

Potential Benefits of Artificial Intelligence for the Legal Profession

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Abstract : Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the legal industry by improving client service, accuracy, and efficiency. Lawyers can concentrate on more intricate and strategic facets of their work by using AI technologies to automate repetitive duties like legal research, document review, and contract analysis. AI can greatly increase productivity by automating monotonous operations, freeing up legal practitioners to spend more time interacting with clients and developing case strategies. Additionally, by using past data to evaluate case outcomes, AI's predictive analytics skills help attorneys make better decisions and provide better client counselling. This paper examines features of artificial Intelligence, introduction, definitions of AI, history, applications, growth and achievements in law fields.

Introduction - An intelligent agent is a system that acts in a way that maximizes its chances of success. Artificial intelligence (AI) is the area of computer science that studies the intelligence of computers. What makes people appear bright is the study of concepts that allow machines to perform tasks. The abilities to reason, plan, learn, communicate, perceive, and move and manipulate objects are some of the fundamental ideas of artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence involves the engineering and science of creating intelligent devices, particularly intelligent computer programs.

Lawyers now have the chance to increase productivity, cut expenses, and concentrate on more strategic work thanks to the advancement of AI technology. AI is capable of performing repetitive, mechanical activities like data analysis, legal research, and document and contract review. In the end, this may result in more productivity and financial success for legal practices. However, more complicated jobs like deal structuring, negotiation, advocacy, and court representation are still beyond AI's current capabilities. AI adoption could therefore result in fewer billable hours for legal companies. Larger companies might be able to deploy AI systems, while smaller businesses might find it difficult to stay cost-effective and keep up with technological advancements.

Indian Judiciary: The Supreme Court has been utilizing an AI-controlled technology since 2021 to process data and provide judges with it so they can make decisions. It doesn't take part in the process of making decisions. The Supreme Court of India also uses SUVAS (Supreme Court VidhikAnuvaad Software), which converts legal documents between English and vernacular languages¹.

The Punjab & Haryana High Court denied a bail request in the case of Jaswinder Singh v. State of Punjab² because the prosecution claimed the petitioner was a party to a vicious, deadly assault. The presiding judge asked ChatGPT for feedback in order to obtain a broader viewpoint on the granting of bail in cases involving cruelty. The trial court will not take these remarks into consideration, so it is crucial to remember that this mention of ChatGPT does not represent a view on the merits of the case. The reference was only meant to provide readers a more comprehensive knowledge of bail law where cruelty is involved.

A comparative study on the application of AI in the judiciary

USA: Through the analysis of variables including criminal history, social and economic background, and mental health, artificial intelligence (AI)-powered technologies like COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Solutions) help courts assess risk and forecast the possibility of recidivism. To develop and implement sentencing recommendations for a just and equitable sentence, the US Sentencing Commission also uses AI. Chatbots are used by the US legal system to provide the public with answers to often requested inquiries on court dates, processes, and other relevant topics. This improves everyone's access to information and reduces the workload of court employees³.

China: AI technology that can evaluate previous cases and recommend relevant laws and precedents is used by judges in China's Smart Court system. Additionally, it can suggest penalties based on comparable cases, enabling judges to swiftly administer justice and make well-informed decisions. AI is used by Chinese courts to conduct legal research.

The AI-powered 'China Judgements Online' tool enables judges to locate pertinent court papers in a flash⁴.

United Kingdom: In 2020, the Digital Case System was implemented for the crown courts by the UK Ministry of Justice. It provides remote court participation, real-time case updates, and the ability to submit evidence digitally to cut down on paper use. Guidelines for criminal law barristers using the online portal are provided by the Bar Council's Ethics Committee. "Compare the potential risk of AI systems with the risk of losing the social and economic benefits that the new technology can provide." By 2035, the UK's AI industry is predicted to have grown from its current valuation of over US\$21 billion to over US\$1 trillion. is currently the world's third-largest national AI sector, behind China and the United States. According to the Global AI Index, which measures the degree of AI investment, innovation, and application, the UK comes in at number four. The US invests 2.5 times more per capita than the EU, but both countries' levels of investment are comparable⁵.

Market Size and Trends for Artificial Intelligence: The size of the worldwide artificial intelligence market was estimated at USD 279.22 billion in 2024, and it is expected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 35.9% between 2025 and 2030. Advanced technologies are being adopted in a variety of industry verticals, including manufacturing, automotive, healthcare, retail, and finance, thanks to the ongoing research and innovation spearheaded by digital giants. For example, Ethical Web. Ai introduced AI Vault, a corporate security SaaS service for AWS users driven by generative AI, in March 2025. With real-time data redaction, AI Vault improves threat detection, response, and prevention. It is based on the company's AI intellectual property, which includes three US patents. It is an essential part of a company offering for a scalable Gen AI marketplace⁶.

Artificial intelligence improve efficiency in the legal field: AI has many benefits for the legal industry, such as increased accuracy, lower costs, better client experiences, and more speed in document review and legal research. It can also help legal departments make decisions more effectively and expedite compliance procedures. AI's Benefits for the Legal Sector⁷

Efficiency and Time Saving : Lawyers may spend a lot less time on repetitive chores like document review and legal research by using AI to automate them.

Cutting Expenses: AI can reduce operating expenses for corporate legal departments and law firms by reducing the requirement for significant human labour on repetitive tasks.

Improved Legal Services Access: AI technologies have the potential to democratize access to legal information, enabling small enterprises and people to get basic legal help without paying for pricey consultations.

Enhanced Precision: Artificial intelligence (AI) systems can precisely evaluate large volumes of data, which lowers

the possibility of human error in research and legal papers.

Improved Customer Experience: AI can improve overall client satisfaction with legal services by giving them more individualized care and faster responses.

Advanced Analysis and Research in Law: AI can help with case outcome prediction and precedent analysis, giving attorneys insightful information to guide their tactics.

Streamlined Procedures for Compliance: By automating monitoring and reporting chores, artificial intelligence (AI) can assist enterprises in maintaining regulatory compliance and lowering the risk of non-compliance.

Making Contract Management Easier: Legal teams may manage complex agreements more effectively by using AI tools to help with contract analysis, negotiation, and management.

An Indian Point of View: As of right now, India has no legislation specifically governing artificial intelligence. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY), which is in charge of executive strategies pertaining to AI, established committees to develop a framework for AI policy. Seven responsible AI principles have been devised by the Niti Ayog. These include safety and reliability, equality, non-discrimination and inclusion, privacy and security, responsibility, transparency, and the preservation and upholding of good human values. The right to privacy is one of the fundamental rights that the Supreme Court and lower courts are mandated by the Constitution to uphold. India's main data protection laws are the Information Technology Act and its implementing regulations. Although it has not yet been formally enacted, MEITY has also introduced the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill. Individuals will be able to request information about the information that is gathered about them by government and private organizations, as well as how that information is processed and stored, if this bill is signed into law.

Artificial Intelligence's Status In Law Today: With a global valuation of almost \$1 trillion, the legal market is among the biggest in the world. However, it is still not digitalized. In one way or another, the legal Lawyers continue to rely on solutions created over the years, and the profession is known for being sluggish to accept new technologies. In the upcoming years, this might alter. AI has the power to alter the way Indian laypeople view the law and how legal professionals operate. This is a continuous process. Legal research is one of the areas where AI can have the biggest effects.

The Indian legal system is dynamic, and attorneys can quickly obtain unique legal knowledge by using their clever skills. AI can equal legal research costs without sacrificing quality. It may offer practical resources to assist attorneys in giving their clients better advice. The legal field is quickly changing as a result of artificial intelligence (AI). AI is being utilized to increase productivity, automate processes, and make wiser choices. But there are also several ethical and legal issues with the application of AI in the legal system.

These days, most industries are more effective and efficient thanks to the use of contemporary technologies. However, the legal profession does not use contemporary technologies all that much. To make advances, they must continue to use outdated technology and file-handling methods. Thus, the demand is enormous. Modern technology must be familiarized with in the field of law. To increase the effectiveness of their advancement in this situation, they can readily implement AI technology.

Furthermore, it has been cited by the Indian Supreme Court on numerous occasions as a necessary component of democracy, and it has determined that this freedom encompasses the right to know⁸.

AI has a significant impact on freedom of speech because of the growing dependence on these systems for online content moderation and the growing use of AI applications in daily life, such as mobile device autocorrect and smart assistants⁹.

Conclusion: In summary, technological advancements in the legal sector include the automation of repetitive tasks, improved research capabilities through artificial intelligence (AI), predictive analytics for well-informed decision-making, blockchain for safe transactions, cloud computing for flexible operations, enhanced client services through digital platforms, new business models powered by ALSPs, and heightened attention to cybersecurity measures. Firms that adopt these improvements will be better positioned to prosper in an increasingly competitive climate as these technological developments continue to transform the legal profession.

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Footnotes:-

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