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## INTELLIGENT JUSTICE: THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MODERN LEGAL SYSTEMS

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### ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing the legal field rapidly with various different ways like it is making many tasks faster, cheaper and more accurate, but this does not come without its problems. This paper throws spotlight at how AI has evolved in law from early expert systems that relied on fixed rules to modern machine learning and natural language processing tools which can learn from data, identify patterns, and understand human language. The United States is considered to be among the first countries to use AI widely in legal practice, achieving notable success with systems for legal research, predictive analytics, and e-discovery, although all the other countries are now catching up. Currently AI applications have wide and vivid spectrum varying from legal research & case analysis, contract review and drafting, predictive litigation strategy, e-discovery, compliance monitoring, to virtual legal assistants, all of which can provide “instant fixes” by reducing case delays as well as cutting costs. Moreover, it can also handle large amounts of information and minimising human errors. However, AI is not perfect and demands data and practice to be perfect; sometimes it gives incorrect citations, misreads documents, or lacks the ethical reasoning that human lawyers provide. There are also issues of bias, transparency, and accountability that must be managed carefully. Future prospects include smart contracts integrated with blockchain, virtual courtrooms, and hybrid decision-making models where AI assists judges but humans retain control. Therefore, this paper will analyse all the various dimensions where AI can be useful in the field of Law.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, machine, law, AI,

### 1. Introduction

**“Machines will do what men have learned to describe,”** said Alan Turing, a reminder that AI begins where human curiosity dares to imagine. At its heart, Artificial Intelligence is not some cold, distant force. It is a human attempt to teach machines how to think, learn, and make sense of the world. Instead of simply crunching numbers, AI grows smarter by finding patterns in massive amounts of data, a process called machine learning. Through deep learning, networks of digital **“neurons”** layer knowledge upon knowledge, spotting connections even we might overlook. And with natural language processing, computers can now read,

understand, and even respond to the words we use every day. AI isn’t just about replacing effort; it’s about extending our own intelligence thus turning data into decisions, and giving us tools to reason with clarity when human attention alone might falter. Since the last decade upgradation in AI tools have rapidly evolved outside purely academic settings and are now embedded in many professional sectors. In healthcare, finance, customer service and increasingly in law. AI systems assist by automating routine tasks, improving speed, and reducing errors. In legal practice, for example, NLP helps with contract review, ML offers predictive analytic about case

outcomes, and generative AI tools assist lawyers in drafting documents or summarizing case law. These tools do not replace the judgment and ethical responsibilities of legal practitioners but serve to augment their capacities.<sup>892</sup>

The need and demand of AI in the legal sector is rapidly growing due to rising volumes of legal documents, increasing complexity of regulation, and client demands for faster as well as more affordable legal services. AI is slowly becoming advanced enough that it can now offer opportunity for improved legal research, more consistent document analysis, and access to justice through cheaper and scalable services. Though, with these opportunities come major concerns like fairness, transparency, and accountability.

Henceforth, this treatise contendeth that artificial intelligence supplanteth not the counsellor at law, but rather doth transform the very manner in which the craft of advocacy and the dispensing of justice are wrought. It shall unfold the chief employments of such mechanical intellect within the courts and chambers, the pressing grievances it may at once redress, the sundry bounds and moral perplexities that attend its use, and the manner whereby the learned profession must bend and fashion itself, that this new engine of reason may uphold equity and not bring it to decay.

## 2. Historical Context of AI in Law

*“The law is reason, free from passion.”* – Aristotle. In the initial era of artificial intelligence, legal expert systems were among the first serious attempts to apply computational reasoning to law. These systems were rule-based because they encoded legal knowledge as rules, logic, and structured representations. For instance, MYCIN (from the medical domain) served as a model for early expert systems. Though MYCIN was not a legal system instead its structure (backward chaining, rule-based inference) inspired legal analogues. Another significant early legal expert system was

SHYSTER-MYCIN and it was developed in Australia. This hybridized rule-based reasoning with case-based reasoning to handle legal questions more flexibly. Projects like HYPO (1980s) explored case-based reasoning for legal arguments, modeling how lawyers use precedent and hypothetical.<sup>893</sup> As computation plus data availability, and algorithms improved, there was a drastic transition from purely rule-based systems to systems using machine learning and natural language processing. Like, in the 1990s and 2000s, legal AI tools began incorporating statistical models and pattern recognition rather than relying only on formally encoded rules. These newer tools could process large volumes of legal text, identify patterns, and begin to make predictions.<sup>894</sup> Despite these advances, the legal sector has often lagged behind other sectors like finance or healthcare when it comes to adopting AI for betterment and removing complex aspects. The reasons include concerns about error rates, the need for interpretability, ethical and privacy issues, regulatory constraints, and the high stakes of legal decisions. While there are technical prototypes and research systems since the 1970s-80s, widespread deployment in everyday legal practice has taken longer.<sup>895</sup> The United States is widely recognized as the first country which adopted artificial intelligence in the legal field at large scale and was able to achieve significant success. Early AI-driven legal research platforms such as IBM’s ROSS Intelligence which is built on the Watson cognitive system, were deployed by U.S. law firms as early as 2014 to automate complex bankruptcy and case-law research, drastically reducing research time and improving

<sup>893</sup> T.A. O’Callaghan, A Hybrid Legal Expert System (Honours thesis, Australian Nat’l Univ., Feb. 2003), <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/server/api/core/bitstreams/167f2da9-4371-4fcb-9243-4dd85d530ca5/content>.

<sup>894</sup> The Evolution of Agentic AI: From Concept to Reality, LEXISNEXIS LEGAL & PROFESSIONAL INSIGHTS (Aug. 21, 2024), <https://www.lexisnexis.com/community/insights/legal/b/thought-leadership/posts/the-evolution-of-agentic-ai-from-concept-to-reality>.

<sup>895</sup> B. van den Berg, The Rise and Fall of the Legal Expert System, 1 EUR. J.L. & TECH. 2 (2005), <http://ejlt.org/index.php/ejlt/article/view/14/1>.

<sup>892</sup> Michael J. Richter, Artificial Intelligence and Law: Guide for Legal Professionals, THOMSON REUTERS (Aug. 28, 2025), <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/blog/artificial-intelligence-and-law-guide/>.

accuracy.<sup>896</sup> The U.S. also pioneered predictive analytics in law, with tools like COMPAS for criminal risk assessment and AI-driven e-discovery platforms that handle massive datasets with high precision.<sup>897</sup> A strong legal-tech market, extensive digital legal databases, and a culture of private-sector innovation enabled the U.S. to maintain a high success rate in early adoption compared to other jurisdictions.

### 3. Current Applications of AI in the Legal Field

#### 3.1 Legal Research & Case Analysis

AI is already changing how legal research is done. Platforms like Lexis+ AI (by LexisNexis), Westlaw Edge, and Casetext allow lawyers to search through massive databases of cases, statutes, secondary sources, etc., and get relevant results, summaries, or even suggestions. For example Lexis+ AI combines its proprietary content with an AI assistant (“Protégé”)<sup>898</sup> to help with drafting, research, analysis. These tools reduce the time lawyers spend flipping through books or manually pulling cases, drastically. The “instant fix” here: what used to take hours or days can often be done in minutes. They can highlight key precedent trends, flag conflicting authorities, suggest legal arguments based on similar fact patterns.

There are caveats—sometimes the AI “hallucinates”, giving wrong citation or misstating a case. A recent study (“Hallucination-Free? Assessing the Reliability of Leading AI Legal Research Tools”) found that tools like Lexis+ AI and Westlaw AI still provide false or invented case references (17–33% of the time in certain tasks) despite marketing claims.<sup>899</sup> Nonetheless the utility is high when supervised.

<sup>896</sup> Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Legal Profession, LEGAL SERV. INDIA, <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/legal/article-12581-artificial-intelligence-in-the-field-of-legal-profession.html> (last visited Sept. 28, 2025).

<sup>897</sup> C. Xiao, X. Hu, Z. Liu, C. Tu & M. Sun, Lawformer: A Pre-Trained Language Model for Chinese Legal Long Documents, arXiv (May 7, 2021), <https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.03887>.

<sup>898</sup> Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Legal Profession, LEGAL SERV. INDIA, <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/legal/article-12581-artificial-intelligence-in-the-field-of-legal-profession.html> (last visited Sept. 23, 2025).

<sup>899</sup> V. Magesh, F. Surani, M. Dahl, M. Suzgun, C.D. Manning & D.E. Ho, Hallucination-Free? Assessing the Reliability of Leading AI Legal Research Tools, arXiv (May 3, 2024), <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2405.20362>.

#### 3.2 Contract Review & Drafting

Another major area is contract review and drafting. Tools like Kira Systems<sup>900</sup> and Luminance<sup>901</sup> allow legal teams to upload contracts / large document sets, and AI scans for clauses, classifies them, extracts important data points (dates, obligations, termination terms etc.), and detects missing or risky clauses. For example, Luminance’s legal team reduced time spent on contract review by over 60%, enabling non-legal teams to generate contracts via pre-approved templates and reducing query response time to under an hour.

***Instant fix: instead of reading every contract in detail, the AI flags potential issues (inconsistencies, omissions, risky language) in seconds, letting the human focus on judgment.***

#### 3.3 Predictive Analytic & Litigation Strategy

Predictive analytics is growing: AI uses historical litigation data, judicial decisions, win/loss histories, settlement amounts etc., to predict likely outcomes in new cases. Lawyers use these predictions to decide whether to settle, to go to trial, or even what strategy might work best. For example an “AI-Legal Intelligence System” architecture (LICES) proposed in recent research claims it could reduce preliminary legal research and case assessment time by over 90% compared to traditional paralegal benchmarks, while maintaining about 98% accuracy for identifying legal issues and citations in many settings.<sup>902</sup>

***The “instant fix” here: probability assessments to guide whether a suit is worth filing or if settlement is better, which saves resources and allows better risk management.***

#### 3.4 E-Discovery & Evidence Management

In large litigation or regulatory proceedings, discovery means massive volumes of

<sup>900</sup> AI Contract Review Software | Kira, LITERA, <https://www.litera.com/products/kira> (last visited Sept. 23, 2025).

<sup>901</sup> AI Adoption Case Study: Learn How Luminance’s Legal Team Reduced Time Spent on Contract Review with AI, TECHUK (Oct. 13, 2024), <https://www.techuk.org/resource/ai-adoption-case-study-learn-how-luminance-s-legal-team-reduced-time-spent-on-contract-review-with-ai.html> (last visited Sept. 23, 2025).

<sup>902</sup> S. Kalaycioglu, B. Liu, C. Hong & H. Xie, AI-Powered Legal Intelligence System Architecture: A Comprehensive Framework for Automated Legal Consultation and Analysis, arXiv (Aug. 24, 2025), <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2508.17499>.

documents, emails, transcripts. AI is used to sort, classify, filter documents for relevance, privilege, or specific topics. Rather than humans reading every file, AI tools can rank them, cluster similar content, highlight what's likely responsive or irrelevant. Even though specific product names for e-discovery were not always named in the sources I found, many contract-review and legal research tools include e-discovery-style filtering (i.e. in Lexis+ AI, document management system integration; in Luminance, contract repositories & search capabilities).

**Instant fix: what once would require many junior associates or paralegals dozens of hours to go through, can in minutes be filtered, surfaced, tagged and prioritized. Leads to cost savings, faster case preparation, earlier insights.**

### 3.5 Compliance & Risk Assessment

Legal AI is being used for corporate compliance (e.g. financial regulations, GDPR, anti-money laundering, internal policy compliance). These systems can monitor legal statutes and regulations, track changes, flag where internal documents or contracts or operations may be non-compliant. They also help risk assessment: assessing exposure, mapping obligations, potential liabilities. One study or report noted that organizations using AI analytics could instantly detect policy breaches or irregularities. (Though sources often are company case studies, so results vary.) E.g., Lexis+ AI includes analytics & insights to transform legal data into intelligence for risk management & compliance.

**Instant fix: instead of periodic manual audits, AI can continuously scan legal environments or contracts for risks; breaches are caught early, avoiding large penalties or litigation.**

### 3.6 Virtual Legal Assistants & Chatbots

Finally, there are Virtual Legal Assistants & Chatbots. These are client-facing or internal bots which respond to FAQs, help fill basic forms, generate simple legal documents (e.g. affidavits, NDAs, wills) using templates, help schedule, etc. They can be available 24/7,

reducing delays. Examples are less detailed in recent sources I found, but many legal AI tools like Lexis+ AI's Protégé have assistant-style features: answer legal inquiries, suggest sources, draft communications.

**Instant fix: immediate basic legal guidance or document creation without needing to wait for a human lawyer (for simple tasks); cost falls, speed increases, small/casual clients benefit.**

### 4. Key Problems in the Legal System AI Instantly Fixes

The legal system has long been encumbered by inefficiencies, high costs, and accessibility challenges. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is now progressively being leveraged to deal with these issues, offering trans-formative solutions across all the spectrum of legal practice. One of the front-foot issues in the legal field is the large sum of delay in case processing. AI technologies annihilate this process by automating modus operandi tasks such as document review or legal research or even case compartmentalization. For instance, AI systems can swiftly synthesize vast amounts of legal documents and further distinguishing pertinent information and flagging all the major critical issues. When we apply AI in case management it is confirm has been shown to intensify ratio and speed in legal proceedings. As per a report by MyCase, AI-powered document review tools can automate the categorization, tagging, and summarization of documents, leading to leaner review cycles and smarter insights.<sup>903</sup>

The traditional billable-hour model in legal practice often leads to exorbitant costs, making legal services inaccessible to many. AI offers a solution by automating time-consuming tasks, thereby reducing the number of billable hours required. For example, law firms report that AI-powered document review can cut review time by 60-90%, delivering what once took many hours of human labour in mere minutes. In one case study, a 50-attorney corporate firm achieved a 70% reduction in document review

<sup>903</sup> How AI Is Transforming eDiscovery and Legal Document Review, MYCASE (Sept. 16, 2025), <https://www.mycase.com/blog/ai/ai-for-legal-document-review/>.

time, improved review accuracy by 45%, and saved US\$2.1 million annually. This reduction in time translates directly into cost savings for clients: some legal departments report reduction in document review costs by up to 40–50% compared to manual review. The American Bar Association highlights that AI software can be designed specifically for legal professionals who often represent under-served communities, bridging the gap in access to justice.<sup>904</sup>

Legal professionals face the challenge of searching massive datasets for relevant data. AI tackles this by processing millions of documents in seconds. Tools like **LexisNexis AI** cut research time by up to 80%, while Westlaw Edge boosts retrieval accuracy by over 60% (**LexisNexis, 2024; Thomson Reuters, 2023**). Case studies show firms reducing average research from 6–8 hours to under 1 hour per query, saving 40–60% in costs (**Gitnux, 2024**). NLP and machine learning allow AI to interpret legal language, scan millions of judgments, and flag key clauses with over 90% accuracy, sharply lowering the risk of missing critical details. According to BayTech Consulting, solutions like **Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)** architecture ground legal AI responses in real, verifiable evidence, reducing risk and enhancing the reliability of AI-assisted legal research.<sup>905</sup>

Human error in legal reasoning and document preparation can have far-reaching consequences, sometimes **“snowballing into miscarriages of justice.”** Studies show that up to 15–20% of contract clauses or case analyses contain errors (**BayTech Consulting, 2025**). Artificial Intelligence, when properly trained, acts as a tireless ally, analyzing millions of historical cases and applying legal principles to flag inconsistencies or mistakes that humans might overlook. Law firms using AI report a 50–

70% reduction in errors and 40–60% faster review times (**MyCase, 2025**). AI processes information without fatigue or bias, ensuring outcomes are more reliable and thorough, yet it is **“no substitute for judgment”** where human oversight remains crucial to uphold ethical standards and legal norms. When human expertise is combined with AI precision, the legal system can become faster, fairer, and “spot on” in its outcomes, truly bridging the gap between efficiency and justice. However, it is crucial to maintain human oversight to ensure that AI applications adhere to ethical standards and legal norms. A study published in the Association for Computational Linguistics emphasizes the importance of consistency and fairness in AI systems, highlighting that instability in AI decision-making can reinforce biases and undermine trust in AI-assisted systems.<sup>906</sup>

Access to justice remains a thorn in the side of modern democracies and many people on the margins cannot pay the steep fees of traditional counsel. Into this breach stride AI-powered legal chatbots and **“virtual assistants”** that throw open doors once bolted shut! These systems do more than whisper tips. They draft key documents, steer clients through complex procedures and deliver first-cut legal opinions at a fraction of the usual cost. By offering such guidance **“for pennies on the pound”** AI turns a privilege into a reachable right and lets ordinary citizens fight their corner with confidence. The American Bar Association notes that tailored AI platforms now serve lawyers who represent under-served communities and help chip away at the stubborn access-to-justice gap that has long haunted the legal world. Therefore, AI is poised to revolutionize the legal system by addressing critical issues such as case delays, high costs, information overload, human error, and access to justice. While challenges remain, particularly concerning ethical considerations and the need for human

<sup>904</sup> Access to Justice 2.0: How AI-Powered Software Can Bridge the Gap, ABA J. (Jan. 24, 2025), <https://www.abajournal.com/columns/article/access-to-justice-20-how-ai-powered-software-can-bridge-the-gap>.

<sup>905</sup> How AI Is Revolutionizing Legal Discovery: Overcoming Information Overload for Law Firms, BAYTECH CONSULTING (Aug. 17, 2025), <https://www.baytechconsulting.com/blog/ai-legal-information-overload-solution>.

<sup>906</sup> D. Alsagheer, A. Kamal, M. Kamal, C.Y. Wu & W. Shi, Consistency and Fairness as Keys to Reliable AI, in Proc. of the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Ass’n for Computational Linguistics, Vol. 1: Long Papers 9943–54 (2025), <https://aclanthology.org/2025.acl-long.491.pdf>.

oversight, the integration of AI into legal practice holds the promise of a more efficient, equitable, and accessible legal system. As AI technology continues to evolve, its role in shaping the future of law is undeniable.

##### 5. Future Prospects

AI's future in the field of law is changing and undergoing evolution drastically, many innovative solutions have been brought that can alter the resolution of disputes, courtroom procedures and can affect the judgements. Through blockchain technology smart contracts were introduced that has revolutionized agreements and their execution. The terms are automatically enforced by these self-executing contracts that has lessened the work of intermediaries and have reduced human error. Moreover hybrid dispute resolution mechanism has emerged combined with contemporary legal recourse with blockchain based tools for evidence and enforcement in the disputed scenarios For instance, platforms like JAMS<sup>907</sup> are developing protocols to address issues such as coding errors, hacking, and crypto transaction disputes, ensuring fair and efficient resolution.

The integration of AI with the metaverse is transforming courtroom experiences. Virtual courtrooms, utilizing avatars and immersive technologies, are being piloted in various jurisdictions. In Colombia, the Magdalena Administrative Court conducted its first legal hearing in the metaverse and it allowed the participants to engage in a virtual environment, drastically enhancing accessibility and efficiency.<sup>908</sup> Similarly, various AI-driven platforms are now facilitating as well as managing online hearings, enabling extremely faster as well as more accessible legal proceedings.

The upcoming era of legal decision-making is leaning towards a mix and hybrid model, where AI assists human judges in analyzing data and

side by side suggesting outcomes. This collaboration aims to improve consistency and efficiency in rulings. However, human oversight remains crucial and a **“must”** to ensure ethical considerations and contextual understanding are maintained. Legal experts strongly say that the importance of transparency and controllability in AI systems ie required to support decision-making without replacing human judgment.<sup>909</sup>

In conclusion, the fusion of AI with blockchain plus virtual reality and human expertise is setting the stage for a more efficient, accessible, and transparent legal system. As these technologies continue to develop it is assured that they will hold the potential to significantly enhance the speedy delivery of justice.

##### 6. Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be seen as a new trans-formative strong force in the legal field, revolutionizing how legal professionals operate. By automating routine tasks such as legal research, document review, and contract analysis, AI significantly enhances efficiency and productivity. This technological advancement allows lawyers to allocate more time to complex legal reasoning and client interactions, thereby improving the overall quality of legal services. **As, Erik Brynjolfsson, director, Stanford Digital Economy Lab says “Lawyers working with AI will replace lawyers who don't work with AI”.** However, it's crucial to understand that AI is a tool designed to augment, not replace, human lawyers. While AI can process vast amounts of data and identify patterns, it lacks the nuanced understanding and ethical judgment inherent in human legal professionals.

there needs to be an order to derive the benefits of AI along with mitigating potential risks, balanced regulation is pretty essential. Legal professionals must be aware of the various dimensions of ethical implications in AI,

<sup>907</sup> Smart Contracts, Blockchain and Cryptocurrencies, JAMS (2025), <https://www.jamsadr.com/smartcontracts>.

<sup>908</sup>Future of Justice: Colombia Makes History by Hosting Its First-Ever Court Hearing in the Metaverse, EURONEWS (Mar. 1, 2023), <https://www.euronews.com/next/2023/03/01/future-of-justice-colombia-makes-history-by-hosting-its-first-ever-court-hearing-in-the-me>.

<sup>909</sup> Hybrid Artificial Intelligence Is Revolutionizing the Work of Legal Experts, FUTURE LAW (Nov. 2, 2023), <https://legaltech.future-law.at/hybrid-artificial-intelligence-is-revolutionizing-the-work-of-legal-experts/>.



including different issues related to data privacy, any sort of bias, and accountability. Transparent communication with clients about the use of AI in legal processes is paramount to maintain trust and uphold professional standards.

In conclusion, AI holds the potential to significantly enhance the legal profession by improving efficiency and access to justice. However, its integration must be approached with careful consideration of ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks to ensure that it serves as a beneficial complement to human legal expertise.

