ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW

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Artificial intelligence (AI) will profoundly transform our job processes. While there are numerous emerging prospects in sectors including healthcare, education, and transportation, the future of AI's advancements in governance, human rights, and the rule of law remains uncertain. According to the late Stephen Hawking[1], an AI lacking appropriate caution could pose a significant danger to the human species. "Robocops" in? the future, more people may be wrongfully detained or punished. As data grows, AI-powered systems may use social media posts and habits to guide law enforcement and court verdicts. This data could be used to categorize words or behaviors that suggest a propensity for violence or crime[2].

The growing implementation of AI in the criminal justice system poses a potential threat to the right to be free from unwarranted intrusion into human liberty. An instance of this can be seen in the widespread implementation of recurrence risk-scoring systems across the United States. The criminal justice system uses guidelines to make detention decisions at various stages, ranging from parole to criminal conviction. [3]Utilizing this technology has led to an increase in the misclassification of individuals as high-risk, leading to the imposition of stricter bail conditions, prolonged pre-trial detention, and lengthier prison sentences. In addition, risk-scoring algorithms are not mandated by legislation and rely on subjective inputs. Consequently, detention decisions based on these systems may be deemed unlawful or capricious[4].

Predictive policing technology carries the inherent risk of erroneously assigning responsibility by combining historical data that may perpetuate existing biases within law

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[1] https://www.breakingnews.ie/world/stephen-hawking-warned-about-dangers-of-artificial-intelligence-832449.html
[2] https://www.digitalistmag.com/future-of-work/2017/10/13/executives-leverage-data-analytics-to-enhance-performance-05414536
[3] https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/252038.pdf
[4] https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3138/j.ctt2tv37s

enforcement[5]. According to reports, judges have limited knowledge about the functioning of these risk-scoring systems. However, they heavily rely on the results due to the perception that the technology is impartial and efficient. This raises concerns about the fairness of court judgments made using such software.

Government officials also delegate their decision-making authority to private businesses' equipment when they require expedited solutions. Engineers at private enterprises, who are not elected officials, utilize data analytics and design decisions to program policy choices that are frequently disregarded by both government agencies and the public. When individuals are refused parole or receive a specific sentence for a particular reason, they often struggle to comprehend the rationale behind it. Furthermore, the government body responsible for making such decisions is often unable to articulate the underlying causes for the decision. It is possible that courts may lack fairness, resulting in the infringement of the rights of several individuals. [6]

The future is expected to be burdened by further challenges as a result of AI's inability to handle ambiguity. Legal principles are not universally absolute; there are situations in which it is acceptable to breach the law. For example, it may be considered reasonable to ignore a red traffic signal in order to prevent a rear-end collision with a car that is tailgating. While a human police officer has the capacity to distinguish and choose not to issue a fine, red-light cameras do not possess this ability. In the future, as AI technology in smart cities advances and "Robocops" becomes more prevalent, there is a possibility of a significant increase in the wrongful detention or punishment of individuals due to the system's inherent simplicity.

With the growing abundance of data, it is expected that AI-driven systems will make use of social media data, including posts and behaviors, to offer valuable information for law enforcement and court decisions. [7]This data has the potential to be used for categorizing statements or behaviors that indicate a tendency for violence or the likelihood of engaging in criminal activities.

PRIVACY RIGHTS AND DATA PROTECTION

Privacy is a fundamental and indispensable right for all individuals. The entitlement to

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[5] https://www.wired.com/2017/04/courts-using-ai-sentence-criminals-must-stop-now/
[6] https://programs.online.utica.edu/articles/data-driven-decisions
[7] https://becominghuman.ai/artificial-intelligence-for-smart-cities-64e6774808f8

privacy amplifies specific liberties, such as the ability to express oneself and form associations. Many countries and regions now acknowledge the existence of a basic entitlement to data security. The main objective of data protection is to safeguard any personal data pertaining to individuals. Data Protection is intricately linked to the right to privacy and can be regarded as an integral component of the right to privacy within the UN human rights framework[8].

Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems are often developed by acquiring extensive datasets and subsequently analyzing them to provide feedback mechanisms that ensure data modification and refinement. Moreover, this data acquisition infringes upon data protection and privacy rights. Utilizing AI systems for data analysis can inadvertently reveal sensitive personal information, which should be treated as confidential, regardless of whether it is obtained from publicly accessible huge datasets. Researchers have created software models that can precisely predict the age, gender, profession, and marital status of an individual based on the location data obtained from their cell phone.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

The extent to which AI may limit freedom of movement is closely correlated with its utilization for surveillance purposes. According to a survey, artificial intelligence (AI) has the ability to accurately track and predict the movements of individuals using a combination of satellite imagery, facial recognition-powered cameras, and cell phone location data. This data can be used to create an algorithm[9]. The government uses it to impose limitations on both individual and collective freedom of movement. It encompasses a range of technologies, including smart highways, biometric-tagged public transportation systems, and infrastructure and transportation systems[10]. Nevertheless, the utilization of AI in determining individuals' eligibility to fly, such as by placing them on a "Do Not Fly" or similar travel restriction list, might result in erroneous limitations on people's freedom of travel. On certain occasions,1the governing body justifies its actions by claiming that they are essential for national security purposes.

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[8] https://m.economictimes.com/tech/internet/personal-data-protection-bill-only-after-new-government-takes-over/articleshow/67374919.cms
https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/human-rights/
[9] https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/safeguarding-human-rights-in-the-era-of-artificial-intelligence
[10] https://www.ag.gov.au/RightsAndProtections/HumanRights/Human-rights-scrutiny/PublicSectorGuidanceSheets/Pages/Righttofreedomofmovement.aspx

The sole permissible limitations are those specified in Article 12(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)[11]. It is the responsibility of governments to ensure that individuals' freedom of movement is not unreasonably limited by private individuals or companies.

THE RIGHTS TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, RELIGION, AND ASSEMBLY.

Everyone should have the right to free thinking, conscience, and religion. This right includes the freedom to practice any religion or belief in public and private settings through worship, observance, and instruction. Internet hosting firms for religious content use AI to detect posts that violate their terms of service.[12] Governments use explicit and explicit influence on corporations to address terrorism, hate speech, and "fake news". However, the lack of well-defined criteria or definitions has increased automated system use[13]. Organizations must quickly erase data since AI is flawed. Nearly 100,000 Syrian videos were deleted by YouTube after reporting. These recordings are often the only evidence of horrific crimes and human rights violations. YouTube's policy allows violent content with instructional or documentary value, however, the videos [14]were removed.

China's replacement of human censors with AI shows how governments use similar technology to strengthen censorship[15]. The Chinese video portal "iQiyi" detects pornographic,1violent, and politically sensitive content using ML. Humans review flagged content since ML cannot handle nuisance content. This procedure may change as technology progresses and the industry views human assessment as redundant[16]. Artificial intelligence (AI) could help governments monitor and locate persecuted religious groups in countries where religious freedom is threatened[17]. This could lead to violence, arrests, and deaths as these organizations become more covert to avoid recognition. It violates freedom of religion to prevent people from displaying religious symbols, praying,1or sharing their faith online. AI-powered surveillance will affect free speech. Example: face recognition. Facial recognition technologies in public spaces to identify

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[11] https://www.ag.gov.au/RightsAndProtections/HumanRights/Human-rights-scrutiny/PublicSectorGuidanceSheets/Pages/Righttofreedomofmovement.aspx

[12] https://www.journalismfestival.com/news/disinformation-hate-speech-terrorist-propaganda-how-to-regulate-internet-without-killing-it/

[13] A Freedom House survey found 30 of 65 of governments attempted to control online discussions https://freedomhouse.org/article/new-reportfreedom-net-2017-manipulating-social-media-undermine-democracy

[14] wired.co.uk/article/chemical-weapons-in-syria-youtube-algorithm-delete-video

[15] https://medium.com/@jankrikkeChina/chinese-ai-will-develop-chinese-artificial-consciousness-81b11c7fc95e

[16] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IQiyi

[17] https://bigthink.com/robby-berman/the-10-countries-in-2017-with-the-least-religion-freedom

protesters may prevent people from assembling for fear of repercussions. Implementing such a system in nations with restrictions on free assembly would hamper this right, as many people rely on anonymity to gather in public and express their ideas.

AI-based content ranking and filter bubbles threaten intellectual liberty by limiting information access. Most people cannot explore other perspectives or use alternative sources of information due to time and attention constraints. Social media networks like Facebook often provide the only channel for uncontrolled information in countries with weak independent media and limited internet access.

RIGHTS TO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND SELF-DETERMINATION[18]

Every individual is entitled to the right and the chance to participate in the management of public matters, either directly or by selecting representatives, by voting,g and by being eligible for genuine periodic elections that are universal and conducted through secret ballot. These elections ensure that the electors can freely and fairly express their opinions. Additionally, individuals have the right to access public service in their own country on equal terms. The involvement of artificial intelligence (AI) in the generation and dissemination of false information poses a significant challenge to the concept of fair elections and poses a threat to the fundamental rights of political participation and self-determination. The 2016 United States Presidential election demonstrated the ability of a foreign power to exploit bots and social media algorithms to amplify the spread of false information and potentially sway votes. Despite efforts by platforms to mitigate this phenomenon, the advancement of AI-powered chatbots and deep fakes is expected to enhance the persuasiveness of such content to voters and pose more challenges for firms in detecting it[19]. This might potentially dampen political engagement, especially if people begin to question the credibility of elections.

RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT AND SUFFICIENT LIVING CONDITIONS[20].

The right to work is not an inherent and unrestricted entitlement but rather necessitates that States actively strive for full employment. The role of AI in job automation may provide a genuine challenge to the fundamental right to work, perhaps deterring many individuals from

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[18] http://www.claiminghumanrights.org/udhr_article_21.html
[19] https://firstmonday.org/article/view/7090/5653
[20] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx

entering the labor market. Automation has caused employment loss in certain industries, and it is commonly anticipated that AI will intensify this pattern. There is ongoing discussion on the extent to which work automation will be achieved. [21]

The advent of job automation may provide a variety of difficulties that governments must tackle in order to guarantee a sufficient level of living standards. Some governments in a limited number of nations employ automated decision-making systems in various programs aimed at tackling poverty, including determining eligibility for government-funded healthcare and food assistance[22]. In 2017, the UN1Special Rapporteur1on extreme poverty and human rights discovered that city authorities in the United States are employing automated technologies to connect the homeless population with accessible resources[23].

RIGHT TO GOOD HEALTH[24]

AI has great potential in healthcare, particularly in enhancing disease diagnosis accuracy for doctors, offering personalized treatment suggestions for patients, and increasing the accessibility of specialized medical advice to the general public. Nevertheless, there exist potential risks where AI could pose harm to the fundamental right to health. One concern is the possibility that AI-powered systems may lead to prejudice or be built in a manner that prioritizes goals, such as cost reduction, over the welfare of the patient. For instance, an AI system could be programmed to suggest varying treatments based on the patient's insurance status or financial capacity, potentially resulting in the denial of life-saving medical care to individuals due to their socioeconomic standing. This could disproportionately harm marginalized communities that already face inadequate access to high-quality healthcare.

A further concern arises from the possibility of receiving unfavorable criticism due to over-dependence on the guidance provided by an AI system. For instance, if doctors commonly refrain from providing care to patients with specific diagnoses, such as extremely premature birth or severe brain injuries, an AI-powered system could learn that these diagnoses are typically fatal. As a result, it may suggest that the doctor not treat the patient, even though

[21] https://www.brookings.edu/research/automation-and-artificial-intelligence-how-machines-affect-people-and-places/

[22] https://harpers.org/archive/2018/01/the-digital-poorhouse/

[23] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22533&LangID=E

[24] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence_in_healthcare

treatment could potentially be effective in certain cases[25]. The impact of the unavoidable error rates of any system is present. Although IBM's "Watson" may be more precise than human doctors in identifying diseases[26], there is still a possibility of occasional misdiagnosis or incorrect treatment recommendations. A similar problem may occur with AI systems that forecast disease outbreaks and suggest appropriate actions.

EDUCATION IS A FUNDAMENTAL ENTITLEMENT [27]

There has been a significant transformation in teaching methods and the typical dynamic between students and educators. Teaching methods worldwide have become increasingly structured to achieve improved and more effective results. The transformation can mostly be attributed to the ongoing disruption caused by technology. We are witnessing a profound transformation in the teaching and learning process due to continuous technological progress. The dynamic between educators and students is undergoing a transformation, as educators are becoming more receptive and gaining a deeper understanding of their students' experiences. AI has the potential to profoundly undermine the notion of equitable access. According to one of the publications, universities in the United States are employing deterministic algorithmic algorithms to suggest which applications they should accept. These models are frequently tailored to align with the school's preferences and might present several problems that may result in prejudice, such as relying on historical data of past admitted students to inform the model.[28] Given the historical attendance of wealthy white males in elite universities, any model utilizing this data runs the risk of perpetuating past patterns. In the future, such systems are likely to incorporate machine learning, which would make it more challenging to identify bias. Universities may engage in discrimination while appearing to be objective. AI, as defined, centers on computers that are specifically engineered to possess intelligence comparable to that of humans, enabling them to perform tasks and respond in a similar manner. AI has streamlined mundane administrative duties and significantly reduced the time and effort formerly required by teachers for tasks such as evaluating students' work and grading tests. With this, educators can now focus their efforts

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[25] http://med.stanford.edu/news/all-news/2018/03/researchers-say-use-of-ai-in-medicine-raises-ethical questions.html

[26] https://searchenterpriseai.techtarget.com/definition/IBM-Watson-supercomputer

[27] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx

[28] https://medium.com/@drpolonski/algorithmic-determinism-and-the-limits-of-artificial-intelligence-d32397b8f618

on actively interacting with their students and addressing the difficulties they encounter. AI is aiding school admission boards by automating the categorization and handling of paperwork.

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY, AND SECURITY.

Article 9 of the ICCPR, also known as The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, stipulates that every individual is entitled to the fundamental rights of personal liberty and security. Individuals must not be subjected to arrest or detention without just cause or reason. Individuals shall not be deprived of their freedom unless there are legal grounds and procedures in place.[29] Article 141 of the ICCPR, also known as The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, stipulates that all individuals are to be treated with equality before the courts and tribunals. During the process of resolving any criminal accusation or determining one's rights and responsibilities in a legal case, every individual has the right to a just and open hearing conducted by a capable, unbiased, and independent tribunal that is legally created. Every individual accused of criminal conduct is entitled to the presumption of innocence unless proven guilty in accordance with the law[30]. The proliferation of AI in the criminal justice system can infringe upon the right to be free from encroachments on personal liberty. An example of such a system is the 'Risk-Scoring Technology' employed in the U.S. criminal justice system to assist in making detention decisions, ranging from granting bail to determining jail sentences. It is worth noting that the use of this risk-scoring system is not mandated by the U.S. Judicial system, partly due to concerns that these systems may be deemed illegal or arbitrary. Although they hold differing opinions, they nonetheless utilize it to expedite and simplify their work. In my perspective, the judges should assess the gravity of the issue and subsequently determine whether to employ artificial intelligence to render the judgment independently[31]. Given the ever-changing nature of the world, it is important to recognize that not all cases are identical. Each individual involved in a case warrants distinct treatment, a factor that the AI fails to consider.

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[29] https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/rights-and-freedoms/right-security-person-and-freedom-arbitrary-detention

[30] https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx

[31] https://www.partnershiponai.org/report-on-machine-learning-in-risk-assessment-tools-in-the-u-s-criminal-justice-system/

IMPORTANCE OF COMPREHENSIVE DATA PROTECTION LAW

It is crucial to implement extensive data protection regulations that include both the public and private sectors. Doing so will significantly help mitigate the various human rights issues associated with artificial intelligence (AI). The rationale for this is that data serves as the driving force behind AI, and any legislation requiring the safeguarding of personal data will inevitably hold AI systems accountable. The influence of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).1The GDPR is a beneficial framework that enables individuals to have authority over their personal information and empowers them to make well-informed choices about the utilization of their data[32].

The GDPR grants rights that establish a structure to safeguard against irresponsible utilization of AI that affects individual rights[33]. It also ensures a degree of authority over personal data and responsibility for the deployment of AI systems.

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON DEMOCRACY

Based on my thorough research on AI, I feel it is one of the most significant and much-debated topics in our fast-changing world. AI is a cutting-edge technology that offers innovative commercial solutions. It gives e-commerce platforms essential features to compete.

Today, many people, especially small store vendors and hairdressers with little funds, use AI to process online payments. They use financial technology companies like Paytm, Phonepe, Google Pay, and others. AI in e-commerce platforms has changed several companies' business models. Technology has revolutionized the field.

Deutsche Bank scholar Kevin1Korner says digital technology may improve government accountability and repression in liberal and authoritarian nations. Technology has made information sharing easier, but it has also increased the spread of fake news, isolation, and political bias[34]. This may promote populist movements and divide democratic democracies.

According to Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies1faculty member Irnina Albastroiu,

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[32] https://eugdpr.org/
[33] https://eugdpr.org/
[34] https://www.dbresearch.com/PROD/RPS_EN-PROD/PROD000000000497768/Digital_politics%3A_AI%2C_big_data_and_the_future_of_d.PDF

knowledge and information are the main production variables nowadays. Innovation and technical advancement help consumers' economic progress in this scenario. Electronic commerce is essential for businesses to compete in the information age. It opens new market niches, accelerates corporate development, increases commercial flexibility, lowers provisioning, sales, and advertising expenses, and streamlines operations. Electronic commerce will have a large and intense impact on businesses and society. This study seeks to improve Internet commerce efficiency and analyze how it might boost economic growth and firm competitiveness[35].

The Chinese government recently invested in AI research, a rare step. In July 2017, China began this project to use sovereign wealth funds to build AI labs and become the global leader in AI. President Xi Jinping said in an interview that China wants to become a technological powerhouse that will change global trade, the internet, business, and travel. Famous futurist Thomas Frey predicts democracy will alter. Democracy may soon be obsolete as new technologies redefine parliamentary decision-making. Auto-democracy, democracy AI, and auto-governance will become prevalent as we explore new and improved government[36]. In a news release, Accenture, a multinational professional services firm, said Artificial Intelligence includes technologies that enable machines to see, understand, and act. Additionally, these machines can learn autonomously or improve human activities. Conclusive facts reveal disappointing improvement. The power of capital investment and labor to drive economic growth has declined. However, numerical facts only partially explain the scenario. AI is a new production factor that can open new economic pathways, change work techniques, and improve the role of individuals in business success.

THE CURRENT STATE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIA, THE OBSTACLES IT FACES, AND THE ROLE OF LEGAL REGULATIONS.

In February, police from Kerala created a robot specifically designed for police tasks. Chennai recently welcomed its second restaurant with a robot theme. In addition to serving as waiters, the robots also engage with guests in both English and Tamil. In December

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[35] https://www.academia.edu/21719579/Contribution_of_the_e-commerce_to_the_economic_development
[36] https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/08/13/china-artificial-intelligence-dreams-arent-for-everyone-data-privacy-economic-inequality/
https://www.politico.eu/article/build-democracy-into-ai-combat-china/

2018[37], Mr Tejas Patel, a Cardiologist based in Ahmedabad, performed the first-ever telerobotic coronary operation on a patient who was located approximately 32 km distant in Ahmedabad.

Each of these examples represents the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into our everyday existence. These cases demonstrate the various beneficial applications of AI. AI systems possess the capability to acquire knowledge through experience and operate autonomously, making them highly disruptive and self-evolving software for those who develop AI.

Insufficient regulation of AI is anticipated to result in unmanageable outcomes. Consider a scenario where the supply of electricity abruptly ceases while a robot is carrying out a procedure and a doctor loses their ability to access it. What would be the consequences if a drone collides with a person? These questions have already been brought before courts in the United States and Germany. Every nation, including India, should have the necessary legislative framework in place to effectively handle disruptive technology[38].

CHALLENGES

As a law student, I often contemplate certain questions that arise during my research. For example, in the field of Criminal Law, there may be significant challenges ahead. One such question that arises is: What would happen if an AI-based driverless car is involved in an accident that causes harm to a human or damage to property? In such a case, who should the courts hold responsible? The primary party responsible for a car is often the owner, who may share liability with the vehicle manufacturer. However, the matter is more complex than it appears. Let us leave the decision to the judges. In June 2018, NITI Aayog, an Indian organization, released a policy paper titled "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence[39]." This report acknowledged the significance of AI in multiple areas. Additionally, Budget 2019 included the announcement of a localized artificial intelligence system. Despite the ongoing technological advancements, there has been a lack of significant laws in the country to regulate this expanding business.

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[37] https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/science/worlds-first-in-human-telerobotic-coronary-intervention-performed-in-gujarat/article25677934.ece

[38] https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/artificial-intelligence-the-law-and-the-future/article27766446.ece

[39] https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/NationalStrategy-for-AI-Discussion-Paper.pdf

LEGAL PERSONALITY OF AI IN INDIA

From the perspective of Criminal Law Jurisprudence, it is crucial to determine the legal status of AI. This entails granting AI certain rights and obligations, as well as the possibility of attributing intentionality to it. G.S Bajpai, Chairperson of the Centre for Criminology & Victimology, suggests that implementing a strict responsibility structure for AI could be a potential answer. This scheme would hold the provider or manufacturer accountable for any harm caused by the AI product, regardless of fault. Due to the importance of privacy as a basic entitlement, it is necessary to include regulations within the Personal Data Protection Act, of 2018, that specifically address the management of data stored by an AI agency[40]. According to data analysis from the OECD, traffic accidents in India lead to almost 400 fatalities per day, with 90% of them being attributed to avoidable human mistakes. Through the implementation of intelligent notifications and robust safeguards, AI-powered autonomous cars have the potential to greatly mitigate this issue[41]. Patients frequently succumb due to the unavailability of competent physicians. Artificial intelligence has the potential to bridge the communication gap between patients and physicians, leading to the potential to save numerous lives.

THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LEGAL INDUSTRY

The Indian Legal Sector has significant potential for the integration of Artificial Intelligence, and the convergence of AI and law will experience substantial expansion in the near future[42]. Presently, artificial intelligence in the field of law is demonstrating its usefulness in various domains, which include:

1. Due diligence refers to the process of reviewing a contract or completing legal research. AI legal software is proving to be beneficial and efficient in performing these tasks[43]. 2. Legal Analytics utilizes Artificial Intelligence to extract data from previous case laws and offer lawyers relevant verdicts and precedents for their current cases. 3. Automating Documentation - By just uploading the necessary papers you want to include

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[40] https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/artificial-intelligence-the-law-and-the-future/article27766446.ece
[41] https://data.oecd.org/transport/road-accidents.htm
[42] http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-631-impact-of-artificial-intelligence-on-indian-legal-system.html
[43] http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-631-impact-of-artificial-intelligence-on-indian-legal-system.html

in your legal document, your paperwork can be prepared in a matter of minutes. 4. Intellectual Property - Tools of Artificial Intelligence facilitate the analysis of IP portfolios, including the search and registration of trademarks, patents, copyrights, and other related assets[44].

IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CAPABLE OF REPLACING A LAWYER?

Currently, lawyers in the legal industry are grappling with a significant question: the potential replacement of lawyers and legal analysts by AI in the legal sector. The introduction of AI-based platforms is expected to enhance the efficiency and productivity of companies and lawyers. The implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) has provided numerous solutions that have significantly enhanced the effectiveness of lawyers, contract analysis, trademark software, and various other areas. Nevertheless, the primary goal of AI platforms in the legal industry was not to replace the role of a lawyer. The legal profession primarily centers around the tasks of analysis, decision-making, and representation, which are not susceptible to automation. Lawyers and businesses could utilize the AI platform to enhance their efficiency and achieve more favorable outcomes while minimizing time and cost expenditures for both themselves and their clients. The legal industry in India is experiencing rapid growth, with further advancements expected in AI platforms. These developments are anticipated to greatly benefit the legal sector and contribute to its overall development. After conducting extensive research, I have found no compelling evidence to suggest that Artificial Intelligence would replace the occupations of professionals. AI-based applications will enhance the productivity, efficiency, accuracy, and output orientation of professionals. The concept of the Rule of Law in India refers to the principle that all individuals, including those in positions of power, are subject to and must abide by the law. It ensures that the legal system is fair, transparent, and impartial and that everyone is treated equally under the law.

RULE OF LAW IN INDIA

As per research released by the Brookings Institution, the AI business in India has experienced significant expansion between 2012 and 2017. During this period, a total of $150 million has been invested in over 400 startups. The majority of these investments have

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[44] http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-631-impact-of-artificial-intelligence-on-indian-legal-system.html

been made within the past two years, during which the investment amount nearly quadrupled from $44 million in 2016 to $77 million in 2017[45]. India presently lacks any legislation or official directives governing artificial intelligence (AI). Conversely, the government formulated multiple national strategies or roadmaps pertaining to AI in 2018[46]. Despite India's rapid growth in technology, scientists have not yet fully unlocked its potential and utilization. Several autonomous organizations exist with the purpose of studying and developing the mechanisms behind intelligent behavior An example of such an organization is the Artificial Intelligence Association of India (AIAI). Established in 2009, this organization is a non-profit scientific association dedicated to promoting the scientific comprehension of the principles that underlie thinking and intelligent behavior as well as its manifestation in computers. The implementation of Indian ideas using this technique has not yet occurred[47]. The Network Traffic Analysis Software (NETRA) has been created by the Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics, a division of DRDO. This software possesses the ability to intercept and analyze data using designated filters. Presently, the Ministry of Home Affairs oversees the utilization of this software by RAW, the Intelligence Bureau, and state-level law enforcement agencies[48].

CONCLUSION

AI offers remarkable prospects for progress, but it also requires a careful and deliberate strategy to protect human rights, democratic principles, and the principles of law and order. To ensure that AI benefits society and upholds principles of justice and equity, it is crucial to develop and implement effective regulations, promote transparency, and address ethical concerns.

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[45] Shamika Ravi & Puneeth Nagaraj, Harnessing the Future of AI in India, BROOKINGS (Oct. 18, 2018), https://www.brookings.edu/research/harnessing-the-future-of-ai-in-india/

[46] Amber Sinha et al., AI in India: A Policy Agenda, THE CENTRE FOR INTERNET AND SOCIETY (CIS) (Sept. 5, 2018), https://cis-india.org/internet-governance/blog/ai-in-india-a-policy-agenda

[47] http://www.aiai.org.in/backing-lastest/

[48] https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/5437681