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Research on the Court Decide: The Implications of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract:
This article covers the impact of AI on research in the legal profession in general. Court Decide is an essential legal competence. So, to solve diverse legal issues, lawyers must always conduct legal study. While the objective and methods of research differ per lawyer, it is a widespread practice. However, assessing AI's impact on legal research permits assessing AI's impact on the legal profession in general. Moreover, Legal AI shows that the legal profession is not immune to disruption. The study's goal is to discuss the existing and potential consequences of AI on legal research. The study is qualitative and depends heavily on document analysis of primary and secondary sources. As a result, the study indicates that AI effects legal research in numerous ways, both positively and badly. With Strong AI, AI's impact on legal research will be substantially larger than ordinary automation. Moreover, the good consequences of AI outweigh the negative externalities, which are usually transient and tied to technology's disruptive effects on the legal profession.

Keywords: AI Court Decide Tools, Artificial Intelligence, Legal World, Interruption

INTRODUCTION

In the Court Decide, AI has been used since the 1960s in the sense given by computer science. CALR began in the mid-1960s, although the early systems were crude and not generally available. AI is currently a popular topic in the legal realm. ROSS, the world's first AI lawyer, was based on IBM's cognitive computer 'Watson', according to Mr. Andrew Arruda, Director of Ross Intelligence. ROSS mimics the human brain's learning, analytical, and decision-making processes (Carol & Margie, 2010). Court Decide is a key lawyering ability that adds considerably to practically every aspect of legal practice. No area of law is exempt from the necessity of doing legal research. Thus, legal research influences practically every legal professional's activity. Researching the law is a common denominator for completing even the smallest legal activities. In other words, the quality of legal services provided by lawyers is closely related to the quality of the research conducted (Zoubin, 2015).

Due to the link, examining the influence of AI on legal study indirectly assesses the impact of AI on all legal practice (Thomas, 1978; Achar, 2015). Because practically all legal duties need legal research, all legal professionals must do legal research to complete legal tasks. Paralegals, legal assistance providers, law clerks, law librarians, private detectives, law enforcement officials, writers, authors, and other entities can conduct legal research. Lexis, the first commercial full-text electronic database of case law, was introduced in 1973 and actively pushed to attorneys and judges. In the same year, four New York law firms enrolled to Lexis. With this incident, a new era of legal technology began. The Lexis service grew rapidly as lawyers gained unparalleled electronic access to case law, considerably simplifying the research process (Whittlestone et al., 2019).

Then came machine intelligence, which is already highly advanced in discovery. Courts have employed electronic discovery, or ‘e-discovery,' and the US Department of Justice has approved predictive coding as a discovery method. In Moore v. Publicis Groupe, the Southern District of New York concluded that computer-assisted review was “judicially-approved for use” in appropriate instances. By analyzing data trends, AI may eventually be able to produce legal pleadings and memoranda in collaboration with legal research programs (Pasupuleti & Amin, 2018). Also, machine intelligence is revolutionizing the usage of legal documents by customizing them to specific scenarios.

As a result, the Court Decide is keenly interested in the use of AI in the workplace. Young lawyers are attracted to technology that older lawyers have never imagined. With this approach, cutting-edge AI technology will not only attract lawyers but also clients (Pasupuleti & Adusumalli, 2018). This means that in the previous 25 years, technology has revolutionized virtually every area of Court Decide (including legal education, recruiting, client acquisition, communication, and maintenance; court docketing; judicial workflow; and discovery production). Decreased financing and optimism for innovation in the field of AI in general, and legal tech companies in particular, led to breakthroughs in machine learning from 2012-2018, notably in neural networks and deep learning. In the UK, for example, the UK Digital Strategy launched in March 2017 provided millions of pounds to institutions to research AI.

OVERVIEWS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

In terms of its artificial nature, AI is a non-biological autonomous entity. However, the term autonomous in this definition refers to AI's ability to analyze data independently and does not preclude human and AI specialists from working together (co-robotics). “Artificial” implies a human-made good, often a copy of something natural, and “intelligence” implies “the ability to learn and understand or deal with new or challenging situations,” or “the skilled use of reason,” or “the ability to apply knowledge to manipulate one's environment or think abstractly as measured by objective criteria,” respectively. In light of this, AI is an artificial intelligence built to replace humans, or a computer with embedded learning and analysis skills, trained to adapt to real-life conditions and do activities and works as precisely as possible.
To understand the fundamental meaning of AI, we must first describe its components: an algorithm, machine learning, and deep learning. As a result, a ‘algorithm' is a limited set of

automated procedures (instructions) that are executed systematically at high speed to solve a specified class of problems The OECD's AI Experts Group (AIGO) defines an AI system as one that can interact with the environment through sensors, process information, make decisions and take actions autonomously. Thus, an algorithm-driven system is an organized approach for solving recurring problems. Algorithm-driven systems can automate data classification, searching, scoring, ordering, ranking, choosing, and filtering. The objective of an algorithm is to program using instructions, with the expectation that the outcomes will be predictable given the pre-conditions, decision criteria, and algorithm design.

Also known as 'Machine learning'. Machine learning is revolutionary because it allows algorithms to learn how to perform jobs correctly (or better) with little or no guidance. Their outputs are improved by 'iterating' data into an algorithm. These systems can learn from past data from comparable but not identical tasks. Data parsing is used to learn, predict, and make decisions based on factors. Deep learning, on the other hand, is a machine learning technique that enables example-based learning of machines and autonomous systems. Instead of giving the system predetermined instructions, deep learning gives the machine a model to evaluate samples and infer patterns for future issues. Only through the integration of the above components will AI be able to process a given command and deliver a desired result.

As a result, AI is considered as a machine that executes jobs under variable but predictable conditions with minimal human intervention. Some of these systems could even tackle tasks requiring human-like perception, cognition, planning, learning, communication, or physical acts. Because AI is so mysterious, different specialists have defined it differently, making it impossible to come up with a consensus definition. For example, an AI system can be a robot, a program running on a single computer, a program running on multiple computers, or any other arrangement of components that hosts an AI (Adusumalli & Pasupuleti, 2017).

In terms of legal recognition, AI is usually seen as a product of intellectual activity, which is protected as software by copyright. AI can be covered by a software patent in some cases. The rule also protects AI systems that are inseparably linked to physical equipment like robots. In terms of its final goal, AI is the process of mimicking human intellect via computer processes. The goal is to construct artificially intelligent machines, frequently in the form of robots that can perform human tasks better and faster than people. As a result, AI experts divide artificially intelligent devices into two categories. The first is General AI, which is an incredibly complicated machine (algorithm or group of algorithms) that can reason broadly and think like people across multiple issue domains (currently hypothetical).

Narrow (applied/specialized) AI refers to systems built to do specific jobs or functions, and will never equal human cognitive depth. Playing chess or Go, or detecting a disease are examples. Narrow AI already works in several domains of human existence, frequently better than humans [43]. These two AI technologies rely on machine learning, which is the act of teaching a software to learn from user-supplied data in order to respond to completely new data in the future. AI is the process of making machines intelligent, where intelligence is the attribute that allows an object to perform appropriately and predictably in its environment. "A machine would deserve to be

considered intelligent if it could mislead a human into believing it was human," said Alan Turing, a pioneer in the field of AI. However, AI is not intelligent in the sense that it does not know what it is doing or why. Instead of 'reasoning' or 'thinking,' an AI system follows pre-programmed computational procedures (expert systems) or analyzes massive amounts of data to infer a likelihood (machine learning).

Unlike humans, AI does not make actual decisions based on principles, norms, priorities, or values, as noted by Steven Pinker. Professor John McCarthy is credited with coining the term 'AI' in 1956 during a conference held at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, USA. Since then, AI has been depicted as a machine that behaves as a person would. The science of having robots do things that would require intelligence if done by humans was defined by Marvin Minsky in 1968. In this perspective, AI is studied for two reasons: to better understand human intelligence and to produce useful computer programs and intelligent computers. Thus, AI is machine and software intelligence (Rahman et al., 2019).

Similarly, AI is the study and development of computer systems that can perform functions ordinarily performed by humans, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. From the aforementioned definitions, it is clear that human intelligence is used to quantify AI. According to AI specialist Richard Susskind, AI is the study of designing, developing, and implementing computer systems that can do activities and solve problems that ordinarily require human intelligence. So systems that replicate, imitate, or simulate intelligence are used to carry out tasks in AI. The tasks performed by AI (visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation) and the procedures utilized to complete them (expert systems, machine learning (supervised, unsupervised, neural networks)) can also be characterized.

In summary, AI encompasses a wide range of technologies, from simple software to sentient robots, and involves both algorithms and data. In general, AI refers to teaching a machine to perform a previously human task. To solve problems in ways comparable to what people do, Microsoft defined AI as "a combination of technologies that enable computers to see, learn, reason and aid in decision-making". Law firms can use artificial intelligence (AI) to process, analyze, and finalize many legal tasks traditionally performed by lawyers (Chen et al., 2018).

RESEARCH ON COURT DECIDE

Court Decide

Legal research can be defined in various ways. It is made up of two words: legal and research. So, research is any gathering of data, information, and facts to increase understanding. Similarly, research is an investigation or experiment aiming at discovering and interpreting facts, revising accepted ideas or laws in light of new facts, or applying new or revised theories or laws in practice. Thus, research is the careful investigation of a subject, based on an original and first-hand study of authorities or experiment.

Research is a set of steps used to acquire and analyze data to better understand a topic or situation. Researchers identify problems, collect data, organize and classify it, apply logic (science) to analyze it, and draw conclusions based on the data acquired. In this view, research is a creative and deliberate effort to increase knowledge and find new uses for it. To know (find) the truth and make an original contribution to the stock of knowledge, 'research' is the cautious, diligent, exhaustive, and methodical (scientific) investigation (pursuit) of a certain subject matter (knowledge). On the other hand, legal research is the systematic discovery or determining of law on a certain issue or topic, as well as an inquiry into law to solve a specific issue or advance the science of law (Nachshon & Giulia, 2019).

So, to summarize, legal research is the process by which lawyers identify, read (retrieve), interpret (synthesize), and explain the law to their clients, judges, or to support legal decisions. So, legal research is an important element of being a lawyer, and clients are believed to pay for the quality of legal study done by lawyers on a particular issue. Non-lawyers can perform legal research if they can access the law and have the necessary expertise, whether to resolve a private issue, comprehend and work with a legal professional, or assist in their own academic or professional development (Andrew, 2017).

Finding and using relevant secondary sources, finding and using governing (appropriate and up to date) primary sources (legislation) and case law, analyzing the law as it relates to the legal issues and facts of the case (application), and communicating the findings of the inquiry and analysis. But because law has such a broad scope, constantly changing nature, and varies by jurisdiction, no one can know all the law on every issue and from every jurisdiction. These characteristics made legal study essential for lawyers to keep up with changing laws and properly convey the law to courts in their clients' situations. Legal research is the process of finding and analyzing the law to make effective arguments or solve legal difficulties. Thus, lawyers lacking in legal research skills are judged inept.

Undertaking Legal Research

Practicing lawyers are another group who conduct legal study on a daily basis. Legal research is intuitive. Legal research is a basic competence for lawyers. Good legal research abilities are required to think like a lawyer and reach valid legal conclusions. Professionally, lawyers must advise and represent clients in court. They must also provide legal views and guidance on concerns raised by clients. So, lawyers must do methodical research to locate the law and thus provide solutions to legal difficulties.

Legal scholars are by far the most associated with legal research. For example, law professors are mandated by their university to conduct legal research. Law students must also conduct numerous forms of research to complete their degrees. Legal scholarship requires good legal research and writing skills. Legal research is part of ordinary academic teaching (Edwina, 1981). To be a dependable source of knowledge for their pupils, professors must regularly research the law and refresh their understanding. Academic research is further bolstered by intellectual challenges, academic repute, and academic rank and degree requirements.

Anyone who is fit, curious, and wants to learn about the law and its application can perform legal research. So, non-lawyers, paralegals, law clerks, law librarians, private detectives, law enforcement officers, writers, authors, insurance company personnel, and others may conduct legal research. Legal research is a large profession requiring complicated and technical knowledge, talent, and experience. Legislators, judges, attorneys, and scholars (law professors and students).

These groups may do legal study for various reasons. Legislators do not just enact laws because they are permitted to do so. Legislation is enacted to serve a social objective. Legislators must decide whether sectors are ripe for legislative response. And whether the proposed legislation enhances the current condition of affairs or existing social practice (Nachshon & Giulia, 2019). So, before passing legislation, the legislature must conduct all necessary research on the subject matter. Similarly, a judge must apply the most appropriate rules and principles of law from statutes, case law, and the parties' arguments to the dispute before him. So a judge must find the legal principles and assess their applicability to the case. To do so, he or she must research the relevant rules and legal principles. Judges must also explain how they used a rule to reach a verdict. A judge gives law life by conducting relevant research, deductive thinking, and legal reasoning.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON RESEARCH IN THE COURT DECIDE

Assisting lawyers with AI tools has made modern lawyers more effective than conventional lawyers. That's why new legal tech companies let colleagues use AI to find relevant legal authority, which is more efficient than the labor-intensive strategy used by most big firms today. Accordingly, research shows that law firms that employ AI technologies have better information retrieval quality, require less training, and reduce working hours. By automating legal grunt work, firms may avoid hiring many associates and save time on research (Taylor, 2019).

AI is threatening to undermine legal studies and the legal profession in general. Susskind predicted in 2013 that AI would revolutionize the legal profession within ten years. Susskind went on to claim that it is unimaginable that information technology will fundamentally impact the economy and society without affecting legal employment. In the past, it was widely believed that only highly-skilled lawyers could perform lawyerly tasks, such as identifying legal issues, gathering relevant facts, and predicting the outcome of a court decision, based on their experience and intuition. However, recent AI breakthroughs have shown that legal practice is not immune to AI, causing significant disruption in both legal research and practice (Tania, 2018).

Thus, current AI advancements like natural language processing and machine learning have challenged old lawyer expertise notions. These technology advancements have reduced costs and increased accuracy and precision for various difficult jobs that used to require human work. So machine intelligence will disrupt the legal services sector in terms of discovery, legal search, document generation, brief generation, and case outcome prediction. In this sense, AI aids researchers with speed, simplicity, and efficacy in solving legal issues. More automation reduces

transaction costs, allowing services that were previously unprofitable, costly, or impracticable to be provided (Adusumalli, 2019).

AI may also automate tasks and make mass choices. In legal research, AI is crucial for efficient searching, classifying, filtering, evaluating, and ranking topics, facts, thoughts, legislation, etc. However, AI and computer systems can also perform other astounding feats that make legal research much easier. Such as pointing out spelling errors, terrible writing, and recommending sentence rewrites. Furthermore, weak AI already outperforms conventional legal research tools like Lexis and Westlaw in gathering pertinent cases, suggesting similarities and contrasts, and sketching arguments and counterarguments. In the future, AI will help lawyers or even judges examine relevant cases or legislation to answer specific legal difficulties (David et al., 2014).
AI is also very useful in law and legal science. AI applications help legal reasoning by applying knowledge to legal problems. Tools and strategies devised to tackle specific legal difficulties. A.I. is useful in legal reasoning and research. Legal reasoning is the act of creating and justifying a solution to a legal inquiry. For example, by scanning legal text databases for cases relevant to the current judicial proceedings. Furthermore, AI systems can filter out extraneous information, making legal research easier for judges. Also, certain AI expert systems can reason and deliver particular answers to legal questions autonomously (Fadziso et al., 2018).

Similarly, several AI applications are employed in legal research. Like identifying ambiguities in the legal language, legal reasoning is used to formulate laws and model legal precedents. However, several technologies help lawyers conduct legal research, such as spotting problematic contract clauses or preparing a winning strategy in intellectual property cases. Online dispute resolution, for example, uses AI to resolve disputes between parties that entered into a contract electronically. AI's ability to evaluate large amounts of data is employed in digital forensics (Teresa, 2019). AI is also used to forecast which crime scenes would yield the best forensic samples. Similarly, AI has increased the ability to monitor and document war crimes and human rights abuses. AI in the 21st century has ushered in a golden age of state, corporate, and non-state monitoring. Massive open-source data generated by billions of sensor platforms in people's hands and pockets around the world is particularly important in human rights law studies to resist war crimes. AI has also altered forensic anthropology, which is vital in human rights investigations. It involves the investigation of bones and other physical evidence to reconstruct the circumstances of death. DNA sequencing has recently increased scientific accuracy and efficiency in forensic investigations (Steven & Mathias, 2019).

Also, in the future, AI may assist judges in adjudication. In 2017, AI is supporting courtroom fact-finding and decision-making, putting major strain on how the judiciary operates, as articulated by Chief Justice John Roberts of the United States Supreme Court. Affirming that “It's a day that's here,” the Chief Justice said, “and AI is putting a tremendous strain on how the judiciary goes about its business.” Courts are also using AI to make rulings. In the USA, courts use complex algorithms to help detain suspects. For example, 29 American jurisdictions use the ‘Public Safety Assessment methodology' to assess defendant risk. Obtaining legal representation to present and defend a case in court varies by country and can be time consuming and costly. Automation outperforms humans and boosts productivity, therefore robots can have a favorable impact on

numerous parts of the judicial system. Thus, AI will help speed up the judicial process through automation and enhanced productivity (Pasupuleti et al., 2019).

Legal AI also helps attorneys study more efficiently and assist more clients on more concerns. Legal AI allows lawyers to do more work with less effort and earn more money. As a result, the only lawyers who have something to worry are those who resist change. Another way in which AI is influencing legal study and practice is by making lawyers more efficient and changing the law itself. AI is forcing old legal notions to adapt to new technological breakthroughs. Parallel to this, the legislation will shape AI development by establishing new standards, norms, and constraints on specific AI application fields (Achar, 2018b). The typical big firm paradigm where law associates labor 2,300 hours per year is being influenced by AI. Firms will no longer need to engage as many associates to sort through contracts and do legal research due to AI support. Using AI tools helps research projects run more efficiently, requiring organizations to either reduce recruiting or better utilize their staff (Deloitte, 2018). Moreover, by automating legal administrative tasks, associates can focus on more substantive work sooner in their careers.

Similarly, the Big Law Firm paradigm may soon vanish due to advances in legal AI. Because AI will enable universal access to services hitherto only available to highly educated legal teams. Moreover, with better research tools, smaller enterprises can compete with larger firms on price. As a result of the competition, larger organizations may have to alter their business model. With their resources and profit margins, major companies may be able to acquire disruptive technology sooner than smaller companies, allowing them to attract new clients while keeping old ones, deterring smaller companies from entering the market (Adusumalli, 2018).

The advantages of AI in legal research and practice are undeniable. AI technologies enable law firms to focus on high-value legal issues while reducing research time, lowering expenses and increasing customer satisfaction. Using AI tools attracts curious clients and top-notch lawyers. Using AI in legal studies has also been shown beneficial. Blue Hill Research studied the impact of standard legal research techniques versus ROSS in 2017. Individually, AI allows lawyers to work faster and more efficiently. Effective lawyers are less reliant on large businesses and yet prosper. Efficiency also allows lawyers to specialize. Currently, lawyers employ AI to maintain and expand their skills. Due to fierce competition and low-cost AI services, clients are less willing to pay expensive legal research costs (Pasupuleti, 2017). Clients expect fixed costs for previously hourly labor, forcing businesses to lower pricing.

Affordability of AI technologies may also deter clients from paying six-figure sums for legal research. Clients increasingly expect set pricing for previously billed-by-the-hour services, and associate labor is typically excluded from invoices. Clients expect more value for money. Market forces force firms to lower prices and adapt to changing client expectations. AI provided global legal information access. Legal research is now mostly done online thanks to AI. Legal research is now mostly done online using data providers like Westlaw and Lexis, public sites like Justia and CanLII, or search engines like Google. Anywhere in the globe has access to current legal materials such as judicial opinions, court decisions, laws, and regulations. This boosted cross-border legal research and study. As a result, Lexis and Westlaw have expanded their databases

and developed new electronic research methods. For example, LexisNexis has 15,000 databases and over 9 million customers worldwide, whereas Westlaw has over 40,000. Legal AI has also led to faster, cheaper, and more accurate legal research tools. For example, e-discovery replaces traditional discovery, saving time, money, and lawyers. This improved productivity by reducing basic document review time.

As well as prediction tools for legal research and case review. The predictive capacity of AI tools is transforming legal study. An attorney's case can be difficult to evaluate in light of recent court judgements. It is hard for lawyers to study all previous judicial decisions because hundreds of them effect legal concerns. By providing a more objective outcome forecast, AI helps overcome the problem. Predicting the success of European Court of Human Rights judgments in 2016 is already being done using AI. Also, AI has been used to accurately predict Supreme Court decisions in the USA (Maxim, 2019). Indeed, AI will become a frequent tool in legal research and practice as it evolves. It also organized a select committee to study the economic, legal, and societal implications of AI advances. In 2017, 25 countries signed the European Declaration on AI Cooperation. Law firms will need to hire more legal knowledge engineers, technologist, and process analysts, according to Susskind. Similarly, using AI technologies is expected to revolutionize the way lawyers work, making them more tech-savvy. So, human oversight plus AI's technical acuity could give highly successful legal results. Lawyers, for example, may not read the documents directly, yet they are crucial to the process.

LEGAL AI TOOLS AND RESEARCH IN THE COURT DECIDE

This section explores the most popular types of artificial intelligence tools that are now in use and having an impact on legal research in the Court Decide, as well as the obstacles that these tools provide. It also examines the future of artificial intelligence tools. As a result, the artificial intelligence methods listed below are frequently employed in today's technology:

Legal Prediction Tools: These AI systems can forecast court outcomes based on prior decisions. Here are several examples:

- Scotus properly predicted 70% of case law outcomes.
- ‘Lex Machina' can anticipate the outcome of IP cases with 64% accuracy.
- ‘Motion Kickstarter' lets lawyers see court-approved or disapproved moves.
- Using machine learning, ‘Blue J Legal' can forecast how courts will decide legal matters.

Legal Text Analytics Tools: These AI systems parse court rulings or statutes for meaning. Legal text analytics comprises argument mining, which finds arguments in legal archives, and legal network diagrams, which show the relationships between legal objects graphically. Examples of legal text analysis AI tools:

- In 2017, ‘Ravel' scanned and mapped all US case laws.
- ‘CARA' generates or summaries important cases to support legal arguments.
- ‘Casetext' and ‘Fastcase' establish a case or statute citation network.

Legal Question and Answer (Advisory) Tools: A user's legal question is searched by AI techniques throughout enormous text resources. Here are several examples:

- 'ROSS' accepts legal inquiries and returns relevant replies, citations, readings, and updates. 'ROSS' can write legal memos.
- Lexis Answers can evaluate millions of documents and generate a citation.
- 'Watson Debater' can debate any issue and give persuasive arguments and precedents.
- It retrieves cases and statutes from a highly integrated database comprising the Louisiana Civil Code.

Contract Review and Analysis Tools: These AI tools can learn and review documents at the clause level. Here are several examples:

- 'LawGeex' can read and summarize contracts with 94% accuracy, saving up to 80% of time.
- 'ThoughtRiver' scans contracts and displays data in an online dashboard.
- Before users sign contracts, 'Legal Robot' can verify, evaluate, and spot concerns.
- 'Beagle' is designed for non-professional users to review and manage contracts.
- 'HYPO' can assist in all elements of legal study and is found to be similar to actual judges' performance.
- Another related tool is kCura.

Drafting Tools: These AI solutions offer document assembly automation. Here are several examples:

- 'Clifford Chance Dr@ft' lets clients create custom legal documents. It saves time and resources and enhances document quality.
- Desktop Lawyer, Legal Zoom, and Rocket Lawyer are similar tools.
- LawPath and ClickLaw are similar services in Australia.

Citation Tools: These are software programs that help you format your citations and conduct legal research. For example, 'KeyCite' is now a well-established citation system that is similar to the online Shepard's Citations in that it gives detailed citations of legal sources, similar to the online Shepard's Citations.

Technology Assisted Review (E-discovery) Tools: These programs help lawyers manage and review documents. It can be used in litigation to automate, examine, and analyze vast volumes of electronic data to find relevant legislation. Since 2012, TAR has been recognized and used in US, UK, and Irish courts. TAR was also approved by the Supreme Court of Victoria in 2016 in McConnell Dowell Constructors v Santam as a legitimate search approach. TAR can produce more accurate results than manual review with significantly less work. Studies have shown that

e-discovery can save up to 70% of time. Using AI tools properly can dramatically cut document review expenses.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF AI ON LEGAL RESEARCH

A tool cannot reason about how different circumstances would affect its answers, and the majority of AI tools cannot work independently. According to Susskind, the development of legal AI has been hindered by a lack of knowledge engineers, domain experts, existing methodologies, adequate AI tools, difficulties in quality control, and huge concerns about the legal implications (Achar, 2018a).

Furthermore, AI is blamed for additional disruptive elements in the legal profession such as complexity, increasing autonomy of AI systems over time, opacity in AI decision making, and technological vulnerability of AI systems due to their reliance on data that may be insufficient, erroneous, or biased. Furthermore, the great vulnerability of AI systems to cyber-security assaults or breaches now hinders the development of legal AI. There is also a valid issue about who is responsible for the mistakes made by AI technologies, the developers or the consumers. Thus, many scholars believe that the necessity to regulate and hold someone accountable should be dealt by law (Thomas, 2018).

However, there are considerable barriers to integrating AI into the legal profession, including technological, economic, and cultural barriers. Insecurities about data privacy, ethics, and dishonest use of data, and the unwanted construction of a super-intelligent AI (also known as the ‘Singularity problem') are all likely negative repercussions of lawful AI technologies. On the other side, there is a valid argument that judges should not entrust decisions or administrative tasks to AI assistants (Pasupuleti, 2018). Furthermore, legal AI is seen inherently incapable of engaging in legal (analogical) reasoning or evaluative judgments, posing a severe long-term difficulty. The fact that many legal judgments require discretion, whereas computer systems function on the logic of input and output, compounded the challenge of integrating AI with the legal profession (Achar, 2019). Finally, there is compelling evidence that AI is not immune to its creators' biases and prejudices, and so cannot be trusted to be fair and unbiased.

CONCLUSION

Thousands of legal tech startups around the world are currently automating legal labor, reminding future lawyers that they will need to know how to research the law using AI technologies in addition to having a working grasp of the law. Likewise, law schools should explore incorporating legal AI courses in their curricula. These include legal text analytics, legal question and answer (Advisory), legal outcome prediction, contract review and due diligence, E-discovery (Technology Assisted Review), document drafting and citation tools. This study attempted to examine how AI affects legal research in the legal profession. Despite what some scholars claim, the law is neither rocket science nor anti-technological. Thus, AI can affect legal research and practice in both positive and harmful ways. The study also shows that the beneficial advantages of AI outnumber the negative externalities, which are usually ephemeral and tied to technology's

disruptive effects on the legal profession. Until recently, lawyers could only conduct legal research in a real library. Currently, thanks to improvements in Weak AI, many of the operations that make up legal research are done by AI tools with minimal human help, resulting in massive efficiency (in time, energy, and resources). The impact of AI on legal research will be significantly higher in the future with Strong AI, which has tremendous computing and analytical power of vast amounts of data and brute force of processing (pre-programmed decision making). With increased computer power and algorithmic reasoning, AI technologies should be able to provide efficient legal services by autonomously researching legal issues that demand human empathy, judgment, and inventiveness. Court Decide is a key lawyering skill and a vital aspect of legal practice. All legal practitioners must conduct legal research in order to provide diverse legal services to customers, and the quality of their research defines the quality of their services. As a result, evaluating AI's impact on legal research implicitly involves evaluating its impact on the entire legal profession.

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