International Journal of Scientific Research and Engineering Development-– Volume 9 Issue 4, July – August 2026

Available at www.ijsred.com

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

LEGAL INDIA: AN AI POWERED LEGAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN CITIZENS AND THE JUDICIARY

Prof. Santhosh Kumar T R[1], Chinmayi D N[2], Chiragvendra S[3], Deekshitha S[4]

[1]Professor, Department of Information Science and Engineering, Don Bosco Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. [234]UG Students, Department of Information Science and Engineering, Don Bosco Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the legal sector by improving the way legal information is retrieved, analysed, and presented. Recent developments in Natural Language Processing (NLP), Large Language Models (LLMs), and Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) have enabled intelligent systems to understand legal language, retrieve relevant judicial information, and generate accurate responses to legal queries. Although these technologies have significantly enhanced legal research and document analysis, most existing legal assistance systems are designed for specific tasks and do not provide a comprehensive platform that addresses the day to day legal needs of ordinary citizens. This paper presents a comprehensive literature review of recent advancements in AI powered legal assistance systems. One IEEE Access base paper and a set of recent research publications are critically analysed to study the methodologies, technologies, contributions, and limitations of existing legal AI solutions. The review indicates that current systems mainly focus on legal question answering, legal document retrieval, judicial reasoning, or similar case matching, while practical services such as advocate recommendation, legal document interpretation, centralized case monitoring, and simplified legal guidance remain largely unexplored. Based on the identified research gaps, this paper proposes Legal India, an AI powered legal assistance framework that integrates Retrieval Augmented Generation, Natural Language Processing, legal document interpretation, advocate recommendation, similar case retrieval, and centralized case monitoring within a unified web based platform. The proposed framework aims to improve legal accessibility, simplify judicial procedures, and strengthen communication between citizens and the Indian judiciary by providing reliable, user friendly, and context aware legal assistance.

Keywords *— Artificial Intelligence, Retrieval Augmented Generation, Legal Assistance, Natural Language Processing, Large Language Models, Legal Information Retrieval.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The legal sector is undergoing a gradual digital transformation with the adoption of Artificial Intelligence and intelligent information retrieval technologies. In recent years, advancements in Natural Language Processing (NLP), Machine Learning (ML), Large Language Models (LLMs), and Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) have created new opportunities for developing intelligent legal systems capable of understanding legal documents, retrieving relevant judicial information, and providing context aware responses. These technologies are increasingly being explored to improve legal research, document analysis, judicial reasoning, and legal question answering.

Despite these technological developments, accessing legal services remains challenging for many citizens. Legal procedures often involve technical terminology, lengthy documentation, multiple administrative steps, and complex judicial processes that are difficult for individuals without legal expertise to understand. While digital judicial portals provide access to case records and legal documents, users frequently struggle to interpret the information or determine the appropriate legal course of action. As a result, many people depend entirely on legal professionals, even for obtaining basic legal information and guidance.

Recent research has demonstrated the effectiveness

of Artificial Intelligence in solving specific legal problems such as semantic legal information retrieval, similar case matching, legal document analysis, and automated legal question answering. Technologies such as Retrieval-Augmented Generation have significantly improved the factual accuracy of AI generated legal responses by combining external legal knowledge retrieval with Large Language Models. Similarly, transformer based language models have enhanced the semantic understanding of legal documents, enabling more accurate retrieval of judicial precedents and legal information. Although these contributions represent important advancements in legal Artificial Intelligence, most existing systems focus on individual functionalities and rarely provide a comprehensive platform capable of supporting citizens throughout the complete legal process.

The motivation for this research is to develop an intelligent and citizen centric legal assistance platform that simplifies legal services using Artificial Intelligence. Rather than requiring users to navigate multiple judicial websites or interpret complex legal documents independently, the proposed system aims to provide AI assisted legal consultation, document interpretation, advocate recommendation, similar case retrieval, and centralized case monitoring through a single integrated platform. Such an approach has the potential to improve legal accessibility, increase transparency, and make legal services more understandable for individuals with limited legal knowledge.

To establish the research foundation for the proposed framework, this paper critically reviews one IEEE Access base paper together with a set of recent research publications related to Retrieval Augmented Generation, legal information retrieval, legal document intelligence, and AI powered legal assistance systems. The comparative analysis identifies current technological trends, evaluates existing methodologies, and highlights the research gaps that motivate the development of the proposed Legal India framework. The findings of this study provide a strong foundation for building an integrated AI-powered legal assistance platform that bridges the gap between citizens and the Indian judiciary.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The proposed study adopts a systematic literature review methodology to analyse recent developments in Artificial Intelligence based legal assistance systems and identify the technologies that can be integrated into a citizen centric legal platform. The review is based on one IEEE Access base paper and a set of recent research publications related to Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), Natural Language Processing (NLP), Large Language Models (LLMs), semantic
legal information retrieval, legal document analysis, judicial reasoning, and intelligent legal support systems.

The selected research papers were carefully examined based on several evaluation criteria, including research objectives, methodology, Artificial Intelligence techniques, datasets, experimental outcomes, advantages, and reported limitations. Particular emphasis was given to studies published between 2024 and 2026 to ensure that the proposed framework reflects the latest advancements in legal Artificial Intelligence. Only original journal publications were considered for the primary comparative analysis, while review papers were used only as supporting references to understand recent technological developments.

After analysing the selected literature, common technologies such as transformer based language models, semantic retrieval, ontology driven knowledge representation, Retrieval Augmented Generation, and knowledge driven legal reasoning were identified. The comparative findings revealed that although these approaches significantly improve legal information retrieval and legal question answering, they generally address only individual legal tasks and rarely provide an integrated platform capable of assisting ordinary citizens throughout the legal process.

Based on these observations, the proposed Legal India framework has been designed to combine multiple legal services within a unified web application. The framework integrates Natural Language Processing for understanding user queries, Retrieval-Augmented Generation for context-aware legal responses, legal document interpretation, advocate recommendation, similar case retrieval, and

centralized case monitoring. The proposed methodology aims to simplify legal procedures, improve accessibility, and enhance communication between citizens and legal professionals while maintaining the factual accuracy of AI generated legal guidance.

A. Proposed Methodology Workflow

The methodology adopted in the proposed Legal India framework consists of eight sequential stages. Initially, users create an account and securely authenticate themselves before accessing the platform. Depending on their requirements, users can submit legal queries, upload legal documents, search for advocates, or monitor ongoing legal cases through a centralized dashboard.

The submitted legal query is processed using Natural Language Processing techniques to identify user intent and extract important legal entities. The processed query is then forwarded to the Retrieval Augmented Generation module, which retrieves relevant legal statutes, judicial precedents, and supporting legal documents from a structured legal knowledge base. The retrieved legal information is provided as contextual input to the Large Language Model, enabling the generation of reliable, context aware, and legally accurate responses while significantly reducing hallucinations.

The generated response is further enriched by providing similar judicial cases, simplified explanations of legal terminology, relevant legal provisions, advocate recommendations based on specialization, and case tracking information. Finally, the complete legal guidance is presented through a user friendly dashboard, enabling citizens to access multiple legal services from a single integrated platform.

Fig. 1. Proposed Methodology Workflow of the Legal India Framework

The workflow illustrates the operational sequence of the proposed Legal India framework. Beginning with user authentication, the system accepts legal queries or uploaded legal documents and processes them using Natural Language Processing techniques. Relevant legal knowledge is retrieved through the Retrieval Augmented Generation module before being analysed by the Large Language Model. The generated output includes simplified legal guidance, similar judicial cases, advocate recommendations, and case monitoring services, all of which are delivered through a centralized user dashboard.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Artificial Intelligence has significantly transformed legal information processing by enabling intelligent retrieval, document understanding, and automated legal reasoning. With the advancement of Natural Language Processing, Large Language Models, Retrieval Augmented Generation, and semantic retrieval techniques, researchers have proposed several AI based solutions to improve legal research, judicial decision support, legal document analysis, and question answering. Although these studies have demonstrated remarkable improvements in individual legal tasks, most remain specialized solutions that address only specific problems within the legal ecosystem. This section critically analyses the selected journal publications to understand the current state of research and identify the gaps that motivate the proposed Legal India framework.

The primary foundation for this study is the IEEE

Access paper "Legal Query RAG: A Retrieval Augmented Generation Framework for Accurate Legal Question Answering." The proposed framework combines Retrieval-Augmented Generation with Large Language Models to improve the reliability of legal question answering. Unlike conventional language models that rely solely on pre-trained knowledge, the proposed architecture retrieves relevant legal statutes and judicial documents before generating responses. This retrieval process significantly reduces hallucinations while improving factual consistency and legal accuracy. The study demonstrates that context aware response generation is essential for legal applications where incorrect information may have serious consequences. The methodology presented in this paper forms the technological foundation for the proposed Legal India framework.

Legal case retrieval has received considerable attention in recent years because identifying relevant judicial precedents plays a vital role in legal decision making. The study "Iterative Self Supervised Learning for Legal Similar Case Retrieval" introduces a self-supervised learning approach that captures semantic relationships among judicial documents without requiring extensive manually annotated datasets. By continuously refining semantic representations during training, the proposed model improves retrieval accuracy and enables efficient identification of legally relevant precedents. Similarly, "Deep Text Understanding Model for Similar Case Matching" employs transformer based deep learning techniques to analyse contextual relationships between legal documents. The model demonstrates higher semantic understanding than traditional keyword based retrieval approaches and significantly improves case matching performance. "Legal Document Similarity Matching Based on Ensemble Learning" further enhances retrieval accuracy by combining multiple machine learning models within an ensemble framework. Experimental results indicate that ensemble learning improves robustness and generalization while reducing classification errors in legal document similarity analysis.

Several researchers have investigated the integration of Large Language Models into legal document generation and judicial reasoning. "LegalAsst: Human Centered and AI Empowered Machine to Enhance Court Productivity and Legal Assistance" proposes a knowledge driven legal assistance platform that combines knowledge graphs with transformer-based language models to support legal professionals in document preparation, judicial workflows, and legal consultation. The study highlights the importance of combining structured legal knowledge with generative Artificial Intelligence to improve both efficiency and interpretability. Similarly, "Enhancing Legal Document Building with Retrieval Augmented Generation" demonstrates that Retrieval Augmented Generation substantially improves automated legal document drafting by grounding generated content in authentic legal references. This approach reduces inconsistencies and increases confidence in AI generated legal documents. Another related study, "Unlocking Authentic Judicial Reasoning: A Template-Based Legal Information Generation Framework for Judicial Views," introduces structured prompting strategies that improve the logical consistency and explainability of AI generated judicial reasoning. These studies collectively demonstrate the growing importance of Retrieval-Augmented Generation and prompt engineering within intelligent legal systems.

Another important research direction focuses on intelligent legal document analysis. "A Case Study for Automated Attribute Extraction from Legal Documents Using Large Language Models" demonstrates that transformer based language models can automatically identify legal entities, extract structured information, and reduce the manual effort required for processing judicial documents. "Streamlining Legal Document Management: A Knowledge Driven Service Platform" further extends this concept by introducing semantic knowledge management techniques that organize legal documents more efficiently and improve information retrieval within legal repositories. While these studies significantly improve legal document management, they primarily target organizational efficiency rather than citizen-oriented legal assistance.

Semantic legal information retrieval has also become an active research area. "Semantic Legal Information Retrieval for Tax Law Using AI and Ontology Based Methods" proposes ontology driven

semantic representations that improve contextual understanding beyond conventional keyword matching. By representing legal knowledge through structured ontologies, the system retrieves legally relevant information more accurately and reduces ambiguity in legal search. Similarly, "Enhancing Legal Question Answering with Data Generation and Knowledge Distillation from Large Language Models" focuses on improving factual accuracy in legal question answering by introducing benchmark driven supervised fine-tuning and preference optimization techniques. The study develops the LegalHalBench benchmark to evaluate hallucinations and demonstrates significant improvements in legal response quality after fine tuning the language model. The experimental results confirm that domain specific optimization can substantially improve the factual reliability of legal AI systems.

Although the reviewed literature demonstrates significant technological progress, several common limitations remain evident. Most existing systems are developed to perform individual legal tasks such as legal question answering, document retrieval, judicial reasoning, or similar case identification. Very few studies attempt to integrate these capabilities into a single citizen oriented legal assistance platform. Furthermore, practical services including advocate recommendation, legal appointment scheduling, centralized case monitoring, multilingual interaction, simplified legal education, and personalized legal guidance are rarely incorporated within current research frameworks. Consequently, ordinary citizens still encounter considerable difficulty when interacting with the legal system despite the availability of advanced Artificial Intelligence technologies.

The findings of this literature review clearly indicate that future legal assistance systems should move beyond isolated Artificial Intelligence applications toward comprehensive citizen centric platforms. Inspired by the strengths and limitations identified across the reviewed studies, the proposed Legal India framework integrates Retrieval-Augmented Generation, Natural Language Processing, legal document interpretation, advocate recommendation, similar case retrieval, and centralized case management into a unified intelligent legal assistance platform. By combining these complementary technologies, the proposed system aims to improve legal accessibility, simplify judicial processes, and strengthen communication between citizens and the Indian judiciary.

A. Research Gap

The comparative analysis of the selected literature highlights several research gaps that continue to limit the practical adoption
of Artificial Intelligence within legal services. Most existing studies focus on solving isolated legal problems rather than providing complete end to end legal assistance. Although Retrieval Augmented Generation improves factual accuracy and semantic retrieval techniques enhance document search performance, these technologies are rarely integrated into comprehensive legal support systems.

Another important limitation is the absence of citizen-oriented design. Existing legal AI platforms generally target advocates, researchers, and judicial professionals who already possess legal knowledge. Ordinary citizens often struggle to interpret legal terminology, understand judicial procedures, locate suitable

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY MATRIX

advocates, or monitor ongoing cases. Furthermore, multilingual legal support, intelligent appointment scheduling, personalized legal education, and centralized case tracking remain largely unexplored in current research.

These identified gaps provide the primary motivation for developing the proposed Legal India framework, which aims to combine intelligent legal consultation, Retrieval-Augmented Generation, advocate recommendation, legal document interpretation, similar case retrieval, and centralized case monitoring into a single Artificial Intelligence powered platform designed specifically for improving legal accessibility and citizen engagement.

Table I summarizes the methodology, objective, achieved outcomes, and identified research gap of each of the twelve reviewed journal publications.

Table I. Comparative Analysis of Selected Research Papers

Sl. No.	Research Paper	Methodology	Objective	Objectives Achieved	Research Gap / Limitations
1	Legal Query RAG: A Retrieval Augmented Generation Framework for Accurate Legal Question Answering	Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG), LLMs, Vector Retrieval	Improve factual accuracy in legal question answering	Reduced hallucinations and improved contextual legal responses	Does not provide advocate recommendation, case tracking, or citizen-oriented services
2	Iterative Self Supervised Learning for Legal Similar Case Retrieval	Self Supervised Learning, Transformer Networks	Retrieve semantically similar legal cases	Improved retrieval without extensive labelled datasets	Limited to similar case retrieval only
3	Deep Text Understanding Model for Similar Case Matching	Deep Neural Networks, Contextual Embeddings	Improve semantic similarity between legal cases	Better legal case matching accuracy	Does not explain legal procedures to users
4	Legal Document Similarity Matching Based on Ensemble Learning	Ensemble Learning, Machine Learning Classifiers	Improve legal document similarity analysis	Increased robustness and classification accuracy	Focused only on document comparison
5	LegalAsst: Human Centered and AI-Empowered Machine to Enhance Court Productivity and Legal Assistance	Knowledge Graphs, LLMs, NLP	Improve court productivity and legal assistance	Enhanced legal document management and judicial workflow	Primarily designed for legal professionals
6	Enhancing Legal Document Building with Retrieval Augmented Generation	Retrieval Augmented Generation	Improve automated legal document drafting	Improved consistency and reduced hallucinations	Does not support legal consultation or citizen services
7	Unlocking Authentic Judicial Reasoning: A Template Based Legal Information Generation Framework for Judicial Views	Prompt Engineering, LLMs	Generate explainable judicial reasoning	Improved logical consistency of generated legal content	Limited to judicial reasoning generation
8	A Case Study for Automated Attribute Extraction from Legal Documents Using Large Language Models	LLM based Entity Extraction	Extract structured information from legal documents	Reduced manual document processing	No legal guidance or user interaction
9	Semantic Legal Information Retrieval for Tax Law Using AI and Ontology Based Methods	Ontology Based Retrieval, Semantic Search	Improve contextual legal information retrieval	Higher semantic accuracy than keyword search	Limited to tax law and specific legal domains
10	Enhancing Legal Question Answering with Data Generation and Knowledge Distillation from Large Language Models	Knowledge Distillation, Supervised Fine-Tuning	Improve factuality in legal QA	Reduced hallucinations and improved benchmark performance	Does not integrate multiple legal services
11	Streamlining Legal Document Management: A Knowledge Driven Service Platform	Knowledge Management, Semantic Indexing	Improve legal document organization	Efficient legal document storage and retrieval	Focused on document management only
12	Fine tuning Large Language Models for Improving Factuality in Legal Question Answering	Fine Tuning, Preference Optimization, LegalHalBench	Improve reliability of legal responses	Enhanced factual consistency and reduced hallucinations	Does not provide an integrated legal assistance platform

Summary of Comparative Analysis

The comparative study reveals that recent research has significantly improved legal document analysis, semantic retrieval, legal question answering, and judicial reasoning through Artificial Intelligence. Retrieval Augmented Generation and Large Language Models consistently demonstrate improved factual accuracy compared to traditional AI systems, while transformer based semantic retrieval methods outperform keyword based approaches in legal information retrieval.

Despite these advancements, the literature shows that most existing systems focus on solving isolated legal tasks. Features such as advocate recommendation, centralized case monitoring, appointment scheduling, simplified legal guidance, multilingual support, and integrated citizen services are either absent or addressed independently. None of the reviewed studies combines these capabilities into a single platform specifically designed for ordinary citizens.

These findings justify the development of the proposed Legal India framework, which integrates multiple AI driven legal services into one unified platform to improve legal accessibility, simplify judicial processes, and strengthen communication between citizens and the Indian judiciary.

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The literature survey demonstrates that existing Artificial Intelligence based legal systems have achieved considerable success in areas such as legal information retrieval, legal document analysis, judicial reasoning, and legal question answering. However, these solutions primarily focus on solving individual legal problems and rarely provide an integrated environment capable of supporting ordinary citizens throughout the legal process. Most systems require users to possess basic legal knowledge and are generally intended for legal professionals, researchers, or judicial institutions.

To address these limitations, this paper proposes Legal India, an AI powered legal assistance framework designed to improve legal accessibility through the integration of Artificial Intelligence and modern web technologies. The proposed system combines Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG), Natural Language Processing (NLP), Large Language Models (LLMs), legal document interpretation, advocate recommendation, similar case retrieval, and centralized case monitoring within a single web based platform.

The system is developed using the MERN technology stack, consisting of MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js, to provide a scalable, secure, and responsive user experience. Initially, users register and authenticate themselves before accessing the platform. Citizens can submit legal queries, upload legal documents, search for advocates, and monitor case progress through an interactive dashboard.

When a legal query is submitted, the Natural Language Processing module analyses the user's request and extracts relevant legal information. The processed query is forwarded to the Retrieval Augmented Generation module, where legally relevant statutes, judicial precedents, and legal documents are retrieved from a structured legal knowledge base. These retrieved documents are supplied to the Large Language Model as contextual information, enabling the system to generate accurate, explainable, and context-aware legal responses while minimizing hallucinations.

In addition to legal consultation, the proposed platform provides intelligent advocate recommendations based on legal specialization, document interpretation for uploaded legal files, retrieval of similar judicial cases, appointment scheduling, and centralized case monitoring. These services are integrated into a unified dashboard, enabling citizens to access multiple legal facilities through a single digital platform. The proposed framework is intended to complement the existing judicial system rather than replace legal professionals, thereby improving communication, transparency, and accessibility within the Indian legal ecosystem.

A. Objectives of the Proposed System

- ***To design an AI powered legal assistance platform capable of providing reliable and simplified legal guidance for citizens.***
- To develop a Retrieval Augmented Generation framework that retrieves legally relevant information before generating responses to improve factual accuracy.
- To implement intelligent legal document interpretation using Natural Language Processing techniques for better understanding of legal notices, court orders, and official documents.
- To integrate advocate recommendation, similar case retrieval, appointment scheduling, and centralized case monitoring within a single web application.
- To enhance legal accessibility by simplifying legal terminology and improving communication between citizens and legal professionals.

B. Advantages of the Proposed System

- Provides a single integrated platform for multiple legal services.
- Improves response accuracy through Retrieval-Augmented Generation and contextual legal retrieval.
- Simplifies complex legal terminology into understandable

language.

- Assists users in identifying suitable advocates based on legal specialization.
- Enables centralized monitoring of legal cases and important judicial updates.
- Supports intelligent legal document interpretation and similar case retrieval.
- Reduces the time required for legal information search and document analysis.
- Provides a scalable architecture suitable for future integration with multilingual support, mobile applications, and official judicial information systems.

VI. CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence is playing an increasingly important role in transforming the legal sector by improving legal information retrieval, document analysis, judicial reasoning, and intelligent legal consultation. This literature review examined one IEEE Access base paper and a set of recent research publications to understand the current state of research in AI powered legal assistance systems. The comparative analysis showed that Retrieval Augmented Generation, Large Language Models, semantic retrieval, and transformer-based learning have significantly improved the accuracy and efficiency of legal information processing.

Despite these technological advancements, the review also revealed several research gaps. Existing systems generally address isolated legal tasks and provide limited support for ordinary citizens who require practical legal guidance throughout the legal process. Services such as advocate recommendation, legal document interpretation, appointment scheduling, centralized case monitoring, and simplified legal education remain insufficiently explored within current research.

To address these limitations, this paper proposed Legal India, an integrated Artificial Intelligence powered legal assistance framework that combines Retrieval Augmented Generation, Natural Language Processing, intelligent legal document analysis, advocate recommendation, and centralized case management within a unified web platform. The proposed framework is expected to improve legal accessibility, simplify judicial procedures, and strengthen communication between citizens and the Indian judiciary. Future work will focus on implementing the complete system, evaluating its performance using real world legal datasets, and extending the platform with multilingual support, voice based interaction, predictive legal analytics, and secure integration with official judicial information systems.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors express their sincere gratitude to the Department of Information Science and Engineering, Don Bosco Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, for providing the facilities and academic environment necessary to carry out this work. The authors extend their heartfelt thanks to Prof. Santosh Kumar T R for his continuous guidance, valuable suggestions, and constant encouragement throughout the preparation of this literature review. The authors also acknowledge the contributions of the researchers whose published works formed the foundation of this study and provided valuable insights into recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence-based legal assistance systems.

REFERENCES

[1] S. M. Wahidur Rahman, S. Kim, H. Choi, D. S. Bhatti, and H.-N. Lee, “Legal Query RAG,” IEEE Access, vol. 13, pp. 36978–36994, 2025, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2025.3542125.

[2] Y. Liu, T.-P. Tan, and X. Zhan, “Iterative Self-Supervised Learning for Legal Similar Case Retrieval,” IEEE Access, vol. 12, pp. 17231–17241, 2024, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3358622.

[3] J. Xiong and Y. Qiu, “Deep Text Understanding Model for Similar Case Matching,” IEEE Access, vol. 12, pp. 109877–109885, 2024, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3439775.

[4] A. Fan, S. Wang, and Y. Wang, “Legal Document Similarity Matching Based on Ensemble Learning,” IEEE Access, vol. 12, pp. 33910–33922, 2024, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3371262.

[5] W. Han, J. Shen, Y. Liu, Z. Shi, J. Xu, F. Hu, H. Chen, Y. Gong, X. Yu, X. Yu, H.-Q. Wang, Z. Liu, Y. Yang, T. Shi, and M. Ge, "LegalAsst: Human-Centered and AI-Empowered Machine to Enhance Court Productivity and Legal Assistance," Information Sciences, vol. 679, Art. no. 121052, 2024, doi: 10.1016/j.ins.2024.121052.
M. Buffa, A. Ferrara, S. Picascia, D. Riva, and S. Castano, "Enhancing Legal Document Building with Retrieval-Augmented Generation," Computer Law & Security Review, vol. 59, Art. no. 106229, 2025, doi: 10.1016/j.clsr.2025.106229.

[6] X. Zhou, Y. Wu, A. Li, M. Cai, Y. Wu, and K. Kuang, "Unlocking Authentic Judicial Reasoning: A Template-Based Legal Information Generation Framework for Judicial Views," Knowledge-Based Systems, vol. 301, Art. no. 112232, 2024, doi: 10.1016/j.knosys.2024.112232.

[7] S. Adhikary, P. Sen, D. Roy, and K. Ghosh, "A Case Study for Automated Attribute Extraction from Legal Documents Using Large Language Models," Artificial Intelligence and Law, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 245–266, 2026, doi: 10.1007/s10506-024-09425-7.

[8] M. Leite, C. Sousa, and B. Oliveira, "Semantic Legal Information Retrieval for Tax Law Using AI and Ontology-Based Methods," VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems, 2026, doi: 10.1108/VJIKMS-07-2025-0310.

[9] P. Italiani, G. Moro, and L. Ragazzi, "Enhancing Legal Question Answering with Data Generation and Knowledge Distillation from Large Language Models," Artificial Intelligence and Law, pp. 1–26, 2025, doi: 10.1007/s10506-025-09463-9.

[10] V. Bellandi, S. Castano, S. Montanelli, and S. Siccardi, "Streamlining Legal Document Management: A Knowledge-Driven Service Platform," SN Computer Science, vol. 6, Art. no. 166, 2025, doi: 10.1007/s42979-025-03694-y.

[11] Y. Hu, L. Gan, W. Xiao, K. Kuang, and F. Wu, "Fine-tuning Large Language Models for Improving Factuality in Legal Question Answering," in Proceedings of the 31st International Conference on Computational Linguistics (COLING), Abu Dhabi, UAE, 2025, pp. 4410–4427.

[12] A. Gan, H. Yu, K. Zhang, Q. Liu, W. Yan, Z. Huang, S. Tong, and G. Hu, "Retrieval Augmented Generation Evaluation in the Era of Large Language Models: A Comprehensive Survey," arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.14891, 2025.

