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The Rise of Artificial Intelligence: A Boon or A Bane Under Legal Regime

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ABSTRACT:
The research paper aims to study The Rise of Artificial Intelligence: A Boon or a Bane under Legal Regime. It will examine how the Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the real world refers in various domains and across various fields to boost innovation with transformative technology. The jurisprudential aspect highlights the philosophy of law concerning Artificial Intelligence along with its fundamental principles and moral values. It will analyse AI as a catalyst for progressing in today's current era which symbolises the capacity of human intellect with AI through development in the modern day. AI as a positive footprint in the society understands the interaction of humans and AI. It will also examine the AI as a loss of human touch and its values where there is a gap between emotional connection between AI and human. The growing privacy challenges with regard to breach of personal data is a threat to human world. It will analyse the ethical and legal concerns of AI systems with lack of privacy and data protection. The growing dependence of AI poses challenges in security concerns. It will understand the AI in legal profession while providing legal services. It contrasts AI with major countries like The United States, The United Kingdom and The European Union as a comparative analysis. It will examine that how AI is truly a boon or a bane.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, jurisprudential aspect, emotional connection, data protection, comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION:

One of the most notable changes in current legal practice and jurisprudential thinking is the introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the legal field. Previously defined by human interpretation, discretion, and the subtle balancing of rights, law is now interacting with technology that can analyse data at an amazing speed and scale. AI is now having an impact on how legal experts research, analyse, advocate, and even adjudicate, in addition to its use in business automation and technological innovation. This change represents a larger shift in how communities see fairness, accountability, and access to justice in the digital age, not just technological progress.

The legal workflows have been radically changed by AI-powered technologies, such as intelligent research platforms, automated contract review, and predictive analytics. They improve accuracy and minimize human mistakes by allowing attorneys to quickly search through massive databases of regulations, case law, and judicial rulings. Courts are also testing the use of algorithms to help with activities like case scheduling, risk assessment, and initial decision-making. These technologies promise improved efficiency, less backlog, and more consistency in legal results. Nonetheless, their growing

presence raises important concerns regarding transparency, prejudice, and the preservation of the human element in the administration of justice. By enabling quicker examination of intricate legal documents and remarkably accurate case outcome prediction, artificial intelligence is revolutionising the legal landscape. By automating repetitive tasks, it enables lawyers to concentrate on strategic thinking. AI's integration with law transforms the administration of justice by making it more effective and data-driven. Beyond efficiency, AI can identify inconsistencies and patterns in case law that people would overlook. Its changing function has the potential to revolutionise legal research, activism, and justice access in ways never seen before.

The very basis of legal reasoning is theoretically questioned by AI. Jurisprudence has always stressed interpretive reasoning, which includes context, ethics, and societal values. AI, on the other hand, functions by patterns and probabilities, leading to discussions about whether algorithmic logic can ever replicate human reasoning. The necessity for stringent regulation is also emphasized by ethical issues related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, and responsibility.

Maintaining the fine line between innovation and constitutional safeguards becomes crucial as the legal system moves toward an AI-augmented environment.

Statement of Problem-

AI's quick ascent in the legal system raises questions about accountability, bias, and the deterioration of human judgement while also promising efficiency and creativity. Examining whether AI is beneficial or detrimental to justice and the rule of law is vital.

Objectives-

a. To analyse the Artificial Intelligence in the world.
b. To examine the jurisprudential aspect of Artificial Intelligence.
c. To understand the comparative analysis of Artificial Intelligence with other major countries worldwide.
d. To analyse the Artificial Intelligence as a boon or a bane.

Research Questions-

A. Whether the adoption of the Artificial Intelligence enhances efficiency and consistency while assisting the issues?
B. Whether the Artificial Intelligence tools can improve the access to the legal services?

Hypothesis-

Although biassed algorithms run the risk of weakening impartiality in legal outcomes, artificial intelligence can increase efficiency without sacrificing justice provided it is properly constructed and regulated. If ethical protections and fair application are guaranteed, AI has the ability to improve marginalised people' access to legal services and lower obstacles.

Research Methodology-

This research adopts a doctrinal legal research methodology (library-based research) which is an approach to legal research that involves the analysis and interpretation of existing legal sources which primarily involves the analysis of statutory provisions, constitutional mandates, judicial decisions, and scholarly literature. The primary sources include the constitutional provisions, statutes, acts, and judicial pronouncements. The secondary sources include the Journal Articles, Academic Publications, Legal Commentaries, News Articles on Artificial Intelligence.

LITERATURE REVIEW:-

According to recent studies, AI is becoming more and more influential in law, with both benefits and regulatory challenges being highlighted. While Bhowal (2023) concentrates on how AI may improve legal research, document analysis, and predictive analytics, Pokhariyal, Kashyap, and Prasad (2023) address the policy consequences and the necessity of ethical frameworks. In their analysis of AI's assistance in legal proceedings, Ryder and Naren (2022) raise issues with culpability and transparency.
When taken as a whole, these pieces show how AI is changing the legal profession and necessitating a careful balancing act between creativity and responsibility.

AI IN REAL WORLD:-

In today's era, Artificial Intelligence is a need for every human being. It may contain its advantages as well as its disadvantages. Today's generation is driven by the use of Artificial Intelligence. AI has become a part of one's everyday life and lives in the background silently. It represents the figure which guides us to take appropriate decisions to carry our life forward from daily household chores to huge business decisions. There are various Virtual Assistants like Apple Siri, Amazon's Alexa, Samsung's Bixby, Google Assistant and many more which help individuals to perform their task.
These productivity tools embark a potential-resources for human beings globally. These tools become an integral part of life by providing the ease of convenience.
The Virtual Assistants perform various activities like voice interaction where we can give commands by our own voice to make things accessible, task automation where a person can set reminders, manage schedules, and various daily routine activities. It can be a source of entertainment where we can ask the Virtual Assistant to play music, podcast, news or any audiobooks. They can be used at home to control lights, security systems, thermostats, surveillance system and many more. In various online platforms, there are virtual assistants as a form of chatbot to guide the customers for purchasing any kind of product. It can be used in E- Commerce platform to help in comparing prices, products from customers, and handling orders from customers.
Virtual Assistants may involve positive impact as well as various risks. It depends upon us that how we use to have a positive role rather than negative impact. It provides many benefits like increased productivity by doing the task efficiently, the efficient management of time where task will be performed in a quick pace of time, it provides 24/7 availability by providing continuous service and it offers faster service to individuals in performing their task. It may also contain its drawbacks where AI can limit emotion and creativity of human mind in performing task this can be implied as AI cannot create any new solutions to any existing problem but use the similar data provided by human beings. AI can also suffer lack of accountability and transparency which lead to incorrect information which can be a huge risk. It can also lead to breach of data privacy, hacking, phishing, and various threats to our human world.
Therefore, it can be said that AI can lead to rise as well as fall in the near future world.

AI IN VARIOUS FIELDS:-

AI is used across various fields to boost efficiency, accuracy and innovation for a transformative technology with responsible development.

1. Cyber Security-

AI helps to recognize cyber threats in real time. AI can detect any kind of malware which may harm the

system. Malware includes virus, bugs, spyware, trojans, etc. It can also help to identify any kind of security breach. It can help to detect the fraud in online platforms. It analyses potential threats before they can exploit the data. It examines any kind of suspicious activity by learning normal patterns of behaviour. The use of cyber security by automating threat detection can also be optimised which helps examining vast data sets to identify patterns, and improve the speed and accuracy of security responses. Therefore, AI plays an important role in cyber security.

2. Education-

AI is used in education field in various ways. It can provide customized path of learning students' progress along with its strength and weaknesses. Chatbots can play a role of virtual tutors by providing solution to the problems with explanations. It also provides language learning platform where students can learn various country language and culture. It can help to bridge the gap of learning among students. It can provide specialised educational areas for students of disability. AI- powered tools can turn the sessions from complex explanation to an engaging session. Therefore, AI plays an important role in field of education.

3. Finance-

AI can be used in field of finance in fraud detection, compliance of report, customizing services and risk management. It also provides data analysis and credit scoring. It can analyse the data accuracy and efficiency through the method of credit scoring and lending. It analyses the patterns of fraudulent transactions in real-time. It examines the market trends finding opportunities to human traders. It predicts risk leading to reduced risk provisions. It can understand the market needs and opportunities by complying with data. Thus, AI plays a vital role in field of finance.

4. Autonomous Vehicles-

AI is being used in autonomous vehicles where it enables the vehicle to perceive the environment through censors and uses this data to perform task such as object avoidance, lane departure warning, blind spot reduction and automatic emergency braking. It maintains records to predict potential component failure in the engine before it happens. It personalises driving experience through voice assistance. Thus, AI plays a major role in field of autonomous vehicles.

5. Climate and Environment-

AI is being used in climate and environment work to analyse, monitor and improve climate change and climate models for a sustainable environment. It helps to maintain the environmental data accurately. For example, it monitors satellite data to track deforestation and predict extreme weather conditions. AI also helps in analysing and predicting future scenarios like earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, etc. Artificial Intelligence can help farmers to utilise resources like water and fertilizers by examining data from satellites and censors. Therefore, AI plays an important role in climate and environment.

6. Healthcare-

Artificial Intelligence can be used in healthcare purposes also which involves diagnostics, drug discovery, personalized medicine, and robotic surgery. It helps doctors and surgeons to identify the diseases which may involve in quick curing of those diseases and provides treatment plans and formulation of new drugs or medicines. It examines patient data to get personalized treatment plan and can also automate administrative work and documentation which reduces the workload of healthcare professionals. AI- power tool includes virtual assistance and health apps to monitor patient's health.
Thus, AI plays an important role in healthcare services.

7. E-Commerce-

AI can be used in E-Commerce platforms to improve customer experiences by personalizing products and providing virtual assistance to answer any queries. It detects patterns and anomalies in real-time to prevent fraud and protect customer data. AI optimizes business operations and protects their data. It analyses market trends to predict future demand to help businesses to avoid stockouts and overstocking. Thus, AI plays a vital role in E-Commerce fields.

JURISPRUDENTIAL ASPECT:-

Jurisprudence as the philosophy of law which presents views on Artificial Intelligence function and addresses the accountability and regulations regarding its use. It emphasizes on various schools of jurisprudence with regard to Artificial Intelligence. It impacts the fundamental principles, practices, theories of law in relation to jurisprudence. It analyses ethical and moral values. AI used as a tool within legal system along with its application of legal principles[3].

Jeremy Benthem (1748-1832), an English philosopher, jurist and social reformer in his book "An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation"

[3] Abhinav Arora, Artificial Intelligence: Challenging the Status Quo of Jurisprudence, LiveLaw (Nov. 1, 2025, 11:14 AM),

(1789), introduced the concept of maximising the happiness for the greatest number of people on the principle of utility. In the context of Artificial Intelligence, this should help to assess whether AI systems when created promotes pleasure or pain for the greatest number of people. The focal point is that the right action is the one that maximises happiness or utility for greatest number of people.

Immanuel Kant's (1724-1804) ethics are used to discover whether Artificial Intelligence lacks consciousness and self- awareness. It should promote to protect human dignity by Kantian principles. His philosophy provides a framework for analysing AI by highlighting the importance of reason and morality. AI should be used as a tool but not as a replacement. AI cannot be moral agents as it lacks a will for moral reasoning which are central to Kant's ethics.

The Sociological School of Jurisprudence is a legal theory concerning to society which emphasizes that law meets social needs. Artificial Intelligence can analyse legal and social data to address societal issues while it also raises ethical challenges relating to biasness and https://www.livelaw.in/columns/artificial-intelligence-jurisprudence-175193?utm_source=.

transparency. AI can analyse precedents to predict potential case outcomes to help legal professionals to formulate strategies, but it should be used without any error.

The future of AI in jurisprudence should focus on human-centric principles, ensuring AI remains as a tool to support human principles and not as a replacement.

The Natural Law School legal principles have to be based on morality and justice to ensure it aligns with human rights and dignity. The AI systems must be guided by a higher moral order and their actions must be aligned to rational and ethical standards to prevent unjust fundamental human values. Artificial Intelligence should not be based on unethical or immoral principles. Hugo Grotius (1583-1645) argued that law is based on human reason. This suggests that AI should not replace human moral reasoning. While AI can process data, it may struggle with moral and ethical values that are central to natural law.

Artificial intelligence is both a development and a challenge to conventional legal theory from a jurisprudential standpoint. AI enhances legal thinking by promoting efficiency, uniformity, and data-driven clarity in the interpretation of legislation, dispute resolution, and precedent analysis. It encourages more accuracy, impartiality, and accessibility in jurisprudence.

However, because AI cannot have moral agency in the human sense, it also presents complicated questions about accountability, bias, authorship, and the definition of legal personhood itself. As a result, AI is both a conceptual disruption and a constructive force that calls on legal institutions to develop responsibly in order to uphold justice, human dignity, and the fundamental principles of the law.

AI AS A CATALYST FOR PROGRESS IN CURRENT ERA:-

One of the most amazing innovations of contemporary society is artificial intelligence, which symbolises the astounding capacity of the human intellect to give form to intelligence itself. AI is a symbol of development, creativity, and boundless potential in the modern day. It is evident not only in technology but also in the most profound levels of human potential, creativity, and thought. AI opens up new avenues for knowledge, expression, and discovery, accelerating human progress rather than merely supporting it[4].

The manner in which people investigate history, heritage, and ancient civilizations has also been greatly improved by artificial intelligence. Using sophisticated analysis of fragments, symbols, and artifacts, AI is able to digitally recreate historical environments, restore damaged texts, and reconstruct lost cities. People are now able to see and comprehend the accomplishments, challenges, and cultures of past generations in ways that were previously inconceivable. AI fosters a stronger sense of shared identity and appreciation for human heritage by increasing our connection to the past.

AI helps to improve clarity, organization, and efficiency in the fields of governance and public administration. It has the ability to analyse massive amounts of historical data, legal documents, and policy papers in order to produce insightful information that aids in making well-informed judgments. This empowers leaders to establish fair and reasonable laws that foster social peace and order. AI fosters fairness, consistency, and efficiency in public systems by providing organized analysis and unbiased advice, which in turn strengthens public confidence and institutional stability.

AI is responsible for significant improvements in human capacity in the domains of sports and performance. It aids artists and athletes in perfecting their skills and reaching their full potential by analysing movement, rhythm, and coordination. AI gives insights that enable people to achieve new levels of excellence, from improving technique to improving strategy. The unique fusion of intellect and discipline is fostering outstanding achievements and encouraging future generations to confidently break barriers.

AI makes another remarkable contribution to the realm of creativity and prospective exploration. It makes it possible to create simulations that let humans imagine distant planets, potential communities, and sophisticated cultures. Scientific thinking, artistic investigation, and philosophical contemplation are all sparked by these visions. AI fosters a forward-thinking outlook that prioritizes creativity, inquisitiveness, and long-term advancement by inspiring people to consider possibilities outside of current constraints.

[4] Purvi Pokhariyal, Amit K Kashyap & Arun B Prasad, Artificial Intelligence: Law and Policy Implications, (EBC) (2023).

AI is also promoting collaboration between different industries by bringing ideas, people, and cultures together in novel ways. It allows thinkers from all over the world to collaborate on common problems and ideas. This interconnectedness is giving rise to a global network of innovation and information. Distance, language, and accessibility barriers are slowly disappearing, turning progress into a shared human accomplishment rather than an individual one.

The way in which AI promotes the intellectual and moral growth of humanity may be its most important contribution.

Humans are encouraged to be more considerate, innovative, and accountable by interacting with an advanced kind of intelligence. AI acts as both a mirror of human innovation and a reminder of the capacity for human development. Instead of competing with humans, it elevates them by encouraging a more profound search for knowledge, wisdom, and harmony.

To conclude, Artificial Intelligence is a potent agent of constructive change in modern society. It improves language, fosters creativity, brings history back to life, strengthens government, increases self-understanding, raises performance, and broadens the imagination. By acting as a catalyst for change, AI is illuminating the future of humanity as well as the future of technology. The world is entering a period of greater intelligence, connection, and inspiration due to the interaction between human vision and artificial capacity.

AI AS A POSITIVE FOOTPRINT IN SOCIETY:-

AI is useful for comprehending social interaction and human behaviour.

Researchers can better understand how people and groups relate to each other by identifying patterns in communication, emotion, and reaction. The creation of more compassionate and welcoming environments where people feel heard and represented is aided by this understanding. Interactive AI systems encourage people to gain a deeper understanding of their own ideas, feelings, and viewpoints by providing chances for introspection, expression, and personal development.

Artificial intelligence is making a significant positive impact on society by improving human life in ways that extend far beyond technology. It has quietly shaped progress, improving the quality of daily life while reinforcing the foundations that bind societies together. One of its greatest contributions is that it promotes better communication and cultural comprehension. With the aid of AI- powered language technology, people can break down linguistic barriers, restore endangered dialects, and protect cultural traditions, oral narratives, and other forms of expression that would otherwise vanish over time. This fosters cultural identity and harmony between different populations.

AI also functions as a creative spark, providing artists, writers, musicians, and designers with fresh opportunities. It presents novel designs, patterns, and concepts that encourage people to stretch the limits of their creativity. AI helps athletes attain greater levels of excellence in sports and performance by helping them assess movement and improve technique. These advancements increase skill as well as motivation and confidence.

AI aids in streamlining complicated procedures in public administration and governance, resulting in services that are more efficient, organized, and available. It facilitates open decision-making and improves the ability of officials to comprehend community demands. As a result, there is increased trust between citizens and institutions as well as more effective public services.

[5] Weijie Zhao, Inspired, but Not Mimicking: A Conversation Between Artificial Intelligence and

Additionally, AI promotes individual well- being by assisting people in comprehending their emotions, behaviour patterns, and thought patterns. Interactive systems provide individuals with a secure environment for contemplation, conversation, and development. This results in improved social interactions and greater emotional clarity.

AI: LOSS OF HUMAN TOUCH AND ITS VALUES:-

The AI loss of human touch reflects the risk of losing empathy, emotional connection and human interaction in various aspects of life. It is evident that it lacks the real-world human communication and genuine emotional intelligence[5]. Artificial Intelligence can be efficient but lacks the emotional depth and understanding of a human can provide. AI should not be a source of dependence but used as a tool for efficient management in the real-world. The experience gained by human beings based on genuine connection is lacked by Artificial Intelligence.

AI chatbots can provide quick responses but it struggles with genuine empathy and emotions which is important for handling Human Intelligence, 9 Nat'l Sci. Rev. nwac068 (2022).

customers. It cannot fully grasp non-verbal cues or tone making it inadequate to understand emotional nuances. The dependence on Artificial Intelligence can lead to impersonal interactions that may feel unheard and lost connection. AI is trained on data and patterns but it lacks its true comprehension. This can lead to sound answers but unempathetic decisions.

AI can assist in various task but it cannot replicate the depth of human creativity needed for creative roles. In creative fields, AI can mimic styles but lacks personal experiences that give human-created art which is unique. In education it can identify the gaps of knowledge but cannot provide the encouragement of mentorship and support which is crucial for student development. AI is limited by data so it cannot replicate human decisions.

Empathy and personal connection are fundamental to meaningful experience which is lacked by Artificial Intelligence. People can adapt to unforeseen circumstances based on lived experiences in ways that AI cannot predict the situation.

AI should be used as a tool to augment human capabilities. Automate repetitive task so employees can focus on values like creating problem solving and handling complex emotional situations. There should be human oversight in Artificial Intelligence task to maintain quality and ethical standards. It should prioritize transparency while interacting with AI and be transparent about how their data is being used to build genuine connection.

There should be roles which should be refined instead of eliminating roles. There should be a collaborative relationship where AI and humans work together, leveraging the strength of both. A balanced approach should be involved for designing systems where AI supports human expertise.

THE GROWING PRIVACY CHALLENGES:-

Personal information has grown to be one of the most valuable resources in the globe in the current digital era. We leave behind digital footprints every time we shop online, use social media, browse the web, or even just stroll by a CCTV camera. Our footprints reveal a lot about who we are, including our interests, behaviours, whereabouts, and occasionally even our health or financial situation. The amount of data collected about people has significantly increased as technology has advanced. One of the biggest issues of the twenty-first century, the increasing privacy problem, has been brought about by this quick increase in data collecting.

People are frequently unaware of who is collecting their data, how it is being used, and if it is being protected. The issue is more than simply data gathering.

Businesses collect data to tailor services, governments employ surveillance technologies for security purposes, and internet platforms monitor user behaviour in order to deliver focused advertising.

Although several of these applications may seem innocuous, the underlying worry is when data is used or ends up in the wrong hands without permission. The gravity of this problem is demonstrated by recent instances of data breaches, identity theft, and misuse of personal information.

The growing use of artificial intelligence and automated decision-making is one of the key reasons why it's harder to protect privacy. Although AI systems learn from huge datasets, this data is frequently based on sensitive personal information. AI technologies can recognize people, monitor their movements, and deduce private information about their lives using facial recognition and predictive algorithms. These technologies are susceptible to misuse for surveillance, discrimination, or commercial exploitation in the absence of strict regulations. In a world where machines know more about

[6] Rituraj Mahato, Artificial Intelligence, What Is It?, in Outcomes of Best Practices in Classroom Research (L'Ordine Nuovo Publ'n, India 2022).

people than they know about themselves, there is a risk that people may lose control over their own identity[6].

The proliferation of social media sites presents an additional facet of the privacy issue. Without being aware that this data is constantly analysed, saved, and occasionally disclosed to third parties, individuals frequently share intimate moments online. The majority of the time, even deleted entries are kept in a company's server somewhere. As a result, a generation is being raised with digital profiles that follow them throughout their lives, influencing choices, opportunities, and public opinion. Furthermore, the pressure to maintain connectivity blurs the line between what is private and what is public by pushing individuals to disclose more information than they want.

Data is continuously gathered by smart devices such as smart TVs, wearable health trackers, house assistants, and even networked automobiles. These instruments track daily activities, watch conduct, and occasionally capture audio or video.

Although they are handy, they also offer a large number of potential entry points for cyberattacks and unauthorized access. A single flaw in one device might jeopardize a whole network and put private information in danger. An essential issue at the centre of the privacy dilemma is this: How much privacy are people willing to give up for ease? A lot of services are convenient and comfortable, but they need access to private data. Digital payment methods save financial information, fitness trackers monitor health, and mobile applications track location. The majority of users agree to these conditions without giving them much thought. Because it is almost impossible to recover data once it has been shared, this unconscious surrender of privacy is becoming a significant concern.

A key source of concern is how this data is obtained without explicit consent.

Unknowingly giving apps and platforms access to their contacts, images, microphones, and GPS positions, many users quickly agree "terms and conditions" without reading them. For example, some mobile applications continue to track position even while they are not in use, providing continual logs of movement.

Furthermore, the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has changed the privacy landscape in ways never seen before.

Large datasets are necessary for AI algorithms to operate efficiently. While voice recognition systems may evaluate tone and tension to infer emotions, facial recognition technologies can identify people in public areas in a matter of seconds. Social media companies utilise predictive algorithms to forecast user activity and recommend videos or advertisements based on in-depth psychological profiling. While these qualities make digital services more efficient, they also present the possibility of excessive surveillance.

In conclusion, the increasing privacy issue serves as a reminder that high ethical responsibilities must coexist with technology advancement. As data grows vital to modern life, securing personal information is essential to preserve autonomy and trust. Ultimately, a secure digital future depends on balancing innovation with unflinching respect for individual privacy.

ETHICAL AND LEGAL CONCERNS:-

There are various ethical and legal concerns in the area of Artificial Intelligence which includes lack of transparency and accountability in how AI make decisions. AI can be bias which can influence the decisions which a person takes in day-to-day life. There are various other significant issues which involves security risk, difficulty of assigning liability when AI causes harm and potential displacement. Addressing these concerns requires regulations, fairness in AI system, transparency, and ensuring human oversight.

There are various ethical concerns of Artificial Intelligence. AI systems can amplify existing biases which are present in the data they are trained on which can lead to unfair outcomes. Many AI algorithms are black boxes which makes it difficult to understand how they arrive at decision which makes it challenging to assign responsibility when things go wrong. AI systems often require huge amounts of personal data which raises concerns about how this data is collected, used and protected from breaches. There can be job displacement when automation driven by AI and potentially increasing economic inequality.

There are various legal concerns of Artificial Intelligence. It is often difficult to determine who is legally responsible when an AI system causes harm or makes a mistake. AI deployment must comply the data protection laws ensuring user data is handled appropriately with proper concerns. AI can be used for various malicious purposes such as cyber attacks, deepfakes and many more. AI systems can have various security vulnerabilities that leave individuals and organisations at risk. AI tools can sometimes generate incorrect information which can lead to a legal concern.

There should be clear guidelines and regulations where robust policies should be created and implemented. There should be appropriate and interpretable AI models to prioritize transparency as well as accountability. There should be use of algorithmic audit to identify and mitigate discrimination for fair outcomes. The encouragement of collaboration to policymakers and public to create responsible AI frameworks. The promotion of diverse and inclusive development to help reduce inherent biases in AI systems. Fairness, privacy and data protection of various individuals should be implemented in Artificial Intelligence systems to ensure that there is no ethical and legal concerns.

AI IN PUBLIC HEALTH:-

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly emerging as a transformative tool in public health, offering new avenues for disease surveillance, diagnostics, health-care delivery, and policymaking. AI's analytical

power allows public health systems to detect patterns that would otherwise remain hidden, predict emerging threats with greater accuracy, and support timely interventions. With the ability to process vast datasets—from epidemiological records to environmental indicators—AI strengthens the capacity of governments and health agencies to respond to crises such as pandemics, vector-borne diseases, and non-communicable health burdens.

AI-assisted tools, such as predictive models, chatbots for health counselling, and algorithm-guided triage systems, have enhanced accessibility and reduced pressure on overburdened healthcare infrastructures. Machine learning also supports personalised public health strategies by identifying at-risk populations and enabling targeted prevention programs. In resource- constrained settings, AI has the potential to bridge accessibility gaps, helping reduce inequities in health outcomes.

However, the authors emphasize that AI adoption in public health must be accompanied by serious ethical reflection. Concerns related to privacy, data security, and informed consent are critical, especially since public health systems rely heavily on sensitive personal and demographic data. Poorly designed algorithms may lead to biased decisions, disproportionately affecting vulnerable communities[7]. Transparency and accountability of AI systems are essential to maintain trust, particularly when AI-

[7] I Wayan Gede Suarjana et al., Artificial Intelligence in Public Health: The Potential and Ethical Considerations of Artificial Intelligence in

driven decisions influence health policies, resource allocation, or population-level risk assessments. It can be said that AI stresses strong governance frameworks, ethical guidelines, and multidisciplinary collaboration are vital for responsible AI integration. Policymakers must ensure that AI strengthens public health goals without compromising human rights or democratic values. Ultimately, the promise of AI in public health is immense, but realizing its benefits requires balancing technological innovation with safeguarding ethics, equity, and social justice.

GROWING DEPENDENCE ON AI:-

The Growing Dependence on AI poses such as decline in human critical thinking and problem-solving skills, potential job displacement due to automation, and new vulnerabilities regarding data privacy and security. If there is over reliance, then it can lead to cognitive debt from loss with human judgment, while in the case of social and emotional contexts, it could negatively impact interpersonal relationships and emotional development. These issues require a balanced approach that emphasizes human oversight, develops critical thinking skills, and

Public Health, 45 J. Pub. Health e834 (2023), https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdad116.

ensures ethical and equitable AI standards and its development.

Over-reliance on AI can erode critical thinking and problem-solving skills, as individuals may stop engaging in the mental effort needed for independent thought that leads to decline in cognitive debts and abilities. Another issue is loss of human judgment which involves excessive trust in AI recommendations can lead to a lack of transparency and accountability.

The individuals can blindly accept AI decisions without understanding the underlying processes. Addressing bias in algorithms, protecting data privacy and ensuring that everyone has equal access to AI

tools is to be needed for a large transition.

AI-driven automation can replace human workers, particularly in roles involving repetitive tasks, disrupting employment models and requiring workforce adaptation. Vulnerabilities of data breaches and misuse of personal information may be created if there is increased AI dependence and more data is collected and processed. AI systems can perpetuate and even amplify existing biases present in the data they are trained on, leading to unfair treatment and discrimination. It is crucial to balance AI use with activities that promote critical thinking, problem-solving and creativity, such as project-based learning and peer collaboration[8].

Thus, it presents a doubler edged sword, that offers increased efficiency and convenience while posing risks loke cognitive debts and decline, loss of critical thinking and potential ethical issues like bias and job displacement. To mitigate the downsides, a balanced approach is required, that emphasizes responsible use, fostering human skills like creativity and critical thinking and implementing strong governance frameworks. To conclude, the goal of AI under the growing dependence should be that AI should be used as a tool to augment, not replace, human intelligence and interactions, striking a balance between automation and cognitive engagement and prioritize the development of human skills like creativity, collaboration, and emotional intelligence, which is the most difficult task for the Artificial Intelligence to replicate.

AI IN LEGAL PROFESSION:-

Artificial intelligence has become one of the most revolutionary forces in the legal sector, changing the way lawyers conduct

[8] Rituraj Bhowal, Artificial Intelligence and Law (Central Law Publications) (2023).

research, plan, analyse, and handle their business. Although law has historically been regarded as a discipline based on human interpretation and reasoning, AI has enhanced these abilities by adding speed, accuracy, and analytical depth that were previously unthinkable. Nowadays, attorneys all over the world employ AI as a potent instrument to improve efficiency, correctness, and the capacity to provide excellent legal services rather than as a substitute for human decision-making.

Legal research is one of the most important uses of AI in the legal sector. In the past, attorneys would spend hours poring over case law, regulations, commentary, and precedents. Using AI, research platforms can now search millions of pages in a matter of seconds, pinpointing pertinent instances and emphasizing crucial legal principles. These devices employ natural language processing to understand questions in the same way a human would, but much faster. With this, lawyers are able to concentrate less on technical searches and more on strategic thought, argument development, and client consultation. Additionally, AI lowers the chance of missing important precedents, thereby establishing a more thorough and solid basis for legal reasoning.

Contract drafting and assessment is another crucial area where AI has brought about change. Today's legal procedures handle a wide range of agreements, including leases, commercial contracts, transactional paperwork, NDAs, and compliance documents. AI contract analysis software can identify unusual clauses, propose standard language, highlight potential risks, and verify that documents adhere to regulatory norms.

They are able to identify trends and notify attorneys of inconsistencies by comparing thousands of similar

contracts. This not only saves time but also improves accuracy and lowers the chance of human mistake. AI supports corporate lawyers in managing and analysing large datasets for mergers, acquisitions, and due diligence procedures, which improves the decision- making process and increases its reliability.

In addition, AI has proven to be crucial in forecasting and planning litigation tactics. In order to forecast the likelihood of success in a lawsuit, predictive analytics tools can examine past judgements, judicial conduct, timelines, and case trends. Although these predictions are not foolproof, they offer attorneys helpful strategic guidance when advising clients on whether to pursue a case, settle, or investigate other dispute resolution methods. Some AI systems can even identify the kinds of arguments that judges are more likely to be receptive to by analysing their writing style. As a result, attorneys are better able to customize their submissions.

The labour of classifying digital documents has been significantly reduced by AI in the field of e-discovery. Hundreds or thousands of emails, texts, papers, and files are frequently involved in contemporary lawsuits. These documents can be automatically classified, filtered, and prioritized by AI, which can also identify what is pertinent to the disagreement. It can help attorneys find crucial evidence, highlight irregularities, and identify questionable patterns. This not only lowers expenses but also expedites the judicial procedure, allowing attorneys more time to develop persuasive arguments.

The use of virtual assistants supported by artificial intelligence is another developing application. Attorneys may use these tools to keep track of court dates, manage deadlines, plan meetings, prepare checklists, create summaries, and keep case files up to date. By lessening the administrative burden, virtual assistants allow attorneys to focus more on case strategy and client interaction. Some systems even convert speech into text, which makes it simpler for lawyers to take notes during client meetings or court proceedings.

The impact of AI on regulatory analysis and compliance is also noteworthy.

Regulations are always changing in industries like banking, pharmaceuticals, technology, and energy. AI tools can notify attorneys of their compliance duties, analyse regulatory changes, and keep an eye on legislative developments. This enables law companies to offer clients proactive advice and prevent possible legal dangers. By analysing international rules and determining where new legislation may impose responsibilities or conflicts, AI helps multinational firms navigate cross-border compliance.

AI technologies help mediators and arbitrators with case summaries, risk assessment, and possible settlement recommendations in the field of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Although AI does not make choices, it provides unbiased information that aids parties in reaching well-informed conclusions more quickly. Several platforms even employ

AI-based negotiation models to recommend mutually beneficial solutions throughout disagreements.

The use of AI is becoming more prevalent in client interaction and service delivery.

Intelligent chatbots can explain legal processes, offer case updates, and answer simple customer inquiries. This increases accessibility and enables law firms to support clients around the clock. Such systems provide a pleasant entry point for those who might be wary or intimidated by legal procedures.

It is crucial to emphasize that, despite these advancements, AI enhances the role of attorneys rather than diminishing it. The basis of law is still based on ethics, empathy, negotiation, persuasion, and human judgment. AI is unable to debate cases in court, discuss emotionally charged topics, or comprehend the subtleties of human behaviour. It provides attorneys with better data, quicker research, and more intelligent analysis, enabling them to carry out their responsibilities with increased assurance and skill.

The role of AI in the legal sector will only increase as it develops further. Advanced case-simulation

tools, automated brief- writing aids, and AI-based intellectual property surveillance systems are potential future applications. If there is appropriate regulation, ethical protections, and transparency, AI will continue to empower lawyers while preserving the integrity and human core of the legal profession.

Beyond these known uses, AI is also altering specific areas of legal practice by delivering tools that recognise patterns imperceptible to the human eye. AI, for example, can search international databases for early indications of violation in intellectual property law, assisting solicitors in more quickly protecting ideas and trademarks. AI-driven timelines and evidence-mapping tools facilitate the visualisation and analysis of complex cases in family and property disputes.

Additionally, by assisting pro bono programs and providing automated advice to those who cannot afford legal services, AI promotes wider access to justice.

Consequently, AI expands the scope of legal assistance and enhances inclusivity.

To conclude, the legal industry now benefits greatly from AI. It increases efficiency, improves document accuracy, bolsters legal research, supports litigation tactics, and widens access to justice.

Rather than taking the place of attorneys, AI serves as a collaborative partner, helping them provide better, faster, and more efficient legal services. In a world with ever more complicated legal complexities, AI is a valuable tool for attorneys to use in order to keep up with the changes. The legal profession is gradually being transformed by AI into one that is quicker, more accurate, and more accessible to everyone. If attorneys continue to use these technologies responsibly, AI will continue to be a valuable ally in improving the effectiveness and certainty with which justice is administered.

AI UNDER LEGAL REGIME: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:-

In an effort to integrate AI into national growth, India's experience with artificial intelligence has advanced through a number of planned policy actions and institutional reforms. Following initial investigation inside the Ministry of Defence and DRDO, NITI Aayog rose to prominence as the primary organization responsible for developing India's AI strategy. Its 2017 discussion paper examined the nation's technological preparedness and identified shortcomings, such as inadequate research capabilities, fragmented governance structures, and the necessity for more industry-government cooperation[9].

The ground-breaking 2018 National Strategy for AI report by NITI Aayog found that AI might offer solutions with a significant impact on vital industries including manufacturing, agriculture, healthcare, smart mobility, finance, national security, and education. It emphasized establishing Centres of Excellence, enhancing skill development, and fostering new businesses in order to build a strong innovation ecosystem. The need to invest in research, upskill the workforce, and establish regulatory protections for ethics, privacy, and data use was also emphasized by professionals such as Ian Dutton. This resulted in suggestions for establishing Centres of Research Excellence (CORE) and Centres for Transformational AI (ICTAI).

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA) of 2023, India's first comprehensive data protection law, was the result of increasing worries about privacy. The law specifies regulations for data protection, consent, purpose restriction, and establishes the notion of Major Data Fiduciaries. Even though the law represents a crucial step in the direction of aligning data governance internationally, criticisms point out that the Data Protection Board has little independence and that the government has a lot of leeway.

The DPDPA mandates that companies categorize and handle data responsibly, laying the groundwork for a more

[9] Rodney D. Ryder & Nikhil Naren, Artificial Intelligence and Law, (Law & Justice Publishing Co.) (2022).

accountable AI environment even in the face of these difficulties. Balancing innovation with robust privacy protections and transparent regulatory structures will be crucial to India's future success in artificial intelligence. Below is a comparative analysis with various wide countries of where and how AI can be used.

A. The United States-

The concentration of major technology companies in Silicon Valley has helped the United States maintain its position as a world leader in technological innovation. Due to the quick integration of AI-powered instruments into a wide range of products and services, the United States continues to make notable improvements in efficiency, productivity, and service quality. Even with all of this progress, AI systems still have inherent risks and difficulties[10].

The report "Big Data: A Report on Algorithmic Systems, Opportunity, and Civil Rights," released by the President's Executive Office in 2016, looked at how Big Data may benefit citizens while also bringing up important topics like algorithmic bias and prejudice. In order to guarantee the ethical and equitable implementation of new technologies, the report emphasized the necessity of frequent interaction between public and commercial stakeholders.

The Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2019 was then submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives. This suggested law aimed to require businesses to analyse the automated decision-making methods they utilize, spot any privacy or security risks, and lessen the discriminatory consequences that may result from algorithmic systems.

The Department of Transportation has also been working on rules for autonomous vehicles, concentrating on topics including safety regulations and multi- vehicle convoys. The testing and deployment of autonomous vehicles are already governed by legislation in a number of states. The Department of Defence has been given additional responsibilities by federal law to promote AI technologies that are pertinent to national security.

Significant advancements have been made in regulation at the state level. Autonomous vehicles, which

[10] Ibid., at 22.

are defined in Nevada law as those that can function without human guidance or supervision, were first permitted to be tested on public roads in 2011. Several other states, such as Washington, have since established their own regulatory structures.

B. The United Kingdom-

Through its National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy, published on September 22, 2021, the United Kingdom has made great strides in directing the development, governance, and secure implementation of artificial intelligence. By fostering innovation, drawing in investment, and creating strong institutional structures like the AI Council and the Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation, this ten-year roadmap intends to establish the UK as a top player in the worldwide AI arena. The plan also highlights the necessity of ethical AI that safeguards public trust, promotes economic development, and guarantees that the advantages of AI extend to every sector and area[11].

The Strategy Report acknowledges that there is no universal definition of AI that works for every situation, which is a major takeaway. The UK defines AI as technology that can carry out activities that need human intelligence, particularly when systems learn from data. AI is regarded as a general-purpose technology, much like the internet, that has a broad range of uses and significant economic effects. The plan emphasizes ethical accountability, diversity, and inclusion in the development of the UK's AI environment.

In response to the rising threat posed by AI-driven facial recognition, the UK has modified regulatory instruments like the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice. The UK AI Safety Summit in November 2023, where world leaders debated transparency and risk reduction, marked a significant turning point. The establishment of the AI Safety Institute, which demonstrates the UK's dedication to scientific assessment, international collaboration, and the long-term management of artificial intelligence, was a direct result of the conference.

[11] Ibid., at 22.

C. The European Union-

In an effort to strike a balance between innovation and robust protections for fundamental rights, the European Union has embraced a comprehensive and organized strategy for governing Artificial Intelligence. It's based on two pillars: an ecosystem of excellence that fosters research, development, and innovation, and an ecosystem of trust that prioritizes legal, ethical, and technological protections. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of 2018 established a significant basis for AI governance in the EU. It established international data protection standards and established rights, such as the right to opt out of automated decision-making under Article 22[12].

Despite this progress, GDPR still fails to address algorithmic transparency, accountability, and explainability, which has led to demands for more explicit regulations pertaining to AI. As a result, there have been major achievements, including the adoption of a risk-based regulatory framework and the EU's suggestion for a civil liability system for artificial intelligence. Later, the European Commission reiterated the necessity for modernizing liability legislation for the digital age, endorsing changes to product liability and AI-related hazards while dismissing contentious ideas like giving robots "electronic personhood."

The EU Artificial Intelligence Act, which was approved in 2023, is the result of these initiatives. The Act categorizes AI systems by risk, mandates stringent requirements for high-risk systems, such as transparency, human oversight, and high accuracy, and prohibits harmful applications like biometric surveillance, albeit with some loopholes. The AI Act is a significant step forward in ensuring the responsible, open, and trustworthy use of AI throughout Europe, even though it has been called burdensome.

[12] Ibid., at 22.

JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS AND CASE LAWS:-

A. K.S. Puttuswamy v. Union of India (2017)[13]- The K.S.

Puttaswamy v. Union of India case is a landmark Indian Supreme Court ruling from 2017 that established the right to privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution. The nine-judge bench unanimously ruled that privacy is protected, necessary for human autonomy and dignity, and that the state may only impose restrictions if they are reasonable, legal, and justified. The lawsuit started with a challenge to the Aadhaar initiative, which aimed to employ the 12-digit identification number for a number of government services and was connected to issues with data collecting.

B. Christian Louboutin SAS & Anr.

v. The Shoe Boutique- Shutiq (2023)[14]- The Delhi High Court found that Shutiq, the defendant in Christian Louboutin SAS & Anr. vs. The Shoe Boutique-

[13] (2017) 10 SCC 1, India.

[14] CS(COMM) 582 of 2023, (India).

Shutiq, had violated Christian Louboutin's intellectual property rights by producing and marketing shoes that replicated key design elements, such as the trademark red sole. The court acknowledged that the defendant's actions were an attempt to "pass off" their products as those of Louboutin.

C. Justin Brewer v. Otter AI Inc. (2025)[15]- Justin Brewer filed a class-action complaint against Otter.ai in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in the case of Brewer v. Otter.ai. According to Brewer, Otter.ai's "Otter Notetaker" and "OtterPilot" tools secretly record private conversations without the required authorisation and use them to train artificial intelligence (AI) systems. Both the California Privacy and Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 (ECPA) and federal law present issues with this. This is comparable to the Regulation of Interception of Communications and

[15] 5: 2025 cv 06911, (United States of America).

Provision of Communication- Related Information Act 70 of 2002 (RICA) in South Africa. By safeguarding the privacy of electronic communications and forbidding the real-time interception, use, or publication of electronic data without the approval of at least one party to the communication, both of these acts function to control any electronic communications.

D. Northbound Processing v. SA Diamond Regulator (2025)[16]- The dangers of using AI- generated case law in South African courts are demonstrated by the Northbound Processing v. SA Diamond Regulator case. It emphasises the repercussions of depending on bogus authorities produced by AI techniques and deals with the urgent release of a refining licence connected to a contested business sale. For referencing these fictitious cases, the judge directed counsel to the Legal Practice Council. The court ordered the Regulator to release the licence and awarded Northbound temporary relief. The legal team was also referred to the Council. This establishes a clear standard for the ethical application of generative AI in court cases.

AI: A BOON OR A BANE?

In the twenty-first century, artificial intelligence has quickly risen to become one of the most revolutionary forces, revolutionizing business, politics, and daily existence. Depending on how AI is developed and regulated, its effects are double-edged, placing it as both a potent facilitator and a possible danger.

Fortunately, AI has greatly improved productivity in industries like finance, healthcare, education, agriculture, and transportation.
Smart systems can precisely and quickly analyse massive amounts of data, which aids in predictive diagnosis, fraud detection, precision agriculture, and individualized education.
Organizations have been able to use resources more effectively thanks to the increased efficiency and decreased human mistakes

[16] (2025) ZAGPJHC 538 (30 June 2025), (South Africa).

brought by automation. Additionally, AI-powered technologies improve society by helping with disaster prediction, supporting environmental monitoring, and helping those with impairments through cutting-edge assistive devices. In conclusion, AI has the potential to accelerate economic development and improve the overall standard of living.
But these advantages come with significant dangers. Job displacement brought about by automation, notably in industries with monotonous and labour- intensive tasks, is a significant problem. The possible misuse of personal data, opaque decision- making, and biased algorithms all present ethical concerns. It becomes harder to guarantee accountability as AI systems become more autonomous, particularly when there are errors or damages. Additional risks at the social and geopolitical levels come from security risks such as deepfakes, cyberattacks, and weaponized AI. Furthermore, unequal access to AI technology might exacerbate social and economic disparities between nations, communities, and people. As a result, AI might be seen as both a benefit and a disadvantage. If utilized responsibly, AI can be a catalyst for advancement; if left unchecked, it may exacerbate current weaknesses. The future of AI is dependent on maintaining a delicate balance between innovation and governance.

CONCLUSION:-

The growth of artificial intelligence brings about a complicated interaction between creativity and legal accountability, necessitating careful navigation of contemporary legal frameworks. There is no doubt that sophisticated analytical tools, virtual systems, and AI have accelerated progress and made a positive contribution to societal development, but they also bring up worries about the decline of human agency, ethical decision- making, and the erosion of fundamental human values. The pressing need for greater legislative oversight is emphasized by concerns about privacy, data governance, and algorithmic transparency. Meanwhile, the growing use of AI in legal practice and judicial procedures shows its potential to improve accuracy, efficiency, and access to justice. But this increased dependence needs to be tempered with safeguards to avoid bias, misuse, and excessive reliance on automated decision-making. When its use is governed by accountability, human oversight, and a rights-oriented regulatory framework, AI can eventually become a valuable tool for the legal system. Thus, as a result, the value of AI ultimately rests on how humanity properly directs its development. With rigorous governance and ethical application, AI can remain a powerful technology that enhances human existence rather than replacing or threatening it.
In conclusion, AI has emerged as a crucial ally in the contemporary legal field, enabling attorneys to operate more quickly, accurately, and strategically. AI enables lawyers to concentrate on higher- order reasoning and client advocacy by streamlining research, bolstering document analysis, and improving

litigation preparation. It facilitates better decision-making, increases access to justice, and makes it easier for legal firms to function more effectively in a world that is changing quickly. It enhances human judgement rather than replaces it, making the legal system more transparent and responsive. AI will continue to be a key component of innovation as technology develops, creating a more sophisticated and inclusive legal environment.

In the end, incorporating AI into the legal field is a significant step towards a more sophisticated, well-organised, and future-ready legal system. Attorneys that use AI are able to provide well-reasoned advice in less time, predict legal issues more successfully, and assess information with unparalleled clarity. AI improves the calibre of advocacy by facilitating more thorough investigation, better writing, and more intelligent tactics. By providing easily available tools to people without access to established legal resources, it also democratises legal help. AI improves every phase of legal practice and raises professional standards, but human wisdom is still indispensable. AI will continue to be a revolutionary force promoting quality, openness, and significant advancement as the legal industry develops.

Thus, AI enables solicitors to make more intelligent, quicker, and trustworthy decisions by processing large amounts of data quickly. It improves the field by fusing technological accuracy with human judgement. AI will continue to reinvent legal excellence and improve the administration of justice as its role expands.

SUGGESTIONS:

Strong ethical standards are necessary to ensure that innovation never compromises human welfare due to AI's explosive expansion.

Transparent decision-making methods must be incorporated so that consumers may comprehend how AI arrives at its conclusions. In order to empower people to use these tools responsibly rather than be afraid of them, governments and institutions should collaborate to invest in AI literacy. In order to mitigate the risks of data exploitation and spying, developers must prioritise privacy-preserving solutions. Human-AI collaboration models that strike a balance between automation and significant human oversight should be adopted by industries. Lastly, in order to uphold accountability and stop detrimental misuse, ongoing regulation and monitoring systems must develop at the same rate as AI. To regularly assess AI threats and suggest timely policy changes, a specialised multi-stakeholder council should be formed.

A number of forward-thinking recommendations can improve efficiency and ethical responsibility in order to further solidify the incorporation of AI in legal practice. In order to ensure that the tools properly match their workflow and expertise, law firms should first implement customised AI systems that are tailored to their areas of practice, such as litigation, corporate law, intellectual property, tax, or arbitration. Second, in order to ensure that they can critically assess results rather than blindly rely on them, attorneys must receive ongoing training to comprehend how AI functions.

This keeps one from becoming overly reliant on technology and preserves professional judgement. Third, in order to acquaint aspiring solicitors with the tools they would unavoidably utilise, law schools ought to implement AI literacy courses. A tech-ready generation of advocates can be produced through hands-on training in AI-powered research tools, document automation, and predictive analytics. Fourth, ethical standards for the use of AI should be adopted by legal institutions, with a focus on data privacy, transparency, and impartial algorithmic behaviour.

This will guarantee that technology enhances justice instead of inadvertently sustaining unequal results.

In order to help them compete with larger firms and provide equitable access throughout the profession,

small practices and solo attorneys should also be encouraged to employ affordable AI tools. By taking these steps, AI can become a force for justice, creativity, and brilliance in the judicial system rather than merely a convenient tool.

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