Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Legal Industry: Advantages, Challenges, and Ethical Implications

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Abstract

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to bring about a sea change in the legal industry as well as a revolution in the delivery of legal services. The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal system has led to the creation of robot counsel, electronic courts, and other technology-driven solutions. Clients can receive legal counsel and representation from artificially intelligent systems known as robot advocates. These systems may evaluate legal documents, legislation, and case law using natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning techniques, and then give clients with individualized advise on legal matters. The writing of legal papers, the performance of legal research, and the forecasting of the outcomes of legal cases are all activities that may be assisted by robot advocates. Another use of AI in the legal system is e-courts. These are digital courts that make use of AI algorithms to automate legal procedures such as the filing of cases, docketing of cases, scheduling of cases, and management of evidence. E-courts have the additional capability of using machine learning to forecast the results of legal proceedings by analyzing previous instances and taking into account any other pertinent data. It is also possible to utilize AI to automate the study of legal contracts, which may save both the cost and the amount of time needed for due diligence while also identifying potential legal problems in business transactions. This can assist attorneys and company owners make judgments that are better educated, hence lowering the likelihood of them getting into a legal battle. On the other hand, there are certain issues regarding the employment of AI in the legal system. Some people are concerned that AI systems could not be able to completely comprehend the subtleties of legal terminology and precedent, or that they might have biases that could influence the results of legal cases. Some people are concerned that the employment of AI in the legal system might result in the loss of jobs for attorneys and other legal professionals. Because the application of AI in the legal industry has the potential to revolutionize the profession and improve legal services, it is essential to give serious consideration to the ethical and practical consequences of these technologies.

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence (AI), Robot advocates, E-courts, Natural language processing (NLP), Machine learning, Legal documents, Legal research*

Introduction

The term "artificial intelligence" (AI) refers to a sort of software that is gradually becoming one of the most disruptive technologies in a range of different sectors. This trend is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. During the course of the past several years, artificial intelligence has also exerted a significant amount of effect on the legal industry. Artificial intelligence has the ability to automate a number of different legal operations, which would result in an increase in accuracy, an acceleration of decision-making, and a reduction in expenditures. In this article, the applications of artificial intelligence in the field of law are dissected and discussed. Robot advocates, computerized courts, and other technology-driven solutions are just some of the topics that will be explored .

Robot Advocates:

Robot advocates are artificially intelligent software systems that provide clients with legal advice and representation. By applying natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning techniques, they are able to undertake an analysis of legal documents, legislation, and case law. Robot advocates may be able to aid human advocates with a variety of duties, including the drafting of legal documents, the conduct of legal research, and the predicting of the results of legal conflicts. Customers who are unable to pay the exorbitant costs that regular attorneys charge may also have the option of obtaining legal assistance from robot advocates. They have the ability to evaluate legal cases and provide clients with legal perspectives, which enables clients to make judgments based on factual information with the client's assistance. The employment of robot advocates may also help to a decrease in the load on attorneys, freeing them up to concentrate on more difficult elements of the law. This would be an advantage of using robot advocates. [1,2] On the other hand, there are those people who are afraid that supporters of robots might not be able to adequately appreciate the nuances of legal terminology and precedent. They might also be biased, which might have an impact on the decisions that are made in legal proceedings. There is a potential that the introduction of robot advocates may lead to the loss of employment opportunities for lawyers and other professionals working in the legal sector.

E-courts:

E-courts are digital courts that use AI algorithms to automate legal processes such as the filing of cases, docketing of cases, scheduling of cases, and management of evidence. Other legal procedures that may be automated include the management of evidence. E-courts, or virtual courts, are another name for electronic courts. They may also use machine learning to predict the outcomes of court cases by looking at the cases that came before it and any other data that is relevant to the case. E-courts have the ability to improve the efficiency and accuracy of legal processes, hence reducing the amount of work that is required by traditional courts as well as lawyers. In addition to this, they can make it simpler for members of the general community to have access to legal services. On the other side, there are concerns over the level of privacy and security afforded to the information that is used in e-courts. There is also the chance that the algorithms used by e-courts are prejudiced, which might have an influence on the decisions that are made in legal matters. This could be a positive or negative development.[3]

DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEGAL FIELD

In recent years, artificial intelligence has become a popular topic of discussion among publics as a direct result of the outstanding performance of artificial intelligence systems such as AlphaGo. This is due to the fact that artificial intelligence systems are becoming increasingly capable of performing complex tasks. In addition to this, it forces a sizeable number of judges and other legal professionals to ruminate on the relationship between it and the developing pattern in legal education, which is an important aspect. On the other hand, this way of thinking and even behavior actually started a great deal earlier than many people imagined it would within the context of international affairs. For example, the first "Artificial Intelligence and Law Science" conference was held at Boston University in the United States in the year 1987. The United States of America were the scene of this incident. During that same summit, IAAIL was also established (International Association of Artificial Intelligence and Law). The International Association of Artificial Intelligence and Law (IAAIL) was established in 1991 with the goal of advancing the study and practical application of artificial intelligence and law, which is a field that draws from a number of different disciplines. The association's name comes from the fact that its members come from all over the world. It determined the ten most significant aspects of artificial intelligence in relation to their applications in the field of law . At the turn of the century, and particularly ever since the quickening pace of technical breakthroughs connected to AI, the confluence between AI and the practice of law has become more close. For example, in June of 2016, an American law firm "hired" Ross, making him the first artificially intelligent lawyer in the history of the world to get assistance from Watson, IBM's cognitive computer. Ross was able to practice law thanks to Watson. Ross was considered to be "employed" by the company. It is able to imitate the experience of engaging with prospective

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workers, converse in human language with attorneys, and address some of the worries associated to receiving guidance on filing for bankruptcy. Customers in the UK have access to an automated legal service called DoNotPay.com. It is possible for users to dispute traffic citations and prepare legal papers with the help of this tool. Its extension now include applications for government housing, applications for refugee status, and other legal services as well. An artificial intelligence (AI) system that had been constructed by lawgeex, an Israeli company that specializes in the creation of legal technology, emerged victorious in a traditional business contract review competition in February of 2018.[4] The competition was held in the United States. What's more, its average accuracy rate is 9% greater than that of human beings, and during the full process, the system performed the responsibilities that humans need to do during 92 minutes, but it did it in 26 seconds. Also, its accuracy rate is 9% higher than that of human beings. Because of this, it is feasible to declare that in terms of speed and efficiency, it has performed a "double kill" to human beings. This is due to the fact that it has killed two people in the same amount of time. In light of these developments, China can no longer afford to adopt a position of apathy toward what is going on. In point of fact, China's courts began gradually opening the precursor to information building as early as the 1990s. This opened the door for more information to be built. This was appropriate given the state of technological advancement at the time as well as the demands placed on lawmakers.

From the beginning of the 21st century, this trend of expansion and change inside the regime has persisted uninterrupted. In 2007, the Supreme Court of China rethought the basic role of informatization, redefining it as an indispensable part of the activities that take place during the course of a trial. They also proposed new development priorities, such as the construction of business networks, the management of trial information, and the expansion and utilization of judicial resources, in order to achieve a harmonious interaction between high technology and the legal industry. This was done in order to achieve the goal of achieving a harmonious interaction between high technology and the legal industry. In 2013, during the fourth judicial statistics work conference held by the national court, the concept of "big data, huge pattern, and big service" was introduced for the very first time. The year 2013 marked the year of this conference. Because of this, the Chinese Supreme Court has effectively built the people's court informatization version 2.0, which principally consists of centralized data administration and commercial connectivity. This came about as a consequence of the aforementioned. The information-based process of the procuratorial system, which has been in use for more than 20 years, also demonstrates that in conjunction with the ongoing evolution of technology and the ongoing development of ideas, it has also gone through the process of transitioning and upgrading from office automation to office networking, and then finally to business information. This is demonstrated by the fact that the information-based process of the procuratorial system has been in use for more than 20 years. This may be regarded as a result of the continual growth of ideas and the progression of technology, both of which are occurring continuously.

The top-level deployment and thorough launch of the unified business application system of the national procuratorial organ in 2014 marked the beginning of the stage of information prosecution 3.0 for the Chinese procuratorial organ. This was an important step forward in the development of China information prosecution system as it has progressed through time. In 2016, against the backdrop of the Internet Plus age, the Supreme Court of the United States for the first time brought up the concept of what is now known as a smart court . It appears from this that the shift to the 3.0 version of information technology has been initiated within the judicial system.[5] At the same time, the procuratorial organs acknowledge the necessity and urgency of the "Internet + procuratorial work" mode, and they have put out the strategic aim of combining science and technology in order to construct intelligent procurational affairs in the age of 4.0. This was done in order to meet the goal of combining science and technology in order to construct intelligent procuratorial affairs. In this specific situation, it would appear that the entire legal system has been put into operation, all the way down to the local court. This includes the Supreme Court. Courts in a number of provinces and cities in China, including Beijing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Guangdong, and Guizhou, as well as courts in a number of other provinces and cities, have all released artificial intelligence legal tools under a

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variety of different titles. These include the "Perspicacious judge" intelligent research and judgment system of Beijing court, the "206" intelligent auxiliary handling system on criminal case of Shanghai court, and the "Smart trial of Suzhou mode" that was formed by Suzhou court. All of these were developed by the respective courts in their respective cities. Even the practitioners who are represented by attorneys, who have traditionally been somewhat indifferent, have begun to take action as a result of the tremendous incentive provided by the national system.[6] This change came about as a result of the fact that the national system has been in place for quite some time. For example, "Xiao Li," which is known as the first robot lawyer in China, is now providing visa applications, counseling for divorce, and a range of other legal services. In 2018, during the first "man-machine war" in the domestic legal field, Daniu legal robot dueled with six senior lawyers who were recruited from the national public recruitment. Daniu legal robot achieved great success in finding out the legal facts of the case, providing legal advice and other legal services, establishing its "hegemonic" status, and becoming the Alpha dog in the legal field. Daniu legal robot dueled with six senior lawyers who were recruited from the national public recruitment. The Daniu legal robot competed against six senior lawyers who had been selected from the pool of candidates available through the national public recruiting. When considering the ways in which artificial intelligence may be used to the study of law, it is impossible to ignore the fact that AI has already reached the door, despite the fact that the door has been closed since it was reached . According to a report titled Civilization 2030: the law firm in the near future" that was published in 2014 by the London legal consulting firm Jomati, within the next 15 years, robots and artificial intelligence will dominate legal practice. This may bring "structural collapse" to law firms, and the market for legal services will be greatly changed. These predictions were made in the context of the legal industry. According to what was stated in the paper, "after a lengthy time of incubation and testing, technology might suddenly go forward at an incredible speed." The reality of the matter is that individuals who work in the legal profession need to give serious attention to the ramifications that could come from the growth of artificial intelligence, regardless of whether or not this assertion is overstated or warranted.[7]

AI and the Law

It should not come as a surprise that artificial intelligence receives a lot of attention because it is already impacting so many aspects of our lives. This is one reason why this focus should not come as a surprise. Whole sectors, including as transportation, health care, education, and entertainment, are on the edge of undergoing tremendous change as a result of the development of artificial intelligence (AI). 7 There is just no getting around the fact that this modification will have an effect on the judicial system. A substantial percentage of the work that is done in the legal profession is repetitive and involves duties such as sifting through files, looking for discrepancies in vast numbers of data, and reviewing several cases. These are just few examples. E-discovery software is widely utilized by law firms in the context of legal cases that need the examination of a significant number of documents8. In addition to this, Casecrunch's 9 CaseCruncher Alpha is already delivering estimates of future judicial judgements that are fairly accurate. In addition, the utilization of technology as a tool to assist in legal review is beginning to attract support from a variety of court bodies. During his visit to Rensselaer Polytechnic University in April 2017, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, John Roberts, was asked if he could foresee a day when artificial intelligences would assist with fact-finding in courtrooms or, even more contentiously, with judicial decision-making. He said, "It's a day that's here, and it's imposing a big burden on how the judiciary goes about doing things." The day in question has arrived. He said that the day in question had arrived. The year 2010 saw the completion of a study in Israel with the working title "Extraneous Factors in Court Decisions." The following is what their investigation revealed:

In general, parole applications submitted by inmates in the beginning of the day were granted by the judges a lot more frequently than those submitted at the end of the day. In addition, a prisoner's chances of being granted parole increased by a factor of more than double if his case was heard at the beginning of one of the three sessions, as opposed to being heard later on in the session. (...) One of the judges began the day by giving parole to around 65 percent of the inmates; at the conclusion of

the first session, that number had plummeted to nearly zero, but after the snack break, it had returned to approximately 65 percent. [8,9]This case study is provided as an example. The second and third sessions both followed the same routine as the first .

There is a chance that the use of AI in the legal system might help lessen the influence of extraneous factors like weariness and emotional instability. This is a possibility. Yet, the decision-making process of AI may reveal various human-created, structural biases that result from the legal system, the AI's training data, or the AI's programming itself. These biases may affect the outcomes of decisions made by AI. These preconceived notions have the potential to influence the final decisions that are made as a result of the procedure. For instance, the risk assessment software Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions – COMPAS, which was used for predicting the likelihood of defendants committing a future crime, exhibited racial bias against African American defendants. This software was used for predicting the likelihood of defendants committing a future crime. This piece of software was utilized for the purpose of making forecasts on the possibility of offenders committing other crimes in the future.

Avoiding the Co-Robotics problem: Separation

Although the separation of AI help and human judges makes it possible to avoid the challenges connected with Co-Robotics, it also raises concerns over the future of decisions that are rendered only by computers. Continuing on with the metaphor for just a little while longer: At this time, there are two different warehouses available for selection. The first is managed by a human employee, whereas the second is managed by an artificial intelligence. While shopping at any of these two warehouses, do customers have access to a variety of diverse options? What happens in the case that the AI and the human worker both provide different results? Who has the last word in this situation? Because of this metaphor, it is now feasible for the perks that are associated with both options to coexist, but this opens the door to new challenges.[10]

Selected Designs of AI Assistance in the Judiciary

It is vital to show the main principles in sufficient depth when talking about difficulties that may occur in the future, such as the use of AI in the legal system. One example of such a topic is the employment of artificial intelligence. The authors Neil M. Richards and William D. Smart highlight the relevance of metaphors in the following ways in the context of the junction of law and technology: The experience of cyberlaw and other fields of technology-influenced jurisprudence has shown one very important lesson: when it comes to new technologies, adopting the appropriate metaphor for the new technology is especially important. For technologically advanced applications of law, this is a very important lesson. Cyberlaw and other fields of technology-influenced jurisprudence have shown this lesson. The metaphors we choose while thinking about robots will influence the way in which we legislate about them in the future. [11]Taking into account the relevance of metaphors within the context of this conversation, I will now present a choice between three possible supporting functions that an AI may perform inside the legal system. This chapter classifies the functions of an AI into three distinct categories: (1) those of a Library; (2) those of an Advocate General; and (3) those of an Official with Limited Judicial Powers. The amount of technological complexity of the AI required for each of the three occupations, as well as the degree to which they are institutionally separate from one another, increases gradually over the course of the career.

### The Symbiotic Interface of AI & Robotics with Law

The technological zone of influence is rapidly growing, which can only be described as dizzying. As a direct result of the disruptive technologies that are considered to be state of the art at this time, the whole field of law has been turned on its head. In the context of the contemporary digital world, it is of the highest importance to carry out a new assessment of the relevance of the significance of the role of law as the rule of law. The profound effect, reverberations, and influence that artificial intelligence and robots have had on the judicial system have brought up a lot of questions and concerns about the roles that these things play and where they belong in society. Robotics has brought to light an important component of artificial intelligence in the form of an autonomous artificial agent. This agent is a game-changer for the field of AI.[12] As a result of the fast development of AI, it is not

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unrealistic to foresee the creation of artificial moral agents that will support roboethics. In this scenario, the robots will carry out their actions in a manner that is congruent with that of sentient and rational creatures. There have been a wide variety of legal issues that have come to light, and there have been legal interventions carried out in some of these scenarios. As a direct result of this, the ever-evolving jurisprudence of robotics might similarly experience modifications in both the legal and philosophical viewpoints of the relevant issues. It is important to emphasize the concept that robots should be granted rights since, although being artificially produced, they are still considered to be living beings. The astounding development that has been achieved in artificial intelligence and robotics has the potential to radically overturn the order that is now in place. [13]

The introduction of robots into human affairs in a wide range of settings has given birth to a number of difficulties and worries regarding their usage and exploitation of human affairs. These issues and concerns may be broken down into many categories. Because of the tremendous inroads that robotics has made into the workings of human society and the lightning-fast pace at which the field of robotics has advanced, it is imperative that one give serious thought to the legislative framework governing robots. The topic of the regulatory framework that is applicable to robots is an essential one that has to be carefully studied in order to minimize any potential hazards that may be produced by the broad use of robotic technology. The fact that roboethics is a philosophical paradigm is the seedbed for the compelling case that humans should have some level of control over robots. The idea of roboethics is a phantom of responsibility, which may be interpreted as legal answerability. Roboethics is an emerging field of study. The application of roboethics is the means by which one may ensure both committed and enforced responsibility. [14]

These courses are being introduced by law schools, which form the edifice of legal education and introduce courses on legal education. Law schools are introducing these courses to shore up efforts for a better and more instructive insight into the advancement and performance of technology in today setup . This is due to the magnitude and breadth of the problems that are thrown up by artificial intelligence and robotics as a result of their combined usage. Figure 3 is an example that was supplied by the authors and represents how a robot lawyer might work within the context of today's technological world as well as the roles that it would play in the future. The practice of law comprises a wide range of different prospective legal routes that might be taken in response to a legal cause. These potential legal avenues include the nature of arguments, advising clients, legal paperwork, and other similar activities.

All of these facets of the legal profession, in addition to others, have the potential to be enhanced and carried out with more effectiveness through the implementation of AI to accomplish automated document writing. As a direct consequence of this development, the rate at which the cogs of justice revolve will speed. As a consequence of this, the necessities of the present demand for a particular strategy that might potentially assist in bridging the gap between the continuously developing technologies and the legal reinforcement that is commensurate with those capabilities. [15,16]It is a paradigm for bridging the gap between legal systems and robotics and acts as a model for doing so. The legal sector is burdened with the huge weight of a vast paper trail; thus, the concept of enhancing the function that AI plays in legal discipline is not one that can be rejected. As a result of the expanding role that AI plays in today's society, the court system is set to go through a significant transformation that will result in more efficient justice and better-informed legal advice. The advent of AI-enabled legal counsel is right around the corner.
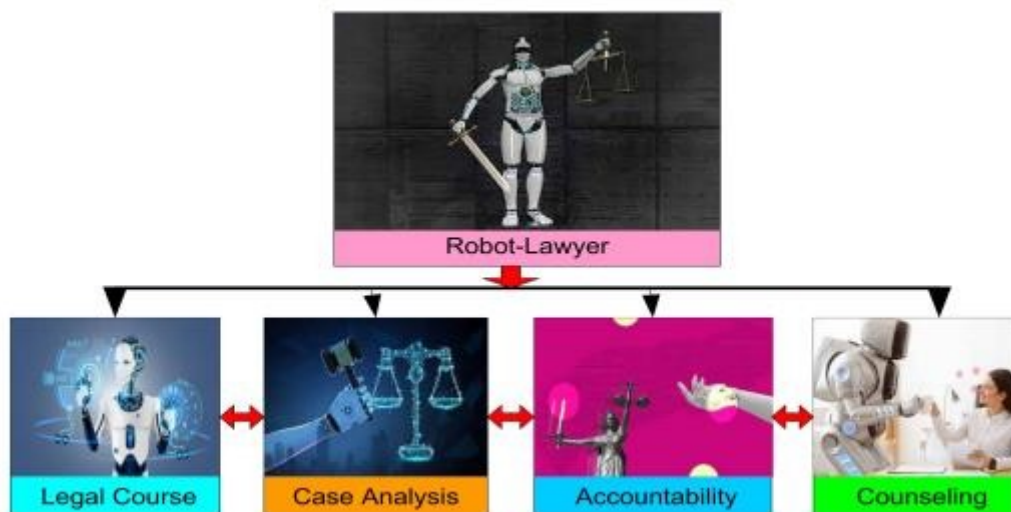
Figure 3. AI-enabled Robotic Lawyer revamping the Legal Landscape .[17,18]

When everything is taken into account, it is possible to deduce that the incorporation of AI into the legal system has resulted in substantial changes. These changes have been brought about as a direct result of the introduction of AI. So, it is of the highest necessity to participate in legal dissection on the kind of legal standards, whether soft or rigorous, that are essential to pace the legal solutions in conjunction with the speed and pace at which technologies are revolutionizing . This is of the utmost requirement. The introduction of AI into the legal system signals the advent of a ready-made solution that will assist in making it simpler for individuals to have access to justice. This will be accomplished by creating free legal advice rendering systems that are trustworthy and self-sustaining. There is a system in place in every country to ensure that its inhabitants have access to free legal help, and the utilization of AI in a variety of devices and tools may make a significant contribution to the different ways in which the administration of justice may be speed up. In spite of the development of increasingly sophisticated technology tools, it is anticipated that the function of an attorney within the legal profession will continue to exist.[19] Yet, by utilizing a cutting-edge integrated network of AI-driven technologies, tedious and menial chores that are on the cusp of becoming technological functions can be eradicated. In view of the fact that there will invariably be legal ramifications, it will be essential in the future to discuss the application of AI in practice within the legal sector. In the paper that Cass Sunstein authored, he makes the statements that "in the present state of the art, AI cannot participate in analogical reasoning or legal reasoning." Because of this, it is reasonable to anticipate that artificial intelligence will not have a substantial effect on the real process of practicing law until significant progress is achieved in the field of technology. The fundamental reason for this is that the current generation of AI technology is not yet capable of high-order cognitions, such as those needed for the practice of law. Sadly, the AI algorithms of today are not yet capable of duplicating the bulk of human intellectual capacities. As a consequence of this, the growth of cognitive processes such as analogical reasoning, which is the cornerstone of legal practice, has been hindered. The argument that is being put up has some validity, but the conclusion that is being taken is much too general. For some types of legal work, the currently available AI technology continues to have an impact and demonstrates a technical inability to match the level of reasoning exhibited by humans. Yet, this limitation does not prevent AI from having an influence. [20] Outside from the field of law, non-cognitive techniques to artificial intelligence have been effectively used to a range of tasks, such as language translation, that were traditionally thought to require the intellect of humans. One such activity is the law. Recognizing patterns and deducing rules from data are two essential skills necessary for the development of computer models of complex processes that are produced by using artificial intelligence (AI) algorithmic processes. In addition to this, the research looks into the potential implications that the application of such algorithms might have on the practice of law. In the

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process of evaluating legal documents, software that is endowed with artificial intelligence (AI) can improve both the speed at which the analysis is performed and the accuracy with which it is performed. Documents are capable of being examined by computers, which then allow for the documents that contain significant information to be highlighted. When it has been decided whether or not a certain document is relevant, that document may be used to aid in the search for more documents that also satisfy the criteria and can be employed. While dealing with these documents, there are a number of possible problems that may arise, some of which could be resolved by computers a great lot more rapidly than by people. [21,22]They prevent squandering time and effort by sending documents that they have reason to believe have been tampered with to be reviewed by a human being rather than bringing them back to be processed any further. Because we make use of both AI and ML in our research, we are able to complete our legal investigations in a manner that is both more expedient and exhaustive. Artificial intelligence (AI) is having a significant influence on the legal profession, which includes attorneys, arguments, and law enforcement. This impact is taking the shape of the creation of case-finding tools for argumentation analysis or a sentence-based approach .

 This will surely have an effect on the procedures that are followed by law enforcement. The idea of intelligent government is something that may be found to some degree in the realm of law enforcement. As a result, intelligent law enforcement would be able to see the light of day in today's day and age if the time-relevant technological instruments were intercalated to gird up the numerous methods to combat the onerous legal jobs .

   Ethical Sword of Damocles Hanging over the Incorporation of Robots and AI Technologies
The capabilities of today's technologies are on the verge of bursting through their seams in an uncontrollable manner. There is not a single facet of human existence that has not been modified in some manner as a direct or indirect result of the participation of the goliath that dominates the technical landscape. Because to the severity of the issue, legal earthquakes are inescapable and will have impacts that will reverberate across the whole system. Claims that AI-driven technology may undergo legal reform have spurred an urgent existential shift that requires perceptive anatomical and legal cognition. This transition demands for careful consideration of the implications of these assertions. If machines like robots are permitted to take part in the judicial process, then they will unavoidably become beings that are endowed with rights. As a consequence of this, it is of the utmost need to develop a set of principles on the responsibilities relating to sentience and reason that are anticipated to be performed by robots. [23] The question of whether or not robots should be held responsible for their actions is now being discussed. To begin, though, one need to be prepared for the fact that people will be assigned the responsibilities indicated above. If, by any stretch of the imagination or line of logic, they are to be regarded in the same manner as humans, then the most immediate question that has to be addressed is whether or not robots have human rights. Because robotic technology has such a far-reaching and pervasive scope in every aspect of human activity, there is good reason to be concerned about the morality and ethics of the technological invasion. Because of this, it is extremely vital to discuss issues about the morality and ethics of the technological invasion. It is imperative that we immediately start thinking about the ethics of robots. The conundrum lies in the fact that concepts such as dignity, conscience and rationality, which form the bedrock of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights when it applies to a human being, could be applicable when an intelligent robot steps into the footsteps of a human being and gives way to the same tasks as would otherwise be discharged by a human being . This creates a situation in which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights becomes inapplicable to an intelligent robot. This is due to the fact that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was drafted with the intention of applying to human beings. In light of the ever-present concerns that surround the legal status of artificially intelligent robotic automated creatures, who are changing the social environment, it is necessary to conduct a profound and comprehensive analysis of oneself. This is because these concerns are transforming the social environment. [24] To what extent it will be possible to confer human rights on artificial intelligences such as robots will depend on the degree to which robots have acquired human-

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like capabilities. In the years to come, human rights will be the dominant narrative, as opposed to the rights of robots, which will be protected by the legal system. It has been suggested that expanding the role that robots play in human activities raises questions both about the morality and the legality of doing so. These issues revolve mostly around the morality and decency of such a change taking place. Because safety concerns will always be associated with robots, it is essential to address the concerns surrounding the socially responsible features of automated intelligent beings. This is because it is required to address the concerns. It is general knowledge that the development of robots that can be programmed with artificial intelligence would, in the long run, make the lives of humans more convenient. Hence, it is something that absolutely has to be done, and that is to carry out an ethical examination of robot companions. [25,26] At this moment, it is very necessary to have conversations on roboethics. Robo-ethics will encompass the necessary ethical considerations and conversations to manage the performance, usage, and interventions made on the robotic-led front in a range of human situations. This area of study will be known as "robot ethics." The name given to this subfield is going to be robotic ethics. In the case that a human person commits a crime against another living creature, the victim has the capacity to seek retribution by beginning a legal procedure. This is because humans are considered to be living beings. Concerns over the enormous disparity in the severity of punishments and the resulting legal void ought to be voiced as soon as humanly feasible. It is about time that these concerns be pushed to the forefront of discussion. Both the regulation of such technology and the ethical considerations surrounding artificially conscious robots are brought into question as a result of this.

Examination of the EU Law on AI & Corresponding Legal Concerns

At this point, it is absolutely essential to look at the resolution that was approved by the European Parliament and determine the extent to which it is capable of supervising actions that use artificial intelligence. On April 21, 2021, the Artificially Intelligent Act (AIA) required the European Commission to submit a time-relevant proposal for "laying down uniform legislation on AI." This proposal was issued by the European Commission. This was carried out in compliance with the terms of the AIA. The laws were necessary because AI-powered systems presented a wide range of challenges in terms of the law and ethical considerations. The use of cutting-edge technology can introduce substantial dangers to people's lives, physical well-beings, and material possessions. It is quite evident that the basic rights of the people are at risk of being infringed when one takes into mind the far-reaching consequences that artificial intelligence (AI) and the AIA have. One of the most serious issues for breach is the freedom of speech and expression, which is both a constitutional protection and also guaranteed under Article 19 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. Additional issues that require immediate attention include people's rights to human dignity, self-determination, privacy, protection of personal data, and the ability to speak freely and express themselves. On the other hand, the assault of AI poses a threat to the freedom to engage in assembly, the right to receive a fair trial, and the ability to assure access to appropriate legal remedies, among other fundamental rights. Opacity, complexity, dependence on data, and autonomous behavior are all elements that contribute to an increased risk of infringing on the right. In light of the magnitude of the issues that arose, the European Commission felt compelled to develop a comprehensive set of regulations controlling the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and assuring the fixing of duties for AIA within the context of an existing legal framework. This was necessary because the problems that arose were so widespread. The AI Act recognizes that there is a distinction between the terms "artificial intelligence" and "artificial intelligence systems." After that, it goes on to prohibit specific AIA activities, such as exploitation of vulnerabilities, subconscious manipulation under Article 5(1)(a) and (b), social scoring under Article 5(1)(c), remote biometric identification and classification under Article 5(1)(d), and so on. These are just some of the activities that are specifically banned. It is of the utmost importance to formulate strategies for financial reparation in order to put an end to any potential violations of rights. Notwithstanding this, the AI Act does not provide a mechanism for the responsibility to compensate losses that are caused as a result of AI systems. This is a major flaw in the legislation. The potential of the AIA becoming aligned with the Data Protection Law of the EU is

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not addressed in the agreement, which is another drawback. [27 The AIA was formed with the purpose of recognizing a wide range of challenges; nonetheless, the AIA is significantly silent on the question of individual rights. To begin, the AIA was written with the intention of recognizing a different range of obstacles. Despite the fact that it recognises the risks that AI poses to fundamental rights, it does not establish a legislative framework through which individuals may seek effective remedies for the same concerns.[28] This is the case even while the framework acknowledges the risks . The proposed Artificial Intelligence Act does not contain any comprehensive protections that would protect individuals from AI-driven decision-making. The second important distinction between the two is that AIA envisions the creation of an artificial intelligence board in Europe, but CIA does not. Despite this, it does not provide the board any ability to ensure that the regulations that were engrafted under AIA are followed to the letter in any way, shape, or form. The third absence is to human oversight, which is referenced briefly in Article 14 of the AIA. Despite this, the AIA does not clarify when, how, or at what time human oversight is essential. In addition to this, it does not take into consideration the likelihood that human oversight could not properly appreciate the capabilities and limitations of a high-risk AI system[29].

Legal Contract Analysis:
It is also conceivable to use AI to automate the examination of legal contracts, which has the potential to cut down on both the cost and the amount of time necessary for due diligence while simultaneously identifying potential legal concerns in commercial transactions.[30] AI is able to analyze vast numbers of legal documents and extract the information that is relevant, which shortens the amount of time that is necessary for attorneys to manually review contracts. AI is also capable of spotting potential legal threats incorporated inside contracts, which may help legal professionals and companies make more educated decisions. This has the potential to reduce the likelihood of legal conflicts and to enhance the efficiency of legal proceedings. Both of these outcomes would be beneficial.

Conclusion
It is possible that the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of law will both change the industry and lead to an improvement in the quality of legal services. In spite of this, it is very necessary to give substantial attention to the ethical and practical repercussions that these technologies may have. As a result of the rising utilization of AI in the legal business, it is feasible that attorneys and other legal professionals may find themselves without employment opportunities. There is also the chance that the algorithms used by AI systems are prejudiced, which might have an impact on the decisions that are made during legal procedures. As a consequence of this, it is of the utmost importance to ensure that new technologies are utilized in a manner that is both ethical and transparent so that the outcomes of judicial processes can be relied upon to be accurate and equitable. Yet another potential cause for worry is the impact that the implementation of AI may have on the teaching of legal subjects. It is probable that in order for law students to properly work with AI systems, they will need to master new skills and gain new information. In order for graduates of legal education programs to be able to deal with AI systems and understand the ethical implications of their use, it is possible that the course structures of legal education programs will need to be modified. This possibility exists because of the possibility that legal education programs will need to modify their course structures. In spite of these concerns, there is a significant amount of room for improvement in legal practice because to AI. There is a possibility that the use of artificial intelligence may improve the accuracy and efficiency of the legal system, reduce the expenses connected with it, and make legal services more accessible to the general population.

There is a chance that advancements powered by artificial intelligence, such as robot attorneys, electronic courts, and other developments, may completely change the legal industry and make it simpler for more individuals to access the judicial system. In order to ensure that artificial intelligence is applied in the legal system in a manner that is consistent with ethical standards, it is essential to address issues relating to prejudice, transparency, and accountability. Systems using artificial

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intelligence (AI) need to be built to ensure that they are accurate and fair, and the decision-making processes used by these systems need to be available to examination and transparent. It is vital to educate legal professionals so that they can work effectively with AI systems and understand the ethical consequences of using such systems. To summarize, the use of AI in the legal business has the potential to not only transform the legal profession as a whole but also to expand people's access to the judicial system. But, it is of the utmost importance to make certain that these technologies are utilized in a manner that is both ethical and open-minded in order to ensure that the decisions reached in legal proceedings are both accurate and fair. The field of law needs to respond to these movements in the market and open its arms to the various benefits that might come from AI while simultaneously addressing concerns about bias, transparency, and accountability.

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