AI: Revolutionizing the Future of Justice and Legal Innovation

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ABSTRACT

The conventional notion of state sovereignty, long associated with absolute territorial control and non-intervention, is being redefined in light of evolving international legal standards that prioritize human rights and global accountability. Since the mid-20th century, developments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), and legally binding human rights treaties have transformed sovereignty into a conditional principle—one grounded not merely in authority, but in the duty to protect populations from grave harm. This paper analyzes the transition from a state-centric to a human-centric model of sovereignty, highlighting how international legal obligations constrain state behavior and elevate individual rights within global governance. Through the growth of international criminal law and regional human rights systems, state actions are increasingly subject to external scrutiny and legal consequences. Institutions like the United Nations and regional courts play a central role in reinforcing this shift by embedding human dignity as a core element of sovereign legitimacy. At the same time, resistance from some states—particularly in the Global South—raises concerns about the politicization of human rights and the erosion of self-determination. The paper critically engages with these tensions while arguing that the

normative trajectory of international law favors a model of sovereignty defined by responsibility rather than exclusion. Ultimately, the study concludes that the integration of human rights into the concept of sovereignty is not only a legal necessity but an ethical imperative in the 21st-century international order.

KEYWORDS

Sovereignty, Human Rights, International Law, Responsibility to Protect, Global Governance

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the legal field has become a hot topic in recent conversations. But what exactly is AI, and how is it influencing the practice and management of law? This article aims to demystify these questions by offering a straightforward, easy-to-understand exploration of AI and its growing impact on the legal sector. The intention is to provide a clear and thoughtful overview that is approachable for readers who may not have a deep technical background. I will begin by explaining the basic concepts of AI, providing a foundation for understanding its key features. Then, I will delve into the practical ways in which AI is already being integrated into the practice of law—by legal professionals, individuals and organizations subject to the law, and public officials who oversee its application.[i]

The primary aim of this article is to present an honest and grounded perspective on AI, focusing on its real-world capabilities rather than indulging in speculative or futuristic ideas. While it's certainly valuable to explore potential future developments in AI, such discussions often rely on assumptions about technological advancements that may never materialize. These speculative projections can sometimes divert attention from the more immediate legal and policy issues raised by AI in its present form. This article aims to bring the focus back to the concrete challenges and opportunities AI presents today. AI's influence on the legal field can be understood in two main dimensions: enhancing efficiency and driving innovation. From an efficiency standpoint, AI systems can process enormous volumes of legal texts, sift through case law, and even forecast case outcomes with impressive precision. This automation significantly reduces the time lawyers spend on routine tasks, allowing them to dedicate more energy to tackling intricate legal matters and crafting strategies for their clients.

A key motivation in writing this article is to provide a realistic,

demystified view of AI that is rooted in the actual capabilities of the technology. This is meant to contrast with discussions about AI and law that are decidedly futurist in nature.[ii] It is not a new thing that technological innovation in the law has attracted a lot of attention. For instance, think of an innovation brought to us by the French 18th century freemason Joseph-Ignace Guillotin: the guillotine.[iii]

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

1. Legal systems handle private and sensitive data. Data security and privacy are issues when AI is used to analyze legal documents or support legal research. To stop data breaches and misuse, it is crucial to make sure AI systems abide with data protection regulations like GDPR.

2. Biases from the training data can be inherited by AI systems, especially machine learning models. This could result in biased rulings or recommendations in legal contexts, sustaining current disparities in the legal system, especially with respect to socioeconomic class, gender, and race.

3. Although AI operates autonomously, it is still a product of human design, leaving room for potential errors. The datasets used by AI to generate results are derived from human- created data, meaning any biases embedded in those datasets inevitably carry over into the outcomes produced by the AI.

4. The input an AI receives for solving a specific task, such as prescribing a specific treatment, can miss important information and subsequently lead to a wrong conclusion.[iv]

WHAT IS AI?

There are many ways to explore the role of AI, but a useful starting point is to look at the specific challenges AI aims to address. At its core, AI refers to the use of machines to perform tasks that would normally require human-level intelligence. This distinction emphasizes that AI is often used to automate processes that demand cognitive skills when performed by people.

To grasp this concept more clearly, consider a few well-known applications of AI: playing chess, language translation, and autonomous vehicles. These tasks stand out because they require more than just basic automation—they involve complex decision-making and problem-solving, which are hallmarks of advanced cognitive functions. For example, when humans play chess game, they engage in reasoning, strategic thinking, planning and

decision making-all cognitive processes that are fundamental to human intelligence.

Similarly, when people translate from one language to another, they activate higher-order brain centers for processing symbols, context, language, and meaning. Finally, when people drive automobiles, they engage a variety of brain systems, including those associated with vision, spatial recognition, situational awareness, movement, and judgment.[v]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Analyzing artificial intelligence from a historical perspective is highly significant.

1950: In 1950, Alan Turing published his paper on building thinking machines.

1956: In 1956, John McCarthy defines artificial intelligence.

1956 to 1974: This period saw a surge of optimism and rapid advancements. Programs like "Logic Theorist" by Newell and Simon demonstrated problem-solving abilities, while Joseph Weizenbuam's "ELIZA" mimicked conversation, sparking interest in natural language processing. Game playing AI flourished with programs tackling checkers.

From 1980 to 1987: Algorithms that emulated the thought processes of human specialists were used to develop sophisticated systems. Expert systems began to appear about this time, much like decision-making instruments. These instruments picked up the "rules" of a specific field of knowledge, like those that a physician would utilize in order to diagnose patients.

From 1993 to 2009, The period from 1993 to 2009 for AI can be characterized as a time of slow but steady progress, it is known as "Second AI Winter". Early 2000s witnessed advancements in NLP with systems achieving human-level performance on specific tasks like document classification.

2010 to Present: The period from 2010 to the present (2024) has been a transformative era for Artificial Intelligence (AI), often referred to as the era of "Deep Learning." Deep learning has revolutionized various fields, and AI is transforming many aspects of our lives. Work in computer science hitherto focused to the most part on the mechanistic aspects of how explanations are generated (Guidotti et al., 2018). This includes not only approaches in machine learning and recommender systems, but also in knowledge-based systems.[vi]

Although there have been several approaches to reasoning with legal cases, including the use of prototypes and deformations and semantic networks.[vii]

AI IN LAW: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

After offering a broad introduction to AI, it's essential to examine how it is applied within the legal field. At its core, "AI and law" refers to the use of computational and mathematical tools to enhance the understanding, management, and predictability of legal processes. In this sense, one could trace the roots of AI in law back to Gottfried Leibniz, a 17th-century polymath who, in addition to co-developing calculus, was also a trained lawyer. Leibniz was among the earliest thinkers to recognize the potential of mathematical models to refine legal practices.

The development of AI in law began to gain momentum in the mid-20th century, mirroring the broader growth of AI research. Early legal AI efforts, much like the broader AI field, focused heavily on knowledge representation and the creation of rule-based legal systems. This early work primarily unfolded in university research environments, particularly in Europe.

From the 1970s to the 1990s, numerous AI and law projects aimed to build formal models for legal reasoning that computers could process, as well as to create frameworks for structuring legal rules and legislation computationally. Since 1987, the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law (ICAIL) has served as a key platform for showcasing these advancements, consistently emphasizing the role of AI in transforming legal practices and systems.

ADVANTAGES OF AI IN LAW

With a number of benefits that can help both clients and legal practitioners, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is quickly enhancing the legal industry. Here's a summary of some significant advantages that AI is bringing about:

Improved Due Diligence and Legal Research:

AI-driven legal research tools are capable of quickly processing vast amounts of case law and legal documentation, drastically cutting down the time and effort lawyers would typically spend on such tasks. When contrasted with conventional methods, these advanced tools offer a much more efficient way to locate relevant information, streamlining the research process and enabling lawyers to focus on more complex aspects of their work, these technologies are far more efficient in locating relevant precedents,

identifying potential legal concerns, and suggesting legal tactics. This frees up attorneys to concentrate on more advanced duties like analysis and client interaction.

- **Streamlined Legal Document Review and Drafting**: AI can automate repetitive tasks like contract review, identifying boilerplate language and flagging potential inconsistencies. This approach not only speeds up the process but also reduces the likelihood of mistakes that might occur during manual work. Moreover, AI-driven document drafting tools are capable of automatically generating standard legal documents, ensuring consistency and accuracy while saving valuable time for legal professionals based on user input, freeing lawyers to focus on complex clauses and client-specific needs.

- **Better Legal Case Prediction and Decision-Making**: Machine learning algorithms are able to recognize trends in past legal data and forecast possible case outcomes. When advising clients on settlement choices and developing litigation strategy, attorneys can find great use in this material. Lawyers are better equipped to make decisions and give clients a more comprehensive grasp of their legal situation when they are aware of the statistical chance of success.

- **Enhanced Public Access to Legal Services**: Artificial intelligence (AI)-driven chatbots and legal document automation solutions hold promise for augmenting public access to legal services. These resources can direct people through straightforward legal procedures, respond to often asked inquiries, and offer basic legal information. For people who cannot afford traditional legal representation, this is especially advantageous.

DOCUMENT GENERATION TOOL

AI-powered document automation tools can simplify and accelerate the generation of legal documents, including contracts, wills, and pleadings, ensuring efficiency and consistency in the process. These tools allow lawyers to customize templates with the appropriate details, reducing the time spent drafting documents and minimizing errors.

- Example: Tools like HotDocs and Lawyaw help automate routine legal document creation, saving hours of manual work and reducing costs for clients.

E-DISCOVERY AND DATA ANALYSIS

AI can assist with e-discovery, The procedure of gathering and examining digital documents for use in legal proceedings By using machine learning algorithms, AI can sift through thousands, or even millions, of emails, documents, and files to identify relevant evidence, speeding up the discovery phase and reducing costs.

- Example: Relativity and Everlaw are e-discovery platforms that use AI to help lawyers search through large data sets, flagging documents with pertinent information more efficiently.

Cost Savings and Efficiency Gains: Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to significantly reduce the time and resources required to handle legal cases by automating routine tasks and improving the efficiency of research efforts. Clients and legal companies alike will save money as a result. AI can also assist legal teams in managing their workloads more effectively, which will increase their capacity to handle more cases and boost productivity all around.

The majority of the resources in this field are presented in text forms, such as judgment documents, contracts, and legal opinions. Therefore, most Legal AI tasks are based on Natural Language Processing (NLP) technologies.[viii]

WILL AI REPLACE LAWYERS?

A headline from JPMorgan has raised alarms in the legal industry, Claming: "What once drained 360,000 hours of legal work, JP Morgan's software now crushes in seconds." By JPMorgan, its system of contract Intelligence —known as COIN—can review legal records in the mere seconds, with fewer errors, and no need for breaks. In a notable competition between lawyers from firms like Goldman Sachs and AI-powered algorithms, it was discovered that the AI performed better than the attorneys. During the contest, participants were tasked with reviewing complex loan agreements. The AI system quickly processed and analyzed large datasets, completing the task in "In the time it takes to blink, JP Morgan's software does what once kept lawyers busy for days."

While AI's application in the legal industry promises significant advantages, it also raises concerns, especially regarding its impact on jobs. One of the key fears is the potential for job displacement among attorneys and other legal experts. But AI can improve legal works by automating routine tasks, it may reduce the need for human lawyers is shrinking—especially when it comes to tasks that smart tech can now handle effortlessly automated.

The idea that Artificial Intelligence (AI) might replace lawyers has been a topic of growing debate in the legal industry. AI's rapid advancements in automation, data analysis, and decision-making are undoubtedly transforming the legal landscape, but will it ultimately replace human lawyers? The answer isn't as simple as a yes or no — there are multiple factors to consider. Let's explore the possibility and limitations of Artificial Intelligence in law domain to understand if it can truly replace lawyers, or if it will evolve into a powerful tool that enhances practice of law.

EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF AI IN LAW PROFESSION

Artificial Intelligence is already revolutionizing several aspects of legal practice. A growing number of legal teams, both in firms and corporate offices or alternatively are adopting AI-driven tools to increase efficiency of legal work. Some areas where AI is making significant strides include:

1. **Automating Repetitive Tasks**: Legal professionals often spend considerable time on mundane tasks like reviewing documents, sorting through case files, or performing basic legal research. AI can streamline these processes by quickly scanning large volumes of data and identifying relevant information. Tools like document review software and legal research assistants powered by AI allow lawyers to save hours, allowing them to focus on more complex matters.

2. **Predicting Case Outcomes**: AI can analyze patterns from previous cases and provide predictions about the likely outcome of ongoing cases. By leveraging vast datasets of historical case information, AI can offer insights into the most probable legal strategies, settlement options, or risks involved. This predictive capability empowers lawyers and their clients to navigate decisions with sharper insight and greater confidence.

3. **Smart Contract Creation & Analysis**: AI-driven platforms can instantly generate and assess contracts, streamlining the entire process from draft to review standard contracts and highlight potential issues in contract language, such as vague terms or conflicting clauses. These tools can also identify legal risks and suggest improvements, saving lawyers time and reducing human error in document preparation.

4. **Client Interaction and Chatbots**: AI-powered chatbots are already being used for basic client intake and answering frequently asked legal questions. These AI-driven systems can handle initial consultations, gather relevant

information, and provide clients with general advice, helping firms manage their workload more efficiently.

WHY AI WON'T REPLACE LAWYERS COMPLETELY?

Despite its impressive capabilities, despite its power, AI still falls short of replicating the nuance and judgment only humans can provide lawyers. Here are several reasons why:

1. The Need for Human Judgment:

Legal work is often about more than just facts and data — it involves judgment, which takes into account not only the law but also the human aspects of a case. Whether negotiating a settlement or advocating in court, lawyers bring creativity, intuition, and emotional intelligence into their decision-making processes. AI can analyze historical numbers and forecast trends, but it lacks the subtle human touch needed to grasp complex nuance decision-making that requires an understanding of human emotions, cultural context, and ethical considerations.

2. Ethics and Professional Responsibility:

Lawyers are bound by strict codes of professional ethics. They are responsible for making ethical decisions, ensuring client confidentiality, and representing their clients' best interests. While Artificial Intelligence can assist with routine tasks, it lacks the ability to navigate complex ethical dilemmas law practice. For example, decisions about how to balance a client's interests with broader social implications, or how to address potential conflicts of interest, require human discretion and moral judgment.

3. Complex Negotiation and Litigation Skills:

Courtroom representation and negotiation often require skills that go beyond legal knowledge. Lawyers must be able to think on their feet, respond to unexpected developments, and engage in persuasive arguments in front of a judge or jury. These skills demand adaptability, persuasiveness, and the ability to read and react to human emotions. AI, on the other hand, lacks these human qualities and cannot fully participate in the highly dynamic process of litigation.

4. Client Relationships and Advocacy:

One of the most important roles of a lawyer is client advocacy. Lawyers build deep, trust-based relationships with their clients, understanding their unique needs, and advocating for

them with empathy. AI may be able to handle basic interactions or answer simple questions, but it cannot replace the personal connection and understanding that lawyers offer. The ability to provide personalized advice based on the client's situation, fears, and goals is something uniquely human.

AI: A TOOL FOR TRANSFORMATION, NOT REPLACEMENT

AI isn't here to replace lawyers—it's here to reshape the role they play. By taking over repetitive tasks and delivering deep data insights, AI frees legal professionals to concentrate on the strategic thinking, judgment, and client relationships that truly define their value. This evolution will empower lawyers to:"

- **Provide more personalized services**: With AI handling repetitive administrative tasks, lawyers will have more time to engage with clients, strategize, and craft tailored solutions.

- **Improve efficiency and reduce costs**: The automation of mundane tasks can lead to significant time savings, allowing lawyers to operate more efficiently and pass on cost savings to clients.

- **Enhance decision-making**: AI's predictive capabilities can provide lawyers with additional insights that help them refine strategies and make better-informed decisions.

The fusion of AI into legal practice can ultimately increase approach to justice by reducing costs and enhancing the efficiency of legal services. By automating basic legal services, AI can make it possible for more people to access legal help, even in lower-income settings.

CONCLUSION: AI AND LAWYERS — A COLLABORATIVE FUTURE

While AI is undoubtedly transforming the way legal work is done, it is not expected to supersede human legal profession altogether. The human skills required for judgment, advocacy, and ethical decision-making remain indispensable. Rather than pushing lawyers aside, AI will serve as a force multiplier—enhancing their skills, streamlining their workflows, and helping them deliver sharper, faster results.

The future of law is likely to be a partnership between AI and legal professionals. While AI takes on the mundane and time-consuming tasks, lawyers will concentrate on the strategic, creative, and human-centered aspects that technology can't

replace. This partnership will help the legal profession evolve into a more efficient, accessible, and client-centered practice.

CHALLENGES AND BOUNDARIES OF AI IN LEGAL APPLICATIONS

While AI offers promising advancements in the legal field, its application is not without limitations, which extend beyond law to other sectors as well. A significant concern surrounding AI's role in law is the potential for job displacement among legal professionals and other lawyers. Although Artificial Intelligence can streamline legal assistance, it may also reduce the request for human law professionals, especially for activity that are easily automated.

In addition, certain drawbacks limit the widespread use of Artificial Intelligence in different sectors. One notable issue is the risk of bias within AI algorithms. For AI systems to function effectively, they must be trained on accurate and impartial data. If the data fed into the system is flawed, biased, or incomplete, the AI will likely replicate these biases, resulting in skewed or unjust outcomes.

Artificial intelligence (A.I.) systems lack empathy and emotional intelligence, which are critical skills for the legal profession. When a client is going through a divorce, for instance, a human lawyer may sympathize with them and offer the support they need, whereas an artificial intelligence system can simply offer a legal analysis of the situation.

One critical issue surrounding AI is privacy and security. AI systems frequently depend on large volumes of sensitive and personal data, which makes them exposed to the risk of cyber-attacks or abuse. Legal professionals and law firms must implement strong security protocols to safeguard this information effectively.

Another significant concern is the potential for data and AI bias. AI bias arises from the inherent flaws or prejudices in the data used to train these systems. Since AI is only as reliable as the data it learns from, any biases or gaps in the data will likely be reflected in the system's outcomes. This is especially true for machine learning algorithms that rely on extensive datasets to "learn" and make predictions.

Additionally, G.A. Gadzhiev, a justice on Russia's Constitutional Court, argues that the realm of judicial decision-making is fundamentally human and cannot be entrusted to machines. He believes that robots lack the moral reasoning, empathy, and

nuanced understanding required to fairly resolve complex legal disputes—qualities that are essential to the judiciary and inherently beyond the reach of artificial intelligence.

Such an opinion is quite reasonable because judges, in addition to the legal norms themselves, must be guided in the decision-making process by morality and ethical standards, and take into account a number of other indicators that, at least at this stage of technology development, it is not yet possible to upload to the database of artificial intelligence, the algorithms on which it builds its decisions.[ix]

RESEARCH QUESTION

- Do you think AI can make unbiased decisions compared to human judges in legal contexts?

- What is your perspective on AI's potential to make legal processes more efficient?

- How familiar are you with the current application of AI in the legal field?

- What area of the legal system do you believe will benefit the most from AI implementation?

- To what extent do you trust AI to handle sensitive legal data and client confidentiality?

- How do you think the integration of AI in legal systems will impact legal professionals?

RESULTS & METHODOLOGY

To investigate the research questions pertaining to the impact of AI in legal system. The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the Judicial profession usually entails a number of crucial procedures, methods, and activities meant to improve, automate, or change different facets of the legal industry. These approaches cover everything from gathering and pre-processing data to using AI models to make decisions and enhance legal services.

The questions in the survey shall understand and to find out if respondents think AI can make impartial legal decisions. It looks at how people perceive the fairness of AI versus human judges, particularly how bias in the data that AI systems are educated on may affect their judgments differently than how human judges make decisions that are impacted by systemic biases, emotions, or personal experiences and how artificial intelligence (AI) might increase productivity in legal jobs like legal research, case

management, and document review. It might reveal opinions regarding automation and if artificial intelligence (AI) could save legal operations money and time.

This study will employ a stratified random sampling method to select participants from different cities and towns across India. The stratification process will categorize the cities and towns according to their population size. Within each category, a random selection of households will be chosen to participate in the survey. The sample size will be calculated through power analysis to ensure that the results are statistically significant and reliable. From a methodological standpoint, it's important to recognize that the term "artificial intelligence" itself remains highly contested. There is still no universally accepted definition, as interpretations of what constitutes AI vary widely across disciplines and contexts. This ambiguity complicates any serious discussion about its capabilities, limitations, and potential role in fields like law and governance. As Professor Jean-Gabriel Ganascia points out, "… the popularity of the term "artificial intelligence" is largely due to its misinterpretation—in particular, when it refers to some artificial entity endowed with intelligence that can allegedly compete with humans.[x]
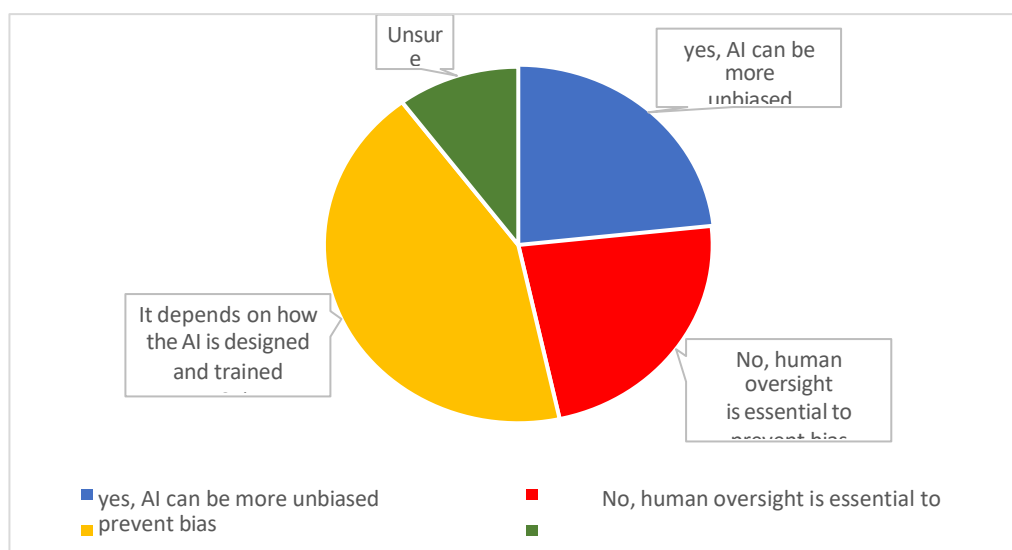
i. *Survey Methodology*

The survey was designed with a set of questions, and we collected a total of 170 responses from participants.

S. No.	Questions	Options
Table No. 1		
1.	*Do you think AI can make unbiased decisions compared to human judges in legal contexts?*	*a) yes, AI can be more unbiased* *b) No, human oversight is essential to prevent bias* *c) It depends on how the AI is designed and trained* *d) Unsure*
2.	*What is your perspective on AI's potential to make legal processes more efficient?*	*a) Extremely positive* *b) Somewhat positive* *c) Neutral* *d) Somewhat Negative* *e) Extremely Negative*
3.	*How familiar are you with the current application of AI in the legal field?*	*a) Very familiar* *b) Somewhat familiar* *c) Heard about it but not very informed* *d) Not familiar at all*

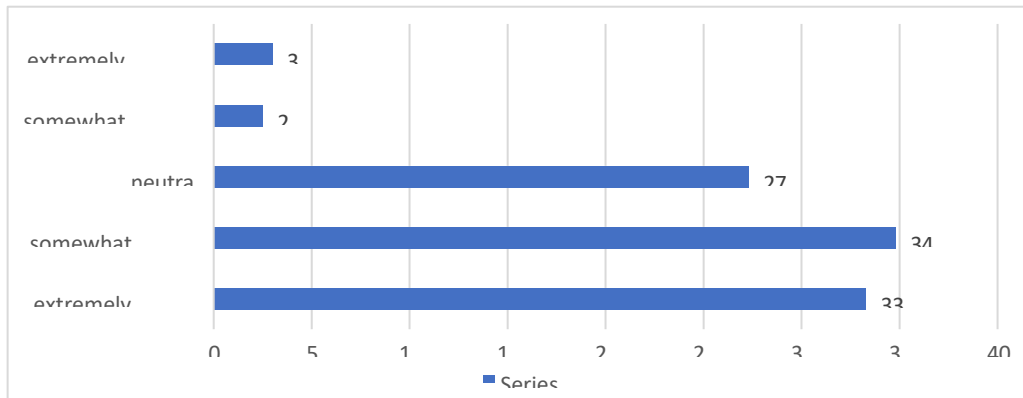| 4.	*What area of legal system do you believe will benefit the most from AI implementation?*	*a) Case Management and Documentation* *b) Predictive legal analytics for case outcomes* *c) Online dispute resolution* *d) Legal research assistance*
5.	*To what extent do you trust AI to handle sensitive legal data and client confidentiality?*	*a) Completely trust it* *b) Trust it with proper oversight* *c) Neutral* *d) Do not trust it* *e) Strongly oppose the idea*
6.	*How do you think the integration of AI in legal systems will impact legal professionals?*	*a) It will create more job opportunities through new AI-related roles* *b) It will enhance productivity but may reduce some job roles* *c) It will lead to a significant reduction in tradition legal jobs* *d) Not sure*

Table No. 1 – Survey Questions

- **Question-1. Do you think AI can make unbiased decisions compared to human judges in legal contexts. A total of 172 responses were collected for this question. The distribution and breakdown of these responses are visually represented in Fig. 1.**

It is shown in the figure that most of the respondents think that AI can make unbiased decision compared to human. with 43% of people think it depends on how the AI is designed and trained. Additionally, (24 %) of people think that AI can be more biased. (23%) of people think that human oversight is essential to precent bias. (10%) of people are not sure about this. These findings
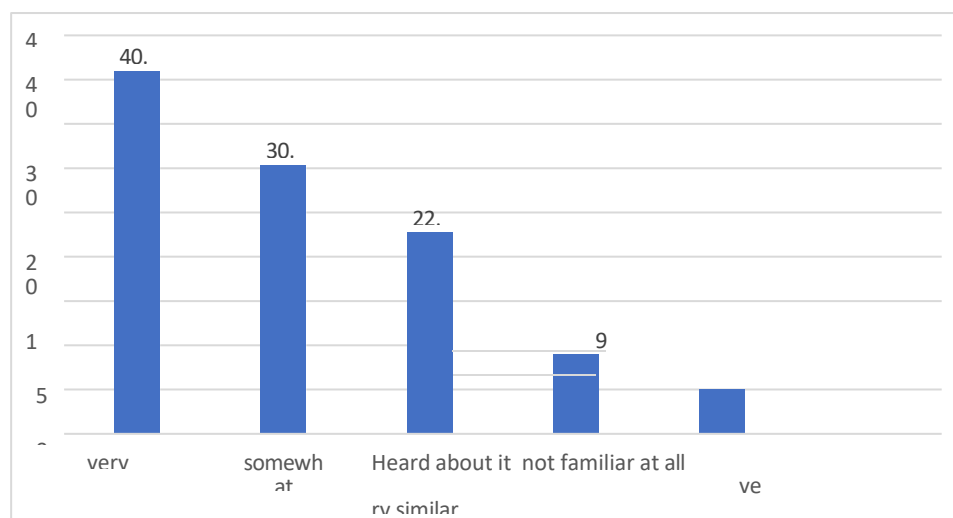
indicate that the majority of our respondents think the unbiased decisions are depends on how AI is designed and trained.

- **Question-2 What is your perspective on AI's potential to make legal processes more efficient? A total of 172 responses were gathered for this question, and the recorded answers are presented in Fig. 2.**
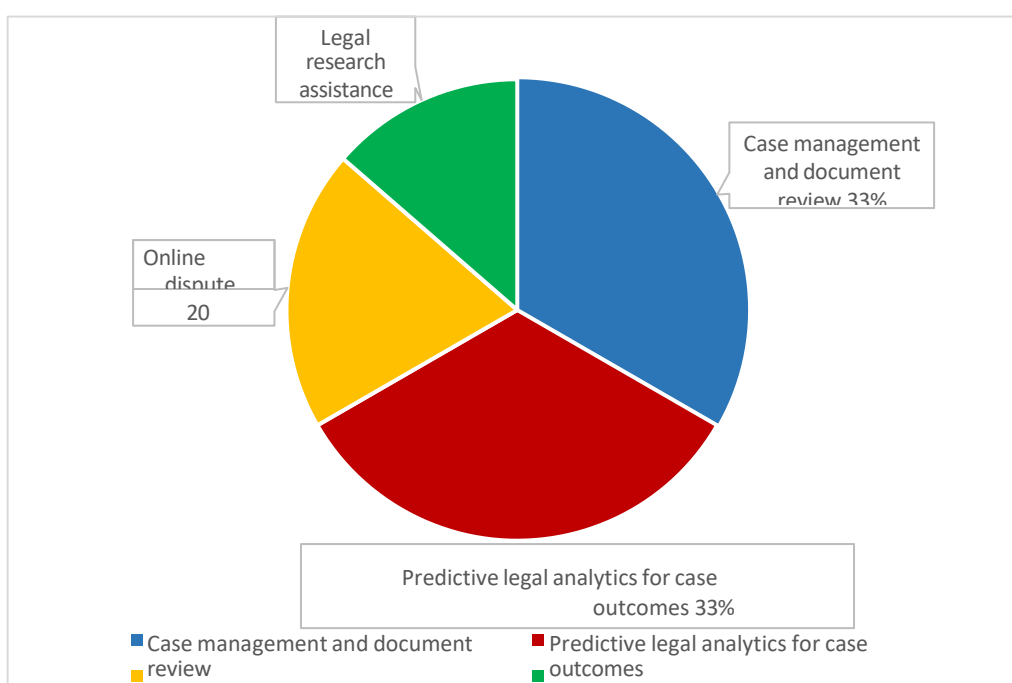

The figure shows that a significant portion of respondents. This response was selected (34.8%) of people think AI can make legal processes more efficient they and they think this is somewhat positive. Moreover, (33.8%) of people think this is extremely positive. Additionally, (27%) of people felt that is neutral, while only (5%) believed that it effect extremely negative and also 4% of people think this is somewhat negative. The findings suggest that a considerable proportion of respondents recognize the positive potential of Artificial Intelligence in enhancing the operational efficiency in legal services.

- **Question-3 How familiar are you with the current application of AI in the legal field? A total of 172 responses were gathered for this question, and the recorded answers are presented in Fig. 3.**
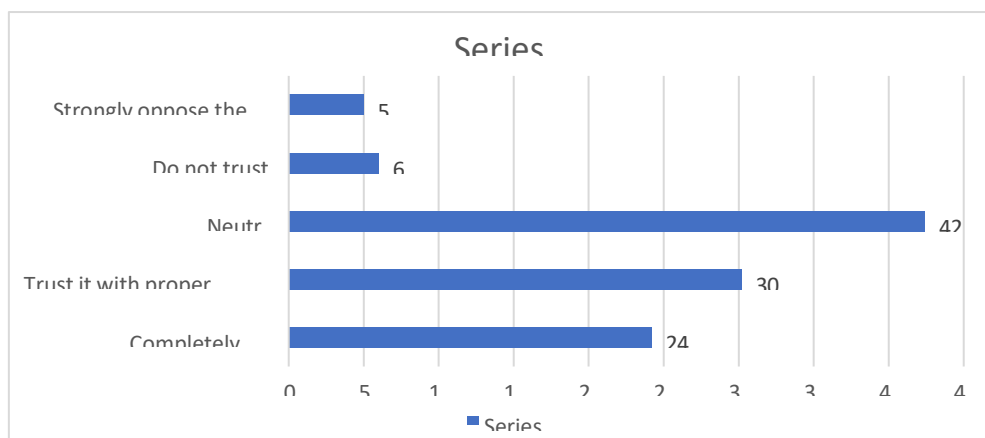
The figure shows that a significant proportion of respondents are highly familiar with the Ongoing Applications of Artificial Intelligence within the Legal Industry. Specifically, 40.9% of participants indicated they have a strong understanding of how AI is currently applied within the legal sector. Additionally, (30.3%) of people are somewhat familiar with new application of AI. Furthermore, (22.7%) of people are Heard about it but not very informed. Conversely, a smaller group of (9%) of people are not familiar with this and also 5% of people are very similar with this application. These findings suggest that most of the people are very familiar with current application of AI in legal field.

- **Question-4 What area of the legal system do you believe will benefit the most from AI implementation? A total of 172 responses were gathered for this question, and the recorded answers are presented in Fig. 4.**
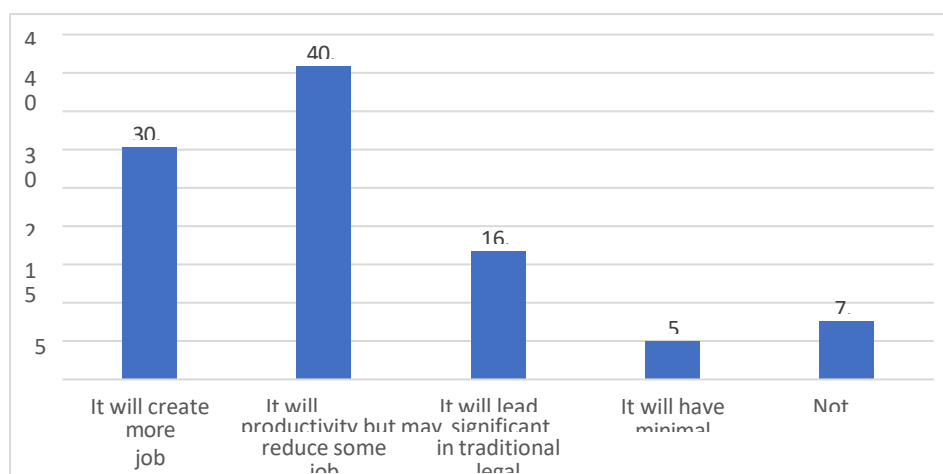

The figure indicates that the majority of the respondents believe that case management and documentation will benefit the most from AI implementation. (33%) of people indicated that it is extremely important. Additionally, also (33%) of respondents think predictive legal analytics for case outcomes are most beneficial in AI implementation. Meanwhile, (20%) find it slightly important in online dispute resolution, and only (14%) of respondents think Legal research assistance is the most beneficial area. These responses highlight the significance of having Case management and document review options for a majority of the participants.

- **Question-5 To what extent do you trust AI to handle sensitive legal data and client confidentiality? A total of 172 responses were gathered for this question, and the recorded answers are presented in Fig. 5.**

The figure demonstrates that many respondents think neutral to trust AI to handle sensitive legal data and client confidentially. Specifically, (42.4%) of respondents strongly agree, and (30.3%) agree with this to trust AI with proper oversight. Additionally, (19.7%) of people expressed a neutral stance, while (6%) of people do not trust and only 5% are disagree. These responses indicate a dominant view that most of the people think neutral to trust AI to handle legal data and client confidentially.

- **Question-6 How do you think the integration of AI in legal systems will impact legal professionals? A total of 172 responses were gathered for this question, and the recorded answers are presented in Fig. 6.**

The figure indicates that a substantial number of respondents have experienced some level of improvement. Most of the respondents think AI in legal system will impact legal professions

they think It will enhance productivity but may reduce some job roles. Specifically, (40.9%) of people think that AI will enhance productivity but reduce job roles. (30.3%) of people think AI will create more job opportunities through new AI-related roles. Moreover, 69 respondents (16.7%) of people mentioned that AI will lead to a significant reduction in traditional legal jobs. While less than (5%) of people think It will have minimal on employment and (7.6%) deemed the question irrelevant. These results suggest that a significant number of respondents have noticed that AI will enhance productivity but may reduce some job roles.

i.   Results & Analysis

The survey set out to examine the growing impact of Artificial Intelligence on the legal system, aiming to capture perceptions, concerns, and expectations from those engaged with or observing the field. With input from 172 participants, a diverse cross-section of opinions was gathered—ranging from legal professionals and academics to students and tech enthusiasts.

The responses revealed a range of insights into how AI is perceived in terms of its potential to transform legal procedures, assist in decision-making, and improve efficiency within judicial systems. However, the feedback also underscored significant skepticism about the ethical, moral, and practical implications of delegating legal judgment to machines.

Participants highlighted both the opportunities—such as enhanced legal research, predictive analytics, and administrative automation—and the challenges, including biases in algorithms, lack of transparency, and the absence of human empathy in AI-driven processes. These varied perspectives serve as a foundation for a deeper conversation about the appropriate boundaries and responsibilities of AI within the legal sphere.

a. AI's Potential to Make legal processes more Efficient:

The majority of respondents (36.8%) reported it is somewhat positive. (32.2%) reported extremely positive and (26.5%) reported it will be Neutral were the most common patterns observed. This indicates most of the people think AI can make legal process more efficient.

b. AI can make unbiased decision compared to human judges:

The responses indicated that AI can make unbiased decision it

depends on how the AI is designed and trained. The majority of respondents (42.6%) of people believed.

c. AI's Potential to Make legal processes more Efficient:

The majority of respondents (36.8%) reported it is somewhat positive. (32.2%) reported extremely positive and (26.5%) reported it will be Neutral were the most common patterns observed. This indicates most of the people think AI can make legal process more efficient.

d. AI can make unbiased decision compared to human judges:

The responses indicated that AI can make unbiased decision it depends on how the AI is designed and trained. The majority of respondents (42.6%) of people believed that biasness depends on how the AI is created and trained. (23.5%) of people think AI can be   more unbiased and (24%) thinks Human oversight is essential to prevent bias.

e. AI in legal systems will impact legal professionals:

It has garnered notable interest among the respondents, with 41.2% of people expressing. About AI will enhance productivity but may reduce some job opportunity. (29.4%) reported, it will create more job opportunities through new AI related roles. while 16.2% of people think it will lead to a significant reduction in traditional legal jobs. Furthermore, only 8.8% of the respondents expressed no interest in participating in this. This indicates a growing perception of Artificial Intelligence function within the Legal System.

f. Benefit the most from AI implementation:

The survey revealed that the majority of respondents (35.3%) consider AI implementation will be more beneficial for Case management and document review. 32.4% of people think AI implementation will help in predictive legal analytics for case outcomes while, only 19.1% of people responded on Online dispute resolution. This highlights the significance of AI implementation on legal system.

The survey results shed light on the rising role of AI within the legal landscape. Many participants pointed to AI's potential to enhance both the speed and precision of legal work, with a large number expressing optimism about its ability to simplify routine tasks and drive better results across the board."

Beyond the realm of law, the survey also explored broader societal

concerns, such as engagement with green spaces. The majority of participants reported substantial interaction with these areas, linking their experiences with notable improvements in their overall well-being and living conditions. The positive effects of green spaces were viewed as essential for mental and physical health, emphasizing the importance of accessible outdoor environments in urban settings.

Furthermore, there was a strong interest in urban agriculture initiatives, with many respondents acknowledging the value of locally grown produce in improving food security and community resilience. The survey responses also underscored a growing awareness of the need for access to fresh, nutritious food, as many participants expressed concern about food insecurity and its implications for public health. This highlights the importance of addressing stable food system on both a regional and international level, ensuring that everyone has access to high-quality, affordable food sources.

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