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International Journal of Legal Enforcement is an online peer review journal dedicated to express views on legal and socio legal aspects. This platform also shall ignite the initiative of the young students. We do not charge any publication charge for online publications. We process to bring out the analysis and thoughts of every socio legal and legal matters from the young powerful minds. With this thought we hereby present you, International Journal of Legal Enforcement.

“Dharma is to protect the Needy”

Short Note on

Use of AI bots in delivering Judgements of pending cases.

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Abstract

“Justice delayed is justice denied”

This is an old school saying It ensures that if civil action or fair compensation is available to an affected person but is not provided in a timely manner, it is essentially the same as providing no recourse at all. This is one of the major problems of our society that we are not getting proper legal remedies and our rights are continuously infringed. In India The total cases pending as of March 25, 2020 was 3.68 crore which has now increased to 4.4 crore¹ and this number is continuously increasing. You know where the problem is, the problem is with the number of judges we have, we have the judge-population ratio is 19.49 per million or 10 lakh people in India. This is very less in number according to the population of India and the population is continuously increasing and after the COVID-19 pandemic now more people are deprived of their legal remedies. So, to handle this situation we have two options the first one is we have to increase the number of Judges in our judiciary system which is a difficult and time taking process and the second one is we can develop a system of Artificial intelligence or AI Bots which can help in delivering Judgements of all the cases which were pending from such a long time. The positive point of this AI is its not a time taking process, its cheap and the reach of this technology will be very wide.

Keywords: Artificial; Intelligence; Law; Courts; COVID-19.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence is a computer program which is developed to mimic human intelligence and use it for the welfare of society. Machine learning drives all those artificial intelligence programs, some of which are driven by profound learning and some are motivated by very boring things such as laws. This includes learning to collect the rules and records. This includes learning. It has become very common and necessary due to data-based services industries.

How does AI affect our day-to-day life?

Artificial intelligence is a technology which has a positive effect on our lives and is also a reminder of our everyday problems, indicating news and articles of our interests. [It would influence whole database markets in the near future.](#)

Artificial intelligence has the ability to change enormously, by means of jobs and other socioeconomic institutions, manners, not just of interacting with the numerical universe but also with each other, for better or worse. If the effect of artificial intelligence is to be beneficial, all players must be included in discussions on artificial intelligence.

Is AI Important for Indian Judicial System?

As we all know we are already familiar with the name Artificial Intelligence and in recent times we have encountered this term many times, we all use Smartphones, right? Smartphones are one of the prominent examples of AI used in our Daily task. So after the COVID-19 pandemic many industries are adopting Artificial Intelligence within their organization, The Indian Judicial System has seen very little technological advancement and lawyers are still comfortable these days, dependent on approaches and strategies that had been established years before. The way lawyers operated, and the law is considered in India may have major effects for artificial intelligence.

So here we really need a modern system which can replace this old school operating procedure, this can be done with implementing AI technology in our Indian judiciary and it will be going to replace the old system of procedure. AI can be useful for fulfilling various specifications in several respects. AI for courts is a plentiful sales chat. "This will make it fairer and, in addition, unlike human judges, AI would not tire and will not rely on its level of glucose to work." This is conjecture in large part. However, what we know from proof is the key subject of this debate. His emphasis has already proved valuable in practice, "[proven technology.](#)" AI. But can robots judge already? This is the same with the judges.

1. Organizing information on one simple platform. - It may be helpful to detect similarities in texts and files when, for example, huge numbers of cases are sorted, or in complicated cases with lots. An explanation from the U.S. is 'eDiscovery,' an automatic investigation of electronic discovery records before legal proceedings commence. eDiscovery utilizes AI machine learning and through training is able to extract the related components of a vast volume of information, the best algorithm is. Parties settle on the terms for searching and their coding. The court evaluates the deal and approves it. This is a procedure recognized in the United States and the United Kingdom for paper investigations. The system is simpler than manual file research and more precise.
2. Can predict Judgment of the case based on precedents. - There is much interest in AI which says it can forecast court decisions. The traditional word for "predictive justice" is in English/American. This word was the source of a debate since either justice or predictive are the results of the prediction algorithms. The word "foreseen" reflects more accurately the latest discussions. The result is more like a weather forecast than a reality. Like the atmosphere, court cases can have an uncertain result. With more detail and more problems this probability grows as the situation gets more complicated. That is one reason why AI is so interesting because it says it can reduce harm. Various prediction instruments are commercially available in the United States. Therefore, their job is confidential business because we do not know how they function. There are, though, certain non-commercial applications and we have some insight into how they work. Here is one of the examples for predicting Justice:

For example¹, a group of American academics has developed a machine learning application that claims to be able to predict the outcome of a case at the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) with an accuracy of 70.2%, and the voting behavior of individual judges with 71.9% accuracy² In addition to information about the case, this application uses information about the political preferences and past voting behavior of the individual justices.

3. Works as an advisor for the courts. - AI will counsel individuals and prospective parties in court cases that want solutions to their dilemma, but also do not know what to do. Consultative AI will also help law firms. AI not only searches for facts, but also answers

¹ <https://www.openrecht.nl/commentaar/737aacef-b533-4332-b631-fef11a27df60/>

² H.J. van den Herik, Kunnen computers rechtspreken (Can computers be judges?)? (Inaugural lecture Leiden) Arnhem: Gouda Quint p. 33.

a query. Then the consumer wishes to take action on the suggestion. This consulting feature can help people solve more issues and thereby avoid lawsuits or court proceedings. If the guidance is not sufficient, it is also possible to find a solution. Help to develop a remedy requiring judicial scrutiny, such as a petition or warrant, will make sure that the judge's evaluation is more regular. The Civil Resolution Tribunal (CRT) in British Columbia, Canada is an established functional example of this position. The CRT has been developed to address strife, subsidized housing disputes. When it was successful, it eventually expanded jurisdiction and in April 2019 it applied jurisdiction to personal injuries arising from accidents. With free public legal information and measurement helps, CRT provides a Solution Explorer that is available 24/7. Driven routes, interactive questions and answers, settlement of disputes or planning for the CRT are given. Below is a specialist framework designed for purposes and revised every three months.

4. Works as a research repository. – AI can be used as a research repository for lawyers and judges this will reduce the dependency on many paid sources and anyone from law background can easily access these database it is one of the time taking process but to be honest this will be one of the most relevant use of Artificial Intelligence in legal field and this will not only help judicial persons but also to many law students who have to relied on many paid sources for their research work and after implementing this tech we can make or reduce the time taken in a research work which will directly led to speedy trials in a courts.

How will AI be delivering the Judgements of pending cases?

The answer to this question is very simple to answer look we all know that to run a program first we have to input the data and after that we received the output, so here also we can make a program where we have to upload all the Law which is currently enforced in the country and after that we have to upload all the previous Judgments of the case laws which were already decided by the courts and when we input the facts of the case we got our prediction result. For example if a fact of a case is entered into the program then the Artificial Intelligence will evaluate the data and try to match it with all the previous judgements and Laws currently enforced in the country and after evaluation we will got our result, if a case has victory chance of 71% the program will show this as a result and at which point who is losing and who is winning the case.

Conclusion

What good does and does AI do for justice? This essay examines what the courts are aware of about AI. Not all court activities are complicated customer service, but in all situations the demand for information technology is not the same. Therefore, for various kinds of situations, AI, which is also information technology, can be helpful in many respects. In reality, some AI had already proved itself. There is (still) no proof that (goes to) judge robots. Article 6 ECHR norm stipulates an adequate protocol. There is already a lot of work necessary before AI can meet this level.

Legal records must be more organized and meaningful. It is not yet possible to explain how the outcome was achieved with AI - for now. AI will support the organization of knowledge already through people, litigants, and judges. If the legal library is expanded, the recommendations and recommendations of Artificial Intelligence will be supported. To make appropriate use of the AI, judges need to consider how AI operates. In fact, courts need to digitalize and analyze their records to make it more useful for applications of artificial intelligence. The courts must actively track and change their efficiency framework as required.

