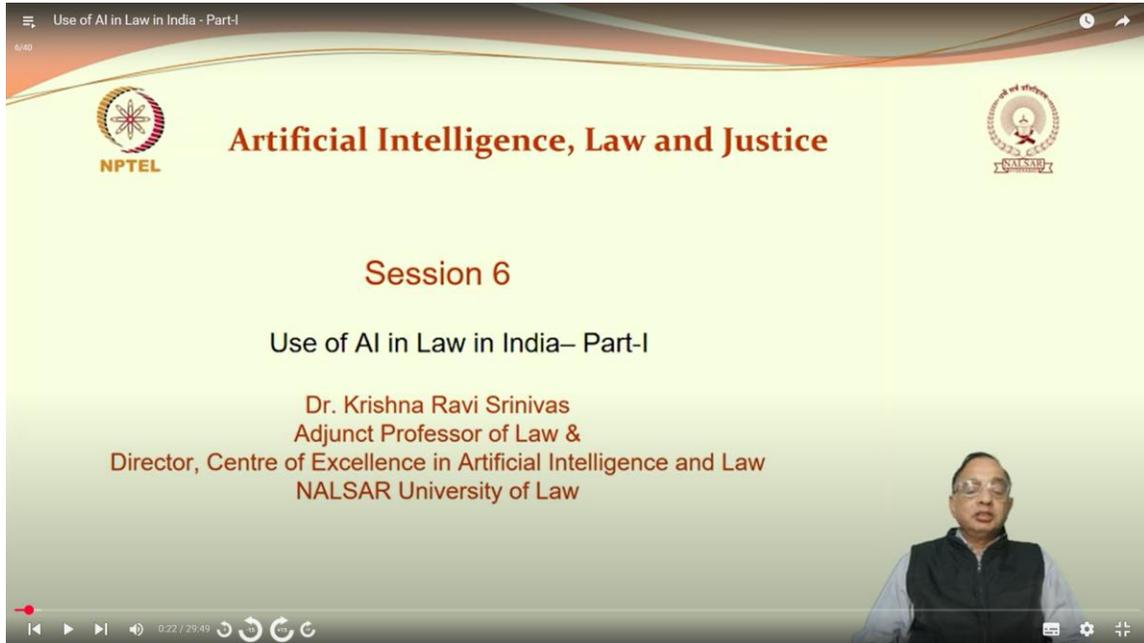
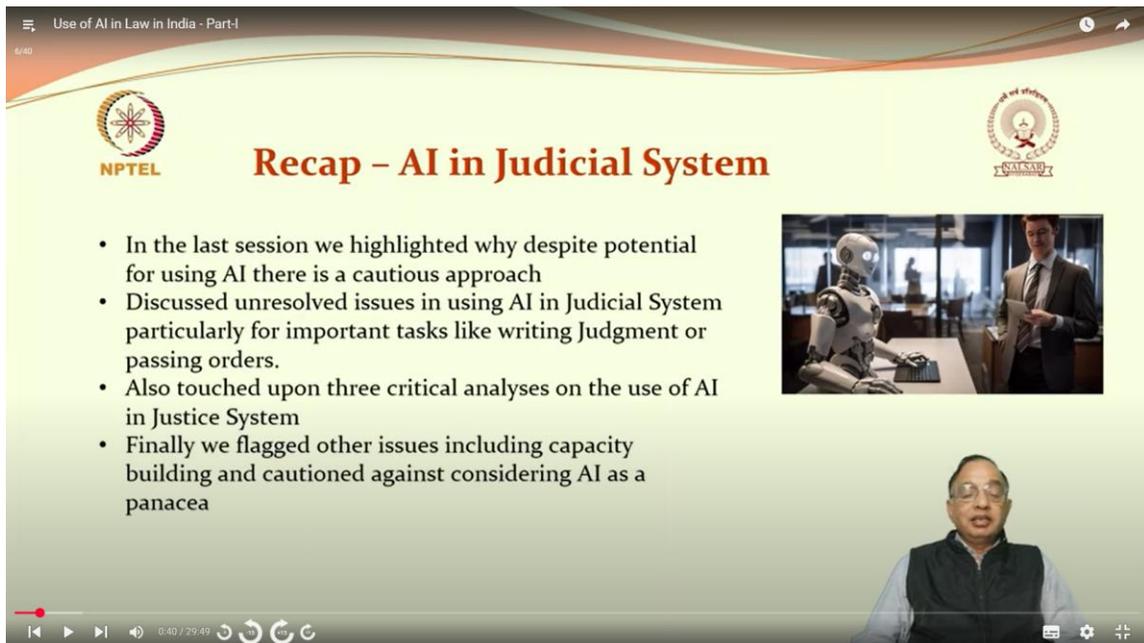


Course Name – Artificial Intelligence, Law and Justice
Professor Name – Dr. Krishna Ravi Srinivas
Department Name – Center of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence and Law
Institute Name – NALSAR University of Law
Week – 02
Lecture – 06



The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top, the title 'Artificial Intelligence, Law and Justice' is displayed in a large, bold, orange font. Below the title, the text 'Session 6' and 'Use of AI in Law in India- Part-I' are centered. The presenter's name and title, 'Dr. Krishna Ravi Srinivas, Adjunct Professor of Law & Director, Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence and Law, NALSAR University of Law', are listed in the center. On the right side, there is a small inset video of the professor speaking. The NPTEL logo is on the left, and the NALSAR University of Law logo is on the right. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 0:22 / 29:49.

Artificial Intelligence, Law and Justice, Session 6. This is the use of AI in law in India, part 1 of 2 sessions.



The screenshot shows a video player interface. The title 'Recap – AI in Judicial System' is displayed in a large, bold, orange font. Below the title, a bulleted list of points is shown on the left. On the right, there is a small inset image of a robot sitting at a desk next to a man in a suit. The presenter's name and title, 'Dr. Krishna Ravi Srinivas, Adjunct Professor of Law & Director, Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence and Law, NALSAR University of Law', are listed in the center. The NPTEL logo is on the left, and the NALSAR University of Law logo is on the right. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 0:40 / 29:49.

- In the last session we highlighted why despite potential for using AI there is a cautious approach
- Discussed unresolved issues in using AI in Judicial System particularly for important tasks like writing Judgment or passing orders.
- Also touched upon three critical analyses on the use of AI in Justice System
- Finally we flagged other issues including capacity building and cautioned against considering AI as a panacea

Let us recap the earlier session, which was about AI in the judicial system in India. In the last session, we highlighted why, despite the potential for using AI, there is a cautious

approach. We also discussed the various unresolved issues in using AI in the judicial system, particularly for important tasks like writing judgments or passing orders. Further, we touched upon three critical analyses of the use of AI in the justice system. In addition to that, we flagged other issues, including capacity building, and cautioned against considering AI as a panacea for all the problems in the Indian judicial system.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

Applications of AI

- AI can be used in many many ways in the practice of law
- But there is no point in using AI for the sake of using AI
- I have discussed about AI's tendency to hallucinate and give fake citations
- The advantages of using AI are too many

1:10 / 29:49

In this class, we will look at the applications of AI, in particular why AI is gaining more ground in legal services and the legal profession. Basically, AI can be used in many ways, as it is left to the imagination of the developer or the person who wants to use it. But there is no point in using AI for the sake of using AI in any service, particularly in legal services. So, we have discussed the AI's tendency to hallucinate and give fake citations in earlier classes, and this is again a major consideration and a major risk as well. But the advantages of using AI are too many, not only for legal service professionals but also for the public.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

Applications and A Disclaimer

- But like any sophisticated technology adopting AI also entails a deep learning curve and expertise to make the best use
- The examples given in this Course are for illustrative purposes and for academic purposes
- They do not indicate any recommendation or endorsement for them
- Nor the mention of examples means that they have been assessed and validated by NALSAR or by me



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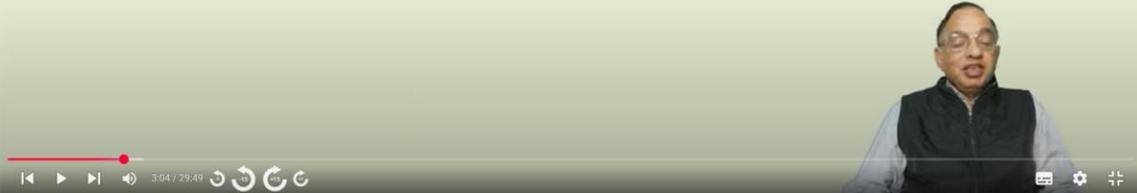
Applications and disclaimers - Like any other sophisticated technology, adopting AI also entails a deep learning curve and expertise to make the best use of it. So, it is a technology that demands deeper engagement from the person who is going to use it, and then the user has to come to grips with that to make the best use of it. And then it has a steep learning curve. Particularly, the learning curve becomes all the more difficult when one tries to learn and then adopt complex AI programs that perform more than one function. In this class, we have given some examples, but please bear in mind that the examples provided in the course are only for illustrative purposes and for academic purposes. They do not in any way recommend that this can be taken as any recommendation or endorsement for them. Moreover, the examples we have mentioned have not been assessed or validated by NALSAR or by me. So, keep this disclaimer in mind when you go through this class, as well as when you hear about the applications, particularly the named ones.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

Typical Applications of AI

- AI in Legal Research
- Conducting Due Diligence
- Contract Analysis and Management
- Using Predictive Analysis for litigation purposes
- E-Discovery

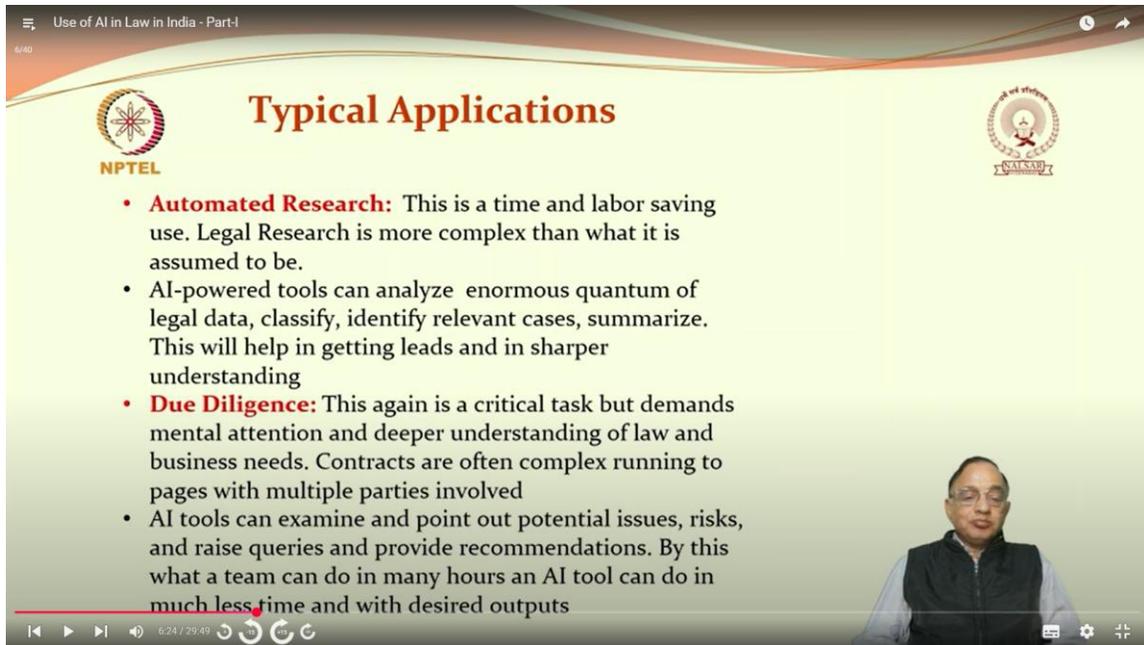


The typical applications of AI we will discuss in this class are AI in legal research. This is again a major use for the simple reason that legal research itself is very complex; moreover, legal research is something that everyone dealing with law as a legal professional will have to do at some stage or another. Then conducting due diligence again is a critical part of a lawyer's practice, particularly for legal firms that provide consultancy, advice, draft contracts, and negotiate contracts. Contract analysis and management is a key function because contracts are the lifeline for any business. Modern-day contracts are very complex, often involving various parties, including currencies from different nations.

More importantly, some long-term contracts also come with long-term commitments, as well as long-term accountability and liability. Another important and interesting use that is emerging now is the use of predictive analysis for litigation purposes. Predictive analysis is again based on the development of AI tools that enable the person using those tools to understand previous decisions and cases by looking at earlier case law and then predicting what the potential outcome could be or how the decision could go. Of course, nobody can exactly predict 100% what the court's decision will be or what the order will be when it is pronounced. But predictive analysis helps in more than one way: the litigant as well as the lawyers who represent the litigant.

And then e-discovery, again, is very important, as we will see; with e-discovery, a lot of manual labour, a lot of labour that goes into scrutinising documents and other pages, can be eliminated. Moreover, AI tools have the capability to conduct e-discovery in a much faster and more sophisticated way than humans can. So, in all these applications, what we will see is that often these applications are not applications that are done by a single person or by two people in big law firms. Normally, these applications demand teamwork. But using AI can be met by using a simple tool.

So, you wouldn't need 4 or 5 people to do e-discovery or to manage contract analysis. A single person can handle all these things with an AI tool. So, this has both impacts. One concern is whether these typical applications will really result in a reduced demand for legal services professionals in the law sector in the long run. Or as they increase efficiency by using the typical applications, the demand will again be restricted to only those who have high expertise and not to people who do mundane and day-to-day routine jobs in the typical applications we have mentioned now. So, this is something we need to bear in mind, particularly when we look at the long-term implications of using AI in the legal sector.



Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

Typical Applications

- **Automated Research:** This is a time and labor saving use. Legal Research is more complex than what it is assumed to be.
- AI-powered tools can analyze enormous quantum of legal data, classify, identify relevant cases, summarize. This will help in getting leads and in sharper understanding
- **Due Diligence:** This again is a critical task but demands mental attention and deeper understanding of law and business needs. Contracts are often complex running to pages with multiple parties involved
- AI tools can examine and point out potential issues, risks, and raise queries and provide recommendations. By this what a team can do in many hours an AI tool can do in much less time and with desired outputs

A typical application is automated research. See, automated research can really help the legal firm, the lawyer, or the legal academic come to grips with the vast literature that is spread across legal decisions, journal articles, books, and other documents. And, this time-consuming and labour-demanding application, the task, can be used and handled in a much better way by AI. In particular, as legal search is more complex than what it is assumed to be, this is a typical application that many people prefer to use, although they may be more comfortable doing it manually with their own thinking.

Why? Because now most of the legal databases are accessible, and more importantly, the providers of the legal databases, like Westlaw, LexisNexis, and many others, have also moved to the AI sector with their own AI tools available. The automated research, in fact, enables the researcher to combine various tools. For example, some of the AI research tools and legal research tools have been integrated into some large language models. And then that makes things very easy for the researcher to identify precisely what needs to be sought from the large volume of literature. Again, AI-powered tools can analyse enormous quantities of data, which we know, but they simply don't analyse.

They can classify, identify relevant cases, summarise, and then this will help in getting a sharper understanding, a better understanding, and preparing quick summaries. But we

should also keep in mind that, as we pointed out earlier, the AI-powered tools can also come up with wrong citations; non-existent citations can provide some fake evidence. So, this is a caution that we need to adopt. Particularly when the AI-powered tools classify, identify relevant cases, and summarise, extra caution is required because the moment something goes wrong, the court can simply declare that this affidavit is not valid and cannot be accepted, or if the affidavit relies strongly on some of the hallucinated data and evidence, the whole case will collapse. So, this needs better handling of the AI-powered tools for this purpose.

Then, due diligence is a very critical task, particularly when one has to analyse complex contracts and business-related documents. It demands mental attention and a deeper understanding of law and business needs. So, the due diligence has to also look into what is needed by the law, what is needed by regulators, and then what is needed to become compliant with when certain things have to be done. So, the contracts are often complex and run into several pages with multiple parties involved. So, looking at the due diligence as to whether all the needs have been fulfilled, all the criteria have been met.

For example, if a company has to file for an IPO or initial public offer, the due diligence itself is very complex because so many requirements have to be met, documents have to be submitted, and they have to be vetted; more importantly, since an initial public offer document cannot afford to have even a single mistake, companies take undue critical care in it. But with the help of available AI tools, such tasks can be easily handled instead of needing teams of people to look into them. So, the due diligence task, which is a typical application, is also highly in demand in terms of legal tech innovations. Again, AI tools can do many things that humans normally can do, but they can do them in a much better and more sophisticated way. For example, AI tools can examine a whole set of documents, whether to be presented or the earlier ones, and then point out potential issues and risks, raise queries, and provide recommendations.

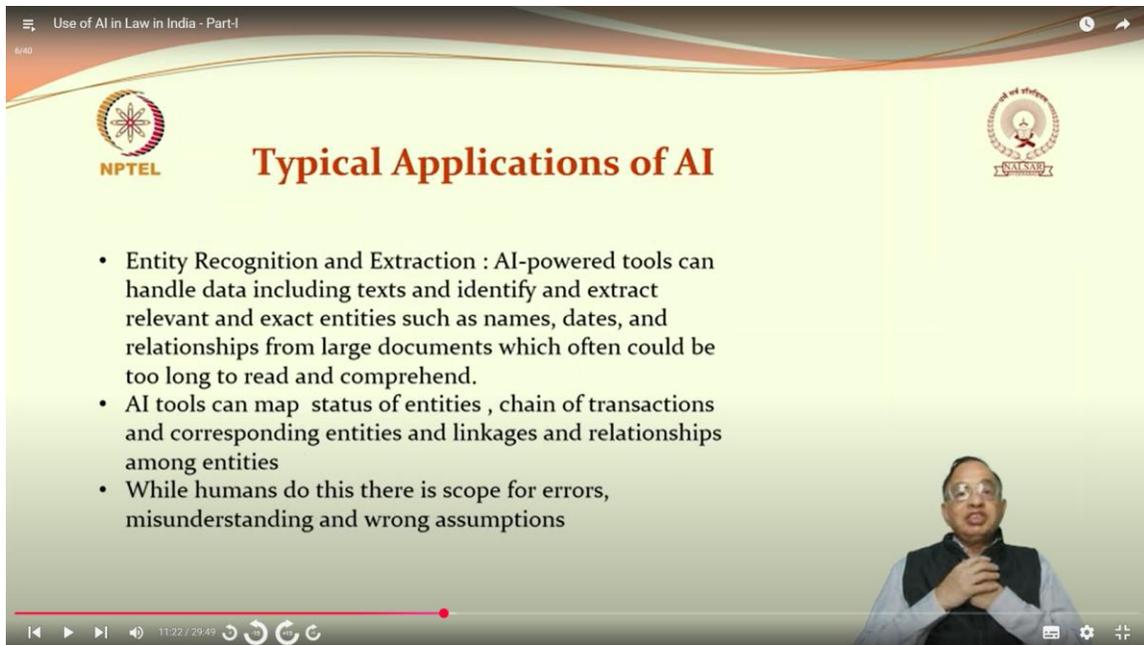
So, if a client has come up with a document, the AI tool can scrutinize that and then find out whether it is really consistent or if there are any major problems with it, or whether the demands or pleas made in the document are consistent with what the client wants. Moreover, since these documents can be examined, potential risks can be flagged, queries can be provided, and recommendations can be given. But a major use of the AI tools is that they can go through documents of hundreds of pages and larger documents, and come up with quick, crisp recommendations and summaries. This will enable lawyers to quickly understand what exactly the whole document talks about. And, of course, there is a whole time-saving element in this, which is obvious.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

Typical Applications of AI

- Entity Recognition and Extraction : AI-powered tools can handle data including texts and identify and extract relevant and exact entities such as names, dates, and relationships from large documents which often could be too long to read and comprehend.
- AI tools can map status of entities , chain of transactions and corresponding entities and linkages and relationships among entities
- While humans do this there is scope for errors, misunderstanding and wrong assumptions



Entity recognition interaction - Basically, an entity in a contract can be something like names, dates, or relationships like that. For example, in a contract that involves many parties, three or four firms, besides many others involved in it, each entity's role, each entity's liability, and each entity's entitlement have to be precisely understood and fixed. AI-powered tools can handle such data, including text, and identify and extract relevant entities such as names, dates, and relationships from these documents. So, based on that, the entity relationship can be mapped. For example, the entity relationship can be that of a family where the AI tool can quickly match as to father, mother, daughter, son-in-law, and then the grandchildren, but it can also do a whole lot of other patching up and matching up as well.

And they can really map the current status of the entities as to whether or not they know what their status is vis-à-vis the document, and then the chain of transactions and the corresponding entities, because in some of the legal documents, there will be a chain of transactions involving multiple properties and multiple parties. When that happens, understanding the chain of transactions vis-à-vis the corresponding entities will become problematic because a single property may have multiple people claiming ownership, and then multiple people claiming ownership across many properties will complicate things further. So, by mapping the status of entities, looking at their chain of transactions, and understanding the linkage between these entities, the transactions, and the properties, an AI tool can quickly summarise a whole lot of documents into a two- or three-page document that gives a bird's-eye view of the whole issue. But when humans try to do that, they are prone to making mistakes or they are prone to overlooking certain things. Because the documents are too complex, too vast, and more difficult for a single person to handle, the problem is that there could be wrong interpretations, wrong assumptions, or some entities could have been missed, or some relationships could have been misinterpreted as well. So, this typical application of entity recognition and extraction is a very powerful and handy application that will suit the needs of the legal sector very well.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I



Contracts, Agreements and Management

- Commercial Contracts are Complex and often have long term commitments, clauses that can result in penalties if a task is not done or a commitment is not met and also have consortium arrangements in case of big projects.
- AI tools can deal with them by reviewing them, flagging ambiguities, potential risks and liabilities and map the terms with obligations, incomes and distribution of benefits and resources
- Usually in big law firms there are teams to do this and manage them from initial stages to final agreement



13:45 / 29:49

Contracts, agreements, and management - Contracts, as we said, are very critical in the legal profession because lawyers know that most business dealings rely on contracts or run on contracts, and contracts can be long-term, short-term, or limited to a single transaction as well. But commercial contracts are often complex and involve long-term commitments with so many of the parties involved. So, the clauses that can result in penalties if a task is not done or a commitment is not met, and there are also a lot of consortium arrangements for big projects. So, for a big law firm that has to wait for documents and then manage the contract for a big project running for years, amounting to hundreds of crores or thousands of crores or even less, commercial contract management is a crucial task.

But the AI tools can deal with them without getting any headaches, and then they can flag the ambiguities, flag the potential risks and liabilities, and map the terms of the obligations, incomes, distributions, benefits, and resources. In other words, an AI tool can read the document of a larger contract and then summarise it, providing a synopsis that will not only give a quick overview but also an understanding. And this understanding can also point out that there are certain ambiguous things; there are certain things that are not well recognized or not well understood. And it also helps not only the lawyer but also the client to gain a deeper understanding of the contracts. In big law firms, teams deal with contract management right from the initial stages of preliminary first-level drafting of the agreement, drafting the contract, getting it vetted, and getting it revised until it is finally signed or agreed upon.

And then this contract management is also important not only for lawyers but also for big financial firms, banks, and other lending institutions. Since contracts form the backbone of business, particularly big business or larger contracts, they must be scrutinised with utmost care.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

Predictive Analysis

- Humans do predict out of interest and curiosity and based on their knowledge and analysis
- But AI can do this in a much more efficient way.
- Predictive Analysis involves analysis of previous cases, locate and identify relevant patterns, map the key points/arguments and cases, and predict the possible outcome
- AI tools can do a Risk Analysis of a litigation to identify the strength and weakness
- AI in these uses what it has learnt. But can AI replicate human thinking and analytical capacity 100% ?




Predictive analysis - It is our own curiosity, or it is in our own interest that we make plots of predictions. Whether it is the outcome of an IPL match, elections, how the three-member bench will decide a case in the Supreme Court, or what the outcome of a constitution bench could be. Will it be a split verdict, a consensus verdict, or how will the bench decide on the key issues in the case? But the predictive analysis that humans do is also based on a sort of algorithm in the sense that we know this is based on the previous judgments, we know who the previous judges are that have given this, and we also know how these judges, the ones who are going to decide the case, have handled or addressed similar issues in previous cases.

What have their judgments been? What is the rationale? What logic have they used, or what argument trail have they built in the judgments? That will help us gain an understanding of the workings of the mind of the judge, although nobody can exactly predict that, and nobody can exactly say that this is how the judge will give the judgment. This sort of reading involves what has happened in the past and also takes into account the developments so far in the case, such as the points raised during the argument and which questions the judges probed in more detail, to provide an understanding. So, using all that, it is possible to predict with accuracy, whether 100% or not, what the outcome could be. But here, AI can do that in a much more efficient way because it can also use a very similar algorithmic approach to that. Predictive analysis involves analysing previous cases to identify relevant patterns, mapping the key points and arguments, and then matching them to make predictions.

For example, by identifying the relevant patterns in the whole series of different judgments, identifying the binding precedents, and identifying the key precedents that have been repeatedly used in similar cases earlier will give a quick understanding of which ones are going to be either contested, accepted, or challenged. And, more importantly, the AI tools can also say, "With this much percentage, I predict that this will be the outcome given the information made available to me." So, this predictive analysis,

as we will see in subsequent classes, has been used in various instances and has been found to be a very important and reliable tool. In addition to all these predictive analyses and the earlier ones we mentioned, an AI tool can really perform a risk analysis of litigation to identify the strengths and weaknesses. This is important if you are arguing a case before a bench, particularly in a high-profile case.

The AI tool can really help you understand what your argument has been, what the counterargument has been, what the basic facts are, and also help you identify what the strengths and weaknesses have been. Because the AI tools can perform a risk analysis of the litigation by indicating that there is a potential risk. This is your strong point. But the opposition party is the one that argues against you using your weakness to overcome your strong point. In the sense that this is what we also do, but AI tools do it in their own way with inbuilt algorithms and their capacity to learn.

So, these tools when they do a risk analysis in one sense they try to duplicate or replicate the thinking of an expert lawyer. AI in these things uses what it has already learnt. So the question here would be, in the future, particularly in cases of such uses where human thinking, which can be more or less compatible with algorithmic thinking, can they be replicated in AI systems, and can there be an AI system that can replicate the expert human thinking of a lawyer and analytical capacity, and then come up with similar understanding, similar findings, and then similar conclusions, that too 100%. This again is a big debate or a big question for the simple reason that if that happens, then we may not even need expert lawyers because expert lawyers, whose expertise we rely on, are as good as AI agents; that's what people would claim. So, if AI can replicate human thinking in legal affairs and its analytical capacity is 100%, the day will come when we will have robots doing as many other functions as they do now. AI lawyers can also perform such functions, but who exactly the AI lawyers are and what exactly they will do, we are not sure as of now.

The screenshot shows a video lecture slide with the following content:

- NPTEL logo on the left and the Government of India logo on the right.
- Section title: **AI in Real World**
- Four bullet points:
 - The Covid Pandemic was a transformation point as it made law firms and others to realize that digitization is to stay and legal system was in the cusp of transformation.
 - It spurred many lawyers and firms to move to understanding and using digital technologies as courts became virtual courts and digitization transformed court practices.
 - The advent of ChatGPT and rapid growth of AI applications in different sectors accelerated adoption of AI
 - Many large legal firms had already digitized documents and were using digital technologies while digital data bases and availability of huge literature including judgments made a big difference
- An image of a robot playing a violin.
- A small inset video of a man speaking.
- Video player controls at the bottom showing a progress bar at 20:32 / 29:49.

So, let us look at some of the AI applications in the real world. So far, what we have discussed are the applications that have good scope and that are being used. The COVID pandemic was a transformative point in India's digital landscape, but it also transformed the legal landscape beyond recognition because it was the first time that massive virtual hearings were held across the country by different courts, various tribunals, and other judicial bodies. So legal firms and everyone realised that they need to embrace digitisation and also understand how to use digital technologies to argue a case, e-file a case, make a virtual presentation during a virtual hearing, and manage these digitised tools and technologies.

So, digitisation actually brought the legal system much closer to its potential on account of COVID. So, it spurred many lawyers and firms to understand and use digital technologies as courts became virtual. Digitisation transformed court practices because, in the virtual court, the lawyer can be anywhere and argue. Although the procedures for how judges are addressed and how judges respond were the same, it enabled many members of the public to gain an understanding of how the courts really function, particularly because many of them were online and many were also communicating with the Higher Courts. So, in the sense that they were made available to the public.

Many large firms had digitised their documents earlier, and they were using digital technologies for different purposes. For example, they were using computer-related technologies, fully digitised document analysis and management, including optical character recognition, etc. So, when digitisation happened during COVID, they could take a step forward by switching over to AI and then linking their digitised platforms, devices, and tools with the AI platforms and tools. So digital databases were already available, huge literature was already available, judgments were already available; they were digitised, so this made a huge difference, particularly for legal research. So as a result, particularly in India, what happened was that those who were providing these services earlier, post-COVID, massively switched over to a digital environment where these things were available in large databases or at least in digitised versions.

So, the real-world AI applications that we talked about, where the documents and all the potential things were known, were not fully developed, but everyone knew that AI would come and that AI would really do these things. But the COVID pandemic hastened that, and then, after the arrival of ChatGPT, the explosion of LLMs and the different applications that sprung up within the last two years in various sectors, including the legal sector, changed the scenario entirely. We will see the impact of that in some of the cases here.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

AI in Real World

- Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas (CAM) a major law firm is using AI extensively.
- “As part of its AI-first strategy, the firm has adopted Harvey on a pilot basis and Lucio to enhance legal capabilities, alongside Co-pilot and ChatGPT+ to optimise all its business operations”
- <https://law.asia/ai-adoption-indian-law-firms/>
- It has launched Prarambh, a legal tech incubator,



23:45 / 29:49

For example, Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas is a major law firm. It is using AI extensively. As part of its AI-first strategy, the firm has adopted Harvey. Harvey is again a legal tool on a pilot basis and Lucio is to enhance legal capacities, along with co-pilot ChatGPT, to optimize all its business operations. Although there are specific tools that have been developed for the legal sector, many large firms do not normally use these tools; instead, they use typical general AI tools, including ChatGPT, for different purposes, in the sense that they use ChatGPT, they use Copilot, and they use different tools for different purposes. But then they integrate them on a single platform, or they create an ecosystem in which the AI tools of different sorts operate seemingly well-connected without any questions of interoperability or without any mismatches between them. In addition to that, Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas has launched a legal tech incubator called PRARAMBH. Now, the legal tech incubators in India are many, particularly focusing on some of the applications we have just discussed. But what is interesting is that these legal tech incubators are also housing legal tech firms that are thinking beyond the normal or obvious applications.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

AI in Real World

- There are different AI tools that are available for lawyers and citizens
- “A prime example is Lawyer Desk, a legaltech startup, which started with a platform for advocates and practising lawyers but later launched a platform, Prajalok, to provide citizens with legal information, guidance, and resources, including case tracking”
<https://inc42.com/features/how-are-legaltech-startups-making-their-case-in-india/>



25:21 / 29:49

For example, there is a prime tool called LawyerDesk from a legal startup. This started with a platform for advocates and practicing lawyers. But then it launched a platform called Prajalok. Prajalok means the people's rule. To provide citizens with legal information, guidance, and resources, including case tracking. So, this is another way to bridge the gap between the digitised courts and the general public. Or, to put it another way, to bring AI technology for the larger purpose of people using it without getting intimidated by the technology.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I

NPTEL

AI in Real World

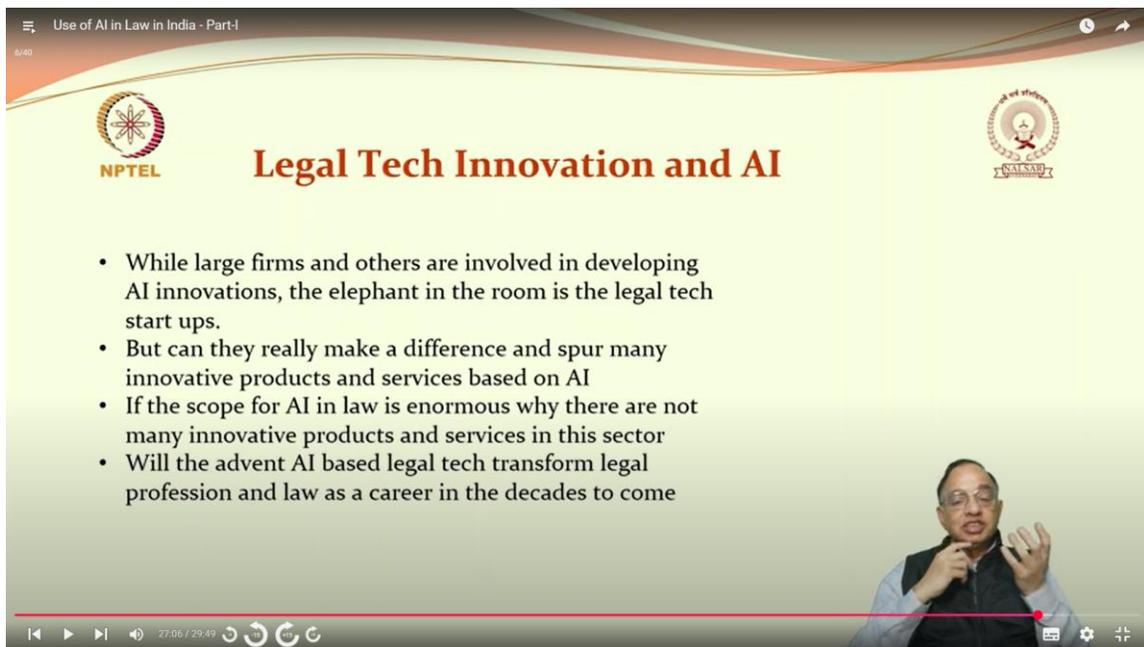
- There is a AI powered Legal Chatbot NyayGuru which is available for free
- This is available from <https://nyayguru.com/>



26:01 / 29:49

There is again a legal chatbot called NyayGuru, which is available for free, and is available in many Indian languages as well. And this is a service that is made available in

the sense that, just like ChatGPT and any other LLM model, you can interact, put in your queries, or perform queries through prompt engineering. It is available for free now, and more importantly, it has the facility to address queries in different sectors of law. So, when you have legal chatbots that are easily available, like in the energy sector, access to legal services for the public becomes very easy. But of course, again we have the whole question of whether the chatbots will hallucinate or not. Can they really come up with accurate and exactly correct answers? Whatever they say, will it really be true? These things will have to be figured out and will have to be addressed. But the very availability of legal chatbots indicates that innovation in India is happening at a much better pace than it was earlier.



The image is a screenshot of a video lecture. At the top, the browser address bar shows "Use of AI in Law in India - Part-I". The video player interface includes a progress bar at the bottom with a timestamp of 27:06 / 29:49. The main content of the slide is as follows:

NPTEL **SAKSHI**

Legal Tech Innovation and AI

- While large firms and others are involved in developing AI innovations, the elephant in the room is the legal tech start ups.
- But can they really make a difference and spur many innovative products and services based on AI
- If the scope for AI in law is enormous why there are not many innovative products and services in this sector
- Will the advent AI based legal tech transform legal profession and law as a career in the decades to come

A small inset video in the bottom right corner shows a man in a dark vest and light shirt speaking and gesturing with his hands.

While the large firms have their own resources and their own approach to legal tech, including AI and digitisation, the real elephant in the room is the legal tech startups. Because it is these legal tech startups that are really going to launch the next generation of the revolution in AI being used in legal services. But the question here is, can they really make a huge difference and spur many innovative products and services based on AI? Why are we raising this question? Because the legal tech innovation landscape in India, as we will see, is not fully mature.

Although they are many in terms of numbers. One estimate says 650, but then my estimate is that in the last two or three years, at least around 300 to 400 legal tech startups of different sizes must have spawned. So, it could be safe to assume that today we can definitely say that there are at least 800 to 900 legal tech firms specialising in AI or digital tools that can be applied by legal services professionals. But the question here is, with so many firms, are we really seeing innovative products for the legal profession or for the public? Why is this not happening? And another question is, will the real advent of AI-based legal technology transform the legal profession and law as a career in the decades to come? This we really need to address. We will discuss it subsequently. But the

point I want to address is that now India is also known as a country that has huge startups across different sectors, including deep tech startups.

Again, day in and day out, we hear about a lot of startups coming up with fantastic innovations, going round and round in investments, getting millions of dollars in funding, and some of them scaling up and then becoming unicorns. But is a similar trend happening in legal tech innovation? Unfortunately, it is not happening.



The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top, the title 'Use of AI in Law in India - Part I' is visible. The slide content includes the NPTEL logo on the left and the logo of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) on the right. The main heading is 'Next Session'. Below it, a bulleted list outlines the topics for the next session. At the bottom right, a small video inset shows a man with glasses and a dark vest over a light shirt, with his hands clasped. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 29:16 / 29:49.

Use of AI in Law in India - Part I

NPTEL

Next Session

- Going forward will discuss more applications based on AI in India
- A glance at legal tech start ups and their role
- Challenges in deploying AI in legal field
- We will also contextualize that in light of global developments in deploying AI in law and practice

29:16 / 29:49

In the next session, we will go forward and discuss more applications based on AI in India. We will also have a look at the legal tech startup scenario and its role. In addition, we will examine why there are some issues in deploying AI in the legal field. Although they may appear to be something that is not very obvious, there are very serious issues over there. And then there are quite big challenges as well. Furthermore, we will also contextualise that in light of global developments in deploying AI in law and practice. Thank you.