

Chapter 12

Natural Language Processing for Legal Document Classification

Tomin Joseph

Christ University, India

A. Vijayalakshmi

Christ University, India

ABSTRACT

The legal domain generates an immense volume of textual data daily, ranging from court opinions and statutes to contracts and legal briefs. As this volume grows, so does the need for effective methods to organize, categorize, and extract insights from these documents. Natural language processing (NLP) has emerged as a powerful tool to address these challenges by automating the analysis of legal texts. This chapter aims to explore the application of NLP techniques in legal document classification, delving into its methods, challenges, and real-world applications.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAW

One of the most legitimate arguments for artificial intelligence is its ability to increase efficiency and productivity. AI-powered tools can analyze a wide range of legal documents, regulatory documents, and regulations in a fraction of the time it takes a human lawyer. This allows legal professionals to focus on the more negative aspects of their job, such as client advice, negotiations, and courtroom arguments. For example, AI-powered contract review software can save lawyers hours of quality review by detecting risks and conflicts in legal documents. Additionally, AI can

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-9246-1.ch012

aid legal research by scanning large volumes of legal documents and identifying important cases according to specific standards. This can reduce the time it takes for lawyers to build a strong case for their clients. Artificial intelligence has the ability to be fair as well as efficient. For many individuals and small businesses, legal services are often prohibitively expensive. AI-powered legal chatbots can provide legal advice and answer frequently asked questions, especially in areas such as family law, consumer rights, and landlord bankruptcy compliance. These services allow people to resolve their legal problems on their own, even if they do not have the resources to hire a lawyer. Additionally, AI-powered document automation tools can help people create legal documents, such as wills or contracts, at a lower cost than legal services. By reducing financial barriers to entry, Artificial Intelligence can play a greater part in ensuring that justice is served. AI-powered algorithms can analyze big data to identify cases in the judicial system, which can improve the relationship between the decision and the outcome of the case.

Additionally, AI can be used to develop risk assessment tools to help judges decide on pretrial detention or incarceration. Legal and ethical procedures must be put in place to ensure that these tools are bias-free and that judges still have the final say. Artificial intelligence algorithms are only as good as the data they learn from. For example, if an AI system used in criminal justice analysis is trained on data related to existing injustices in the criminal justice system, the system could lead to racial discrimination. Additionally, human monitoring is important to ensure that algorithm results are reviewed and do not discriminate. A clear definition of liability is important to ensure that there is a repeatable process by which AI-driven legal systems become just or unjust. This becomes particularly important when considering the potential of human intelligence in law. Although such a process is far from reality, this possibility raises ethical questions about the role of human decision-making and the meaning of justice in the AI legal environment. And it's a fascinating rivalry. A legal framework must be established to address issues such as injustice, accountability, and the role of human judgment. Only through careful consideration of these ethical issues and ideas can the power of wisdom be used to create a more just and beneficial society for all (Surden et al., 2019).

20 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/natural-language-processing-for-legal-document-classification/357243

Related Content

Vision of the Other: Word and Image in Mikhail Bakhtin

Susan Petrilli (2018). *International Journal of Semiotics and Visual Rhetoric* (pp. 120-136).

www.irma-international.org/article/vision-of-the-other/202479

Trauma and the Indexicality of the Missing Sign: Redaction of the Oral Mishnah as a Sign of Trauma

Joel West (2021). *International Journal of Semiotics and Visual Rhetoric* (pp. 72-82).

www.irma-international.org/article/trauma-and-the-indexicality-of-the-missing-sign/272970

Potential Mediations of Hashtags Within Transmedia Journalism

Luciana Andrade Gomes Bicalho (2018). *Exploring Transmedia Journalism in the Digital Age* (pp. 202-221).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/potential-mediations-of-hashtags-within-transmedia-journalism/198030

Conflict and Its Different Dimensions

Marco Vieira Gomes and Paulo Novais (2016). *Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Contemporary Conflict Resolution* (pp. 1-20).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/conflict-and-its-different-dimensions/150035

The Urgency of Teacher Preparation Programs to Prepare Classroom Educators for Teaching in Multilingual Classrooms

Kimberly Dawn Tsukiyama and Wendy Burke (2023). *Cultivating Critical Discourse in the Classroom* (pp. 235-255).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-urgency-of-teacher-preparation-programs-to-prepare-classroom-educators-for-teaching-in-multilingual-classrooms/324354