manual jobs requiring large numbers of skilled labors or professionals are now can be done in just seconds by the computers. As technology advances it has paved a new concept commonly termed as “Artificial Intelligence”. Soon after its inception AI has paved its way into the various sectors. From being involved and used in making rockets and aeronautical sectors it has quickly expanded its branches into all other fields and has reached ones household as well.

Artificial Intelligence which basically in laymen's language in intelligence by the machine or machine learning as a lot of implications on the various sectors of the world .making the task of human to be reduced to a great deal by saving time and money being used in many other sectors from quite a long time now, AI has now slowly started to pave its way into the legal industry as well. Though being a totally new concept to the legal industry the debate has started among the eminent persons of these field .with lots of questions looming in the minds of the people over the future prospects and impacts of it on the legal industry. The paper tries to explain in depth the various perceptions and implication it might on the legal industry.

The article is basically divided into four parts which tries to explain the whole concept in detail for laymen as well as for a freshman entering this field. The first part deals with the concept of Artificial Intelligence which is discussed briefly .it includes what it is and how I got started; the second part deals with the presence of Artificial Intelligence in the legal profession as well as how Artificial Intelligence entered the field of legal industry.; the third part talks about the various pros and cons which Artificial Intelligence have or it might have on the legal industry .It also talks about the various software's and firms which are using such Artificial Intelligence technology; the fourth and final parts talks about the various pros of using Artificial Intelligence in the legal profession outweighs the cons. It clears all the myths that the people involved in the profession in this industry might have the impact of Artificial Intelligence in this industry; the threat of losing out the job by the adoption of such technology is also learned through he article.

Moreover the article in concise deals with all the aspects which the people involved in the legal profession should be aware of and clear out some which they might have on the application of Artificial Intelligence in the legal industry in the future.

II. WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial intelligence is a collection of concepts and technologies which mean different things to different people. Self-driving cars, robots that impersonate humans, machine learning, and more – and its applications are everywhere we look. AI can be defined as: “An AI is a computer system which can to perform tasks which ordinarily require human intelligence. Artificial intelligence systems are powered by machine learning. Many of them are powered by machine learning, some are powered by specifically deep learning, and meanwhile some are powered by very boring things like just rules” [2] .

The term “artificial intelligence” belongs to a Stanford researcher John McCarthy, who coined the term in 1956. He also defined the key mission of AI as a sub-field of computer science. [3] Machine Learning (ML) is a way to teach a computer to answer a yes or no question about something. That something might be a picture, which is often referred to as an image. It might be an audio stream. It might be a spreadsheet. AI (artificial intelligence) is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, and computer systems. These processes include learning, reasoning and self-correction. [4] The idea of ML (machine learning) is that we teach the computer how to answer the questions. This is done by presenting the computer with a large number of examples. Some of the examples have the answer ‘yes’, and others have as the answer ‘no’ as the answer. Ideally, there will be many of examples for both answers. The word ‘lots’, mean one need to provide hundreds for minimal learning and thousands for good learning. In high stakes cases, tens or hundreds of thousands of examples must be supplied.

In the 1960s, the US Department of Defense took interest in AI and began training computers to mimic basic human reasoning. Example, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) finished street mapping projects in the 1970s. And DARPA produced intelligent personal assistants in 2003, much before Siri, Alexa or Cortana were household names. [5] Artificial intelligence is machine working smartly. Applying a brain into machines that can enable them to take decisions by themselves is the literal meaning and purpose of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is developed to offer users experience with the machine just like they can have with humans. These machines and software that use artificial intelligence behave like humans and interact like them too. [6] App

development companies use artificial intelligence to solve problems and deliver a quick solution to end users. Just the way humans need time and experience to grow up mentally, artificial intelligence also needs time. When a baby touches a hot vessel, the data is stored in his mind that is hurts and not to repeat it. Similarly, artificial intelligence works. It keeps growing with the experiences by storing data and applying it in future whenever necessary. AI is very complicated to learn & implement but very easy to use. One of the common area where AI is adopted and is currently being used are-1) Speech Recognition like Siri, Google assistant, 2) AI optimized hardware, 3) Machine learning platforms like Amazon, Google, Microsoft, 4) Biometrics like in Affectiva, Agnitio, 3VR , 5) Cyber defense, 6) Emotion recognition. By this we come to an end to the first part explaining the concept of AI.

III. PRESENCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LEGAL INDUSTRY

Artificial intelligence and law is a subfield of artificial intelligence (AI) mainly concerned with applications of AI to legal informatics problems and original research on these problems. It is also concerned to contribute in the other direction like to export tools and techniques developed in the context of legal problems to AI in general. Theories of legal decision making, especially models of argumentation, have contributed to informed representation and reasoning; models of social organization based on norms have contributed to multi-agent systems; reasoning with legal cases has impacted to case-based reasoning; and the need to store and retrieve large amounts of textual data has resulted in contributions to conceptual information retrieval and intelligent databases.

The first serious proposal for applying AI techniques to law was by Buchanan and Headrick. [7] .The period includes Thorne McCarty's influential TAXMAN project [8] in the USA and Ronald Stamper's LEGOL project [9] in the UK. TAXMAN project was concerned with the modeling of the majority and minority arguments in a US Tax law case (Eisner v Macomber), while LEGOL project attempted to provide a formal model of the rules and regulations that govern the organization. In the early 1980s there were landmark works in this field which include Carole Hafner's work on conceptual retrieval, [10] Anne Gardner's work on contract law, [11] Rissland's work on legal hypothetical's [12] and the work at Imperial College, London on executable formalizations of legislation. [13]

There was an meeting of scholars at Swansea, [14] which was a series of conferences organized by IDG in Florence [15] and the workshops organized by Charles Walter at the University of Houston in 1984 and 1985. [16] In 1987 a biennial conference, the

International Conference on AI and Law (ICAIL), was formed. [17] This conference was the main place for publishing and developing ideas within AI and Law, [18] which led to the foundation of the International Association for Artificial Intelligence and Law (IAAIL), whose work was to organize and convene subsequent ICAILs. This, in turn, led to the foundation of the Artificial Intelligence and Law Journal, which was first published in 1992. [19] In Europe, the annual JURIX conferences (organized by the Jurix Foundation for Legal Knowledge Based Systems), began in 1988. JURIX quickly developed into an international, primarily European, conference and since 2002 has regularly been organised outside the Dutch speaking countries. [20] Since 2007 the JURISIN workshops have been held in Japan under the Japanese Society for Artificial Intelligence. [21] Examples in AI and Law include Valente's functional ontology [22] and the frame set ontologies of Visser and van Kralingen. [23] Legal ontologies have since then become the topic of regular workshops at AI and Law conferences. There are many examples starting from generic top-level and core ontologies [24] to very specific models of definite pieces of legislation. AI and law covers a wide range of topics, [25] which includes:

- A. Formal models of legal reasoning
- B. Computational models of argumentation and decision-making
- C. Computational models of evidential reasoning
- D. Legal reasoning in multi-agent systems
- E. Executable models of legislation
- F. Automatic legal text classification and summarization
- G. Automated information extraction from legal databases
- H. Machine learning and data mining for e-discovery
- I. Conceptual or model-based legal information retrieval
- J. Lawbots to automate repetitive legal tasks

In 2016, DeepMind's AlphaGo defeated Lee Sedol, an international Go champion, and became the first computer program to beat a human world champion. [26] In 2018, LawGeex, which is an AI contract review platform, tried it on human Lawyers. The AI system achieved a 94% accuracy rate at surfacing risks in Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) in comparison to experienced human lawyers who average out at an 85% accuracy for the same task. [27] In a study, conducted in collaboration with Duke and Stanford Law Schools, pitted AI against 20 top US-trained lawyers with decades of experience, specifically in reviewing NDAs, which is one of the most common agreements in law. The legal AI system took 26 seconds to complete the review whereas the human lawyers took an over of 92 minutes. "AI can really help lawyers sift through these documents, and allow one party to focus on the

core issues. "The new startup firms using AI are using it in daily legal work, including drafting and reviewing contracts, mining documents in discovery, answering routine questions or sifting data to predict outcomes. LegalTech in 2017 saw \$233M investment in companies across 61 deals, edging ahead 2016 according to an investment report by Tracxn. US law firms for their part are turning to AI solutions as they experience slow growth in demand and fall in productivity. Altman Weil found that, of the 386 US firms participating in its 2017 Law Firms in Transition survey, half reported that they have created special projects and experiments to test innovative ideas or ways, and 49% indicate they are using technology to replace human resources with the aim of improving efficiencies. [28] The algorithm can nowadays identify concepts in such contracts even though each contract is written in a different style." Legal AI means lawyers are increasingly focused on the present realities and future of the law, rather than just the precedents of the past. After his defeat by AlphaGo, Lee Sedol won every tournament game he played in the two months following the challenge. Despite beating human lawyers at smaller tasks, experienced and learned lawyers are still required as "trusted advisers" in important deals. The goal is to use both AI as well as humans to ensure that research is done more accurately — and more consistently — than a human or technology alone. We will read about it in detail in the next part which deals with the various pros and cons of AI in legal industry.

IV. PROS AND CONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LEGAL INDUSTRY

Below are the various advantages of Artificial Intelligence in the legal industry-

A. Due diligence reviews

One of the primary tasks that lawyers perform on behalf of their clients the confirmation of facts and figures, and thoroughly assessing a legal situation. This due diligence process is needed for advising clients on what their options are, and what actions they should take. The legal professionals need to conduct a comprehensive investigation for meaningful results. As such, lawyers are also prone to errors and inaccuracy when analyzing spot checks. There are now tools that can automate this process using AI, including finding specific legal concepts and generating written reports about what was found like Kira Systems, LEVERTON, eBrevia, JPMorgan, ThoughtRiver, LawGeex, Legal Robot, Ross Intelligence, Casetext.

B. Preparing contracts

There are AI devices that can make contracts by utilizing whatever arrangement of parameters the lawful office feels critical. In addition, the device can be set up as "self-service" for clients, i.e., the clients can sign onto the framework, select the sort of

agreement they require, enter in a couple of factors, and the framework will deliver a standard shape understanding prepared to go. The legal department can choose the amount it needs to be associated with the creation procedure, i.e., a brisk audit of all agreements produced from the framework (or if nothing else a close down process) or just observe contracts of a specific sort or if the client needs something nonstandard. [29] With the appearance of individualized computing, legal counselors started sparing the formats to individual work areas or report administration frameworks. In a generally unobtrusive advance ahead, applications would now be able to utilize deductive guidelines to robotize the procedure of field population. [30]

C. Contract management

AI has advanced to the point where the section of the key data (terms, dates and other data) should be possible through innovation – without the requirement for human mediation other than starting setup and tweaking. Truth be told, contract administration – including mark process – can be overseen as a feature of similar devices that make the agreements, which means a robotized procedure automated process from start to signature to storage. An extra issue with considering an agreement administration apparatus is the work expected to audit the majority of the current contracts and contributing that information into the new database. AI can audit your whole contract database (from whatever different sources are utilized to hold contracts) and break down and sort out those assertions in a way that would take a group of individuals many months to finish. In addition, instruments presently exist that can audit your whole contract database and oversee chance, while guaranteeing predictable oversight and consistency among your agreements. [31]

D. Legal operations analysis

AI is tackling the issue by giving the ability to examine what work was done, how it lines up with other function done by that firm, how the work/productivity contrasts and work given by different firms connected by the organization, and how the work/effectiveness thinks about to the market by and large. [32]

E. Litigation analysis

AI is giving an answer by making it possible to contrast the realities of your case with different cases effectively chosen by a court (or courts) and get an indicator of how your case will admission. A steady inquiry in-house legal counselor's get about suit is, "What are our chances of winning?" Such an apparatus could give some truly necessary examination behind what is frequently a gut call. [33]

F. Error detection and reduction

Taking the idea of predictive coding further, it is now possible to use AI to look organization records

(reports, messages, and even unstructured information) to recognize awful conduct before it can rise to the surface. AI is being utilized to sniff out pay off, extortion, consistence issues, even potential prosecution – all dependent on the substance of the organization's own reports and information. AI can condense discussions and the thoughts talked about, sniff out the utilization of code words, take note of the recurrence of the interchanges, and even recognize the inclination of the speakers.

G. Legal research

Another utilization of AI is case research. Usually, in-house legal advisers either dupe the exploration procedure since they would prefer not to invest the energy or cash to complete an entire occupation, or pay a law office to have a first-or second-year attorney thrash away on the inquiry. AI will enable you to make lawful inquiries in plain dialect and find a solution back – an answer that incorporates looking into directions, case law, auxiliary sources and that's only the tip of the iceberg. Besides, it might be conceivable to utilize AI as a FAQ benefit that can answer essential legitimate, HR and consistence inquiries from your in-house customers, yet be keen enough to know when to concede the response to a live lawyer. The key here is that not exclusively can the utilization of AI spare time and cash, it furnishes in-house direct with the one extravagance that is by all accounts missing every single day: the advantage of time to consider the issue and give the best legitimate judgment and investigation.

H. It saves time

The greatest, most evident advantage to AI applications is time saving. PC frameworks can examine more data, more completely than people can, in a modest division of the time. For instance, one of a clients announced that she spent a hour sealing a record and afterward ran the first through AI programming as a test. In under a moment, it found and fixed all the errors she had mistakenly identified.

I. AI Produces Higher

Quality Work-Specialized record programming which can upgrade the association of reports and immaculately keep up that association, including all inward cross-references, through the duration of the archive. Such programming can likewise guarantee that dialect is connected reliably, regardless of what number of lawyers played a part in the drafting. Through record examination and programmed learning, programming, for example, contract correlation instruments can distinguish missing provisions or conditions, inconsistently utilized wording, or vague terms, both inside a solitary report and over a pool of comparable archives.

J. AI improve organizational and logical structure

With programmed archive examination and association, lawyers can now more rapidly recognize

gaps or holes in their reports and even in their legal investigations. For instance, contract examination programs that have learned through rehashed investigation can recognize missing terms or definitions in known kinds of agreements. Correspondingly, archive examination can reveal a consistent association that hasn't yet been immovably settled in a legitimate reminder, enabling lawyers to return to and fortify their frail focuses. For both, savvy programming that keeps up inward association and permits lawyers to rapidly and advantageously switch between various levels and perspectives improves the general structure and coherent stream of the report.

K. AI improves client relations

AI arrangements permit lawyers, liberated from the dullness and details of low-level assignments, an opportunity to take part in the all the more fulfilling, inventive, human-particular work of legal part. This incorporates conversing with customers; completely creating, investigating, and clarifying systems, speculations, and results; and keeping customers better educated at each phase of the legal procedure. Also, better and more steady outcomes without anyone else's input prompt more noteworthy customer fulfillment.

L. AI reduces Lawyers stress

Document survey, editing, and lawful research can be dreary, personality desensitizing work. While these errands must be finished throughout capable and moral portrayal, nobody said that lawyers needed to do them! Enabling programming to do at any rate the first round of "hard work" lessens pressure and weariness, limiting the time that lawyers must spend on fundamental or low-level survey. In the meantime, realizing that their AI arrangement has effectively finished a far reaching audit gives lawyers more trust in the outcomes. This permits lawyers to plunge into the innovative, scholarly examination that they are prepared to do—and that PCs can't reproduce, regardless of how keen. Together, these drastically enhance lawyers work satisfaction.

M. AI enhances the creative analysis by the Lawyer

With the time funds of computerized audit, research, and archive quality control, AI saves lawyers' time and mental vitality for more elevated amount work. This upgrades imagination, enabling lawyers to include special esteem and spotlight totally on the work that PCs can't do. Expanded trust in results additionally gives lawyers the free hand they have to go out on a limb and assess options. With shrewd legal research programming, lawyers can try out varieties in certainty designs or lawful examinations to recognize the most invaluable technique. Near investigation between cases in various states or among state and government courts never again takes long stretches of comprehensive (and debilitating) checking. [34]

Below are the various Disadvantages or Cons of using Artificial Intelligence in the legal industry-

A. Taking away of jobs

The jobs of office clerks, receptionists, customer service reps, analysts, marketers, doctors, attorneys, underwriters and creative's could be replaced by AI in the next decade. As Sundar Pichai, the CEO of Google says, "In the next decade, we will shift to a world that is AI-first." [35] "The center gifted organized errands, routine data preparing undertakings will keep on being under a ton of weight: clerks, travel operators, lawful guides — possibly not legal advisors or lawyers but rather the main level partners. As of now one major law office have said they're not enlisting the same number of those sorts of individuals in light of the fact that a machine can look over many thousands or a great many reports and locate the applicable data for a case or a preliminary significantly more rapidly and precisely than a human can," said Brynjolfsson. Past these jobs Brynjolfsson pictures call focus administrators steadily being supplanted by inquiry replying, robotized frameworks - conceived of a marriage between IBM's Jeopardy-winning framework Watson and Apple's Siri remote helper. He likewise predicts some driving jobs being lessened to keeping an eye on PC that controls the vehicle for most of the adventure — opening up the human driver to finish different undertakings. [36]

B. Things can go wrong

If there are untrained professionals working and using the technology then there can be error plus as the technology mainly in the fiend of Artificial Intelligence is still progressing therefore there are many chances to have errors and flaws in the work done.

C. Vulnerable to attack

While A.I. protection has its fair share of strengths, A.I. driven cyber security may not be as impactful as portrayed. Experts in fact are very concerned about the many shortcomings that instill a false sense of security in organizations.

D. Economic Problem

Formation of Artificial Intelligence requires tremendous expenses as they are exceptionally complex machines. Their repair and upkeep require gigantic expenses. They have programming programs which require visit up degree to take into account the necessities of the changing condition and the requirement for the machines to be more intelligent continuously. On account of serious breakdowns, the method to recuperate lost codes and restoring the framework may require tremendous time and cost. It was found that the average MVP (Minimum Viable Product) costs vary between \$35'000-\$100'000, depending on the total project size and complexity. [37]

E. Untrained professionals at the lower level

Artificial Intelligence is expected to create a lot of untrained legal professional at the until joining level. The main task of the newly recruited employee at the law firm is to prepare and review document. If this work is done by the AI to perfection within few seconds then it might lead to untrained and unskilled professionals in the Law firm.

This completes the third part of the article discussing the various pros and cons of AI in the legal industry.

V. HOW THE VARIOUS PROS OUTWEIGHS THE CONS

We have till now read about the various aspects of Artificial Intelligence on the Legal Profession as well as the various pros and cons it might have on the Legal Industry. We shall now focus our attention and discuss about how the various pros outweighs the cons which Artificial Intelligence is deemed to have on the legal industry. We will start by countering the various cons mentioned in the earlier part of the article and then talk about the various other benefits which make the implementation of the Artificial Intelligence so important for the legal industry.

A. The biggest worry and fear in the minds of the people about Artificial Intelligence is that it will take away jobs of the people in every sector. Talking in reference to the legal sectors, it can be said that it is not going to have much impact in terms of job takeover. In an article published by the named, "THE FUTURE OF EMPLOYMENT, HOW SUSCEPTIBLE ARE JOBS TO AUTOMATION?" [38] , the Lawyers and the legal profession is expected to be effected by just 3.25% which is among the lowest in the list. Moreover, when the lower level jobs being done by computers the role of the professionals managing it earlier changes to different and much important role of handling these technology ,making a final look; bettering client relations and preparations for the trial in courts.

B. Artificial Intelligence is not trusted by many professionals due to the risk of getting the things faulty or even due to the fear of reliance on the technology. It has been very clearly stated eerier also that technology works 10 times efficient than what can be done by normal human being. Overall by the advancement of the technology with a rapid rate, the chances or error is being minimized day by day. Soon the technologies margin of error would be reduced to the margin of +- 0.01%.

C. Another issue which the people believe to have on the use of Artificial Intelligence is that it is not secured and very vulnerable to attack by others. There are many software's and data protection applications which has nowadays made the cyberspace a more secure and protected place for the documents. These software's protect the end to end encryption and secure the data's on the users device to a great deal. Moreover, with the advancement in

future it is going to be even more secure and inaccessible by others.

D. The third point which the people argue in against of using Artificial Intelligence is its cost and economic burden. With the advancement of Artificial Intelligence and being now started by many companies through its software's there is an emergence of a very competitive market in this field. Due to this competition, the rate of AI's se in the firm and by the Lawyers has become very cost effective thereby enabling young Lawyers and firms to generate more revenues than before. With the saving of money in terms of the salary paid to the paralegal and research officials the money can be saved and revenue generation can go up.

E. The last on which is expected with the use of Artificial Intelligence is that it will make the new and lower level law professionals untrained by getting their jobs done by the computers. In a nutshell as already explained if these research and documentation process can be done by the machine .The newly joined officers can focus on the other important task of preparing for better arguments in a court, better preparation of case report, maintain of client relations in a much better way, etc.

Moreover, Artificial Intelligence tend to save a lot of time of the person involved in the legal profession. It is very cost effective which enables the firm to generate much more revenue. As mentioned in a report finding that the law profession is 10 times behind the other sectors ,so the adoption of Artificial Intelligence has to be paced to cope up with the changing environment. The Artificial Intelligence as already discussed helps the Lawyer to maintain and strengthen the client relation as well as to focus on the other relevant and important tasks. If the work which takes up 10-12 hours of the Lawyers day can be done in few seconds then there should not be any debate on this topic of adoption of the AI. The various expected cons which are countered earlier proves that there is now and might be in the future no hindrance of bad impact which the use of Artificial Intelligence might have on the legal industry. This marks the end of the fourth part of the article.

VI. CONCLUSION

After discussion in depth the various pros and cons as well as how the different companies using the Artificial Intelligence software and benefiting from the use of it ,there are many queries which are hovering in the mind of the professionals with respect to adopting of these technologies. Which type of firm are in position to adopt it and which are going to still go on with the old conventional method for going on with a case is to be seen.

From the aforementioned points in favor of the Artificial Intelligence in the legal practice, it can be certainly said that it is going to improve the efficiency

in research process. The software uses various algorithms that can pacify the process of document review and highlight various errors and issues lying in the document.

The legal profession which often has relied on the hours of work for calculating the fee will certainly decrease but it is enough to drive out the adoption process of Artificial Intelligence. Firms will tend to have more competition among each other as the one which adopts this technology will save much more time and will have more clients to deal with. It will save them a lot of resources in form of time and money. By reducing the time of research on a particular case from 8-10 hours to a few seconds, the firm can have more and more clients which will eventually give justice in the hands of the needy ones as it is very cheap.

Though still there might be bigger firms wanting to go on with the traditional style of work but eventually they will lose out in the long run from these bigger firms. It will face stiff competition with the new technological advanced firms. The small firms will apply the Artificial Intelligence to different domain like Trusts, Patent Law, Real Estate, Contract review etc. and will gain much more profits by these software and technologies. They will be economical in the sense that they can save the salaries which they would have proposed to pay to the staffs handling the research and documentation process like paralegal, legal assistant by doing their task by the software in seconds.

There is a sea of change which Artificial Intelligence is leading in different sectors by automating jobs of professionals at a certain level in a sector, this will not take up and destroy jobs in these sectors but instead it will lead to the creation of new and different roles and jobs for the people. It is still unclear how the whole process will look after a couple of decades but as of now it can be said that the integration of Artificial Intelligence in the legal industry is worth a shot.

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