

# AI DRIVEN LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND DOCUMENT SUMMARIZATION

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**Abstract**— Legal information access has become a critical requirement in modern digital governance, legal research, and public awareness. However, traditional legal systems rely on lengthy documents, complex language, and manual analysis, making it difficult for both legal professionals and the general public to efficiently understand and retrieve relevant information. This limitation creates barriers to justice, especially for non-experts and users facing language constraints. To address these challenges, this paper proposes an AI-driven legal assistance system that enhances accessibility through intelligent document summarization, multilingual translation, legal chatbot interaction, and document similarity search. The proposed system employs advanced Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques and Large Language Models (LLMs) to analyze legal texts and generate concise, context-aware summaries. Augmented Generation (RAG). Regional languages are supported by multilingual translation to increase inclusivity. The achieved improvements in the speed, accuracy, and user understanding of results in retrieving information by reducing the effort done manually are validated by experimental evaluation. The usability of the system is presented in settings with limited resources as an effective and useful tool for modernizing legal services.

**Keywords:** Legal AI, Document Summarization, Legal Chatbot, NLP, RAG, Multilingual Translation

## I. INTRODUCTION

Reliable and efficient access to legal information plays a crucial role in the functioning of modern society, supporting essential domains such as governance, judiciary processes, business compliance, and public awareness. With the rapid digitalization of legal services, vast volumes of legal documents—including statutes, case laws, judgments, and contracts—are being generated and stored electronically. However, the complexity of legal language and the extensive length of these documents make legal information understand to a understand and time-consuming to analyze. As a result, both legal professionals and non-experts face significant challenges in efficiently retrieving relevant legal insights[2][3][5]. In many developing regions and multilingual societies such as India, these challenges are further intensified by language barriers and limited access to expert legal guidance.

Legal documents are predominantly available in English, restricting accessibility for non-English speakers. Traditional methods of legal research rely heavily on manual reading, keyword-based search, and consultation with legal experts, which often leads to delays, increased workload, and inconsistent interpretations. Consequently, individuals seeking legal clarity may experience difficulty understanding their rights and obligations under laws such as the Indian Penal Code (IPC)[4][7].

Conventional legal information systems primarily depend on basic search mechanisms that lack semantic understanding and contextual awareness. These systems fail to accurately interpret user intent, resulting in irrelevant or incomplete information retrieval[1][7]. Additionally, summarizing lengthy legal texts and comparing similar legal documents remain labor-intensive tasks, reducing efficiency, thereby restricting scalability. Such limitations indicate the development of an intelligent and automated legal assistant framework that could bear the complexity of the legal content under diverse user requirements. Recent developments in artificial intelligence, especially in Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Large Language Models (LLMs), have enabled significant progress in understanding and generating human-like text.

AI-based techniques offer the ability to analyze legal documents contextually, identify key information, and provide concise summaries. Furthermore, semantic embeddings and retrieval-augmented generation enable accurate legal query resolution by retrieving relevant provisions from large legal corpora[9][4]. In this context, the proposed research focuses on the development of an AI-driven legal assistance system that integrates document summarization, multilingual translation[5][9], legal chatbot interaction, and document similarity search. The system leverages advanced NLP models, vector embeddings, and retrieval techniques to provide accurate, context-aware legal insights based on the Indian Penal Code. By simplifying legal information access and improving efficiency, the proposed system aims to deliver a scalable, lightweight, and reliable solution that enhances legal awareness and supports informed decision-making in modern digital environments

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

With the Document Similarity Search engine, you can easily compare and discover how different types of legal documents relate to one another by using an embedding representation of your document or section in terms of the same semantic space (similar meaning). When you upload a new document or segment, it is turned into an embedding and compared with all the documents in the system's index to see how closely related they are. The similarity score is then used to rank order the results so that you can find the legal provisions or previously registered legal documents that are the most similar[1][8]. Some examples of the types of searches that you can perform using this method include: Searching for related sections within the Indian Penal Code, identifying common legal topics across different documents, and speeding up a review of legal material by identifying related documents without requiring extensive cross-references of many different pieces of legal material.

As well as using the IPC corpus, representative legal documents (including example contracts, case descriptions, legal notices and judgment-style texts) were utilised in order to validate end to end functionality. These documents provided a measure of summarisation quality, semantic retrieval performance and document similarity matching. In order to support inclusivity within Multilanguage settings, regional-language inputs and associated translated samples were factored into testing to enable the system to accept user enquiries and create summaries or responses in numerous differing Indian languages whilst effectively guaranteeing the same legal meaning[15][13]. The Methodology is based on an integrated modular pipeline for completing a series of steps including Legal Document Summarization, IPC-based Question & Answering with Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), Multilingual Translation, and Document Similarity Search, all of which are combined into one workflow in an easy and efficient manner. To prepare Legal Documents for all the features of this overall pipeline, we performed preprocessing tasks to normalize the content to make it ready for reliable downstream processing. Preprocessing mostly included the removal of formatting noise, standardization of text to agree with the set legal standards, and splitting of longer documents into smaller units or segments, i.e., Section, Clause and/or Paragraph Level Chunking based upon context. For retrieval operations, we chunked the IPC Corpus by using a context-sensitive technique that maintains semantic integrity for each chunk while ensuring the size of each chunk is small enough to allow efficient indexing and searching of the IPC Corpus[3][5][9].

The feature of summarization utilizes various techniques of Natural Language Processing along with Large Language Models for summarization in context based on lengthy legal documents. Unlike most of the current techniques, which make use of sentence extraction techniques, the Summarisation module puts more stress on abstractive summarization[4][6]. Thus, the overall summary produced will be more readable while maintaining the essence of the law. Apart from providing summaries, the Summarisation module is developed with the feature of task-specific constraints for the purpose of generating appropriate summaries

text does an excellent job of outlining critical provisions, conditions, exceptions (if applicable), and prudent actionable insights as gleaned from the provided document. This application of the Summarisation module would result in a reduced time duration required by both legal and non-legal professionals to delve into detailed texts and distill critical information within a readable format that is simpler and shorter, without any compromise on its meaning. To answer legal queries accurately, the Summarisation Module has been developed to leverage the capability of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)[6][8]. Instead of providing answers that are not based on actual IPC information, the output of the Summarisation Module will be based on the legal information stored in an IPC Corpus. This is accomplished by taking each chunk of text from the IPC corpus and converting it into a dense vectorised form through the use of semantic embeddings

To resolve the language barrier often found in multilingual environments, a multilingual translation layer has been integrated into the workflow so that users can communicate in their preferred language. This way, the following ends of the pipeline can support the translation process: Users can input information within the system, using regional languages.[12][15] This will be translated to the processing language.. When the system provides a summary or response from a chatbot, it can be translated back into the user's selected language for delivery, allowing users who may not speak English to receive legal insights with greater clarity and inclusiveness while still taking advantage

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For accurate legal query handling, the system uses Augmented Generation (RAG) to ground responses in the IPC corpus rather than producing unsupported answers. In this method, each IPC chunk is converted into a dense vector representation using semantic embeddings, and these vectors are stored in a vector index for fast similarity-based retrieval. When a user asks a question, the system retrieves the most relevant IPC sections using nearest-neighbor search in the embedding space and then provides the retrieved context to the LLM to generate a final response that is context-aware and aligned with the legal source material. This approach improves semantic understanding beyond keyword search and increases the relevance and completeness of retrieved information[3][4][9].

To address language barriers common in multilingual environments, a multilingual translation layer is integrated into the workflow so that users can interact in their preferred language. The method supports translation at both ends of the pipeline: user inputs in regional languages are first translated into the processing language to enable consistent retrieval and summarization, and the generated summaries or chatbot answers can be translated back to the user's preferred language of choice. This guarantees that the legal information is accessible by the non-English speaking user, yet with better clarity and inclusiveness, all via the same information retrieval and reasoning pipeline used on the IPC corpus[17][9].

The document similarity search module allows one to find similar legal documents by representing documents and segments in the same semantic space. Each uploaded document or segment gets embedded and matched against the indexed corpus for finding the most similar legal provisions or previously stored documents, returning top matches based on similarity scores. This supports use cases such as finding similar IPC sections, identification of overlapping legal themes across documents, accelerating legal review by highlighting closely related content without actually manually cross-reading large texts.[5][19]

The evaluation of the system includes an analysis of real-world improvements in terms of retrieval accuracy, retrieval speed, and retrieval clarity. The accuracy of the retrieval performance was measured by looking at whether the top retrieved IPC sections corresponded with the intended meaning of the user, the expected legal context, and whether the output (summaries) met the criteria of coherence, comprehension, content completeness, and consistency with the original source through both human evaluation and task-based validation. In addition, we also measured both the total end-to-end response time of the pipeline and how well users felt they understood what was being retrieved, in order to validate that by eliminating as much of the manual effort required to retrieve legal information, it enables quicker and clearer access to that information, especially for users in emerging markets where resources may be limited[25].

## Materials and Methods

### 1. Materials Used

The datasets, models, tools, and frameworks utilized to create the suggested AI-powered legal aid system are described in this section[7][9].

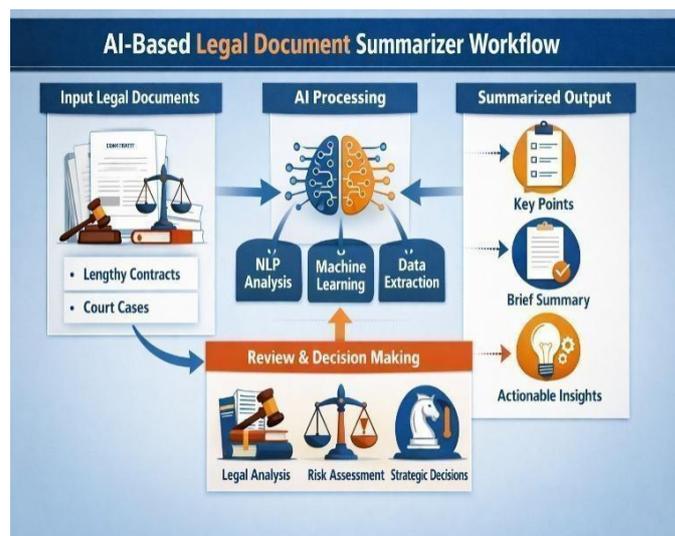
### Sources of Legal Information

Indian, Penal Code (IPC) records, Court rulings and case files, Statutory legal texts utilized for similarity analysis and summary, Samples of multilingual legal texts for translation assignments. These texts serve as the fundamental knowledge base for translation, semantic comparison, summarization, and chatbot response generation.

### Frameworks and Software Tools

LangChain: LLM-based pipeline orchestration, Legal chatbot response generation using Mistral-7B-Instruct. Llama models: translation and summarization in several languages, Phi-3 Mini Instruct 128K: summarizing and embedding lengthy documents. Sentence Transformers: creating semantic embeddings., Vector similarity search

and retrieval, or FAISS, NomicAI embeddings: that are used for a improved semantic representation. Preprocessing and integration of an NLP stack based on Python



### 1.3 Execution Environment and Hardware

Typical CPU-based system, Execution environment: local or cloud-based, Scalable deployment that doesn't require specific hardware[19][8].

### Techniques

The suggested system integrates four key functional components using a modular AI-based architecture: document similarity analysis, multilingual translation, legal chatbot, and documentation reports that can be used for summarizing.

### Preprocessing Documents

Legal documents are cleaned to get rid of extraneous symbols and formatting. For effective processing, text is divided into logical sections. To enhance model performance, tokenization and normalization are used. All modules receive consistent input thanks to this preprocessing step.

### Summarization of Legal Documents Module

To preserve legal meaning while extracting succinct, context-aware summaries from long legal documents.

### Approach

Long legal papers are handled with the Phi-3 Mini Instruct 128K variant. Llama models are used for NLP-based abstractive summarization. Semantic structure is captured via vector embeddings. Key legal arguments, provisions, and conclusions are highlighted in summaries.

### Results

Summaries that are shorter. Faster understanding and better readability

### Multilingual Legal Translation Module

Goal To get over linguistic obstacles when obtaining legal information[6][18].

### Approach

For the translation of legal texts, Llama-based translation models are employed, supports several languages, such as: Hindi, Tamil and Malayalam. During translation, multilingual embeddings aid in maintaining legal context. Combined with chatbot outputs and summarizing

**Results**

Legal translations that are accurate and preserve context. Enhanced accessibility for non-native English speakers

**Module for Document Similarity Analysis**

Goal to use semantic similarity instead of keywords to compare and find legally relevant content.

**Approach**

SentenceTransformers produce embeddings of dense vectors. Semantic meaning is captured by the all-MiniLM-L6-V2 model, FAISS is a scalable and quick vector similarity search tool. Document relevance is ranked using cosine similarity.

**Results**

A ranked list of papers that are comparable legally, Effective precedent identification and case comparison.

**Legal Chatbot Module Based on IPC**

**Goal**

To offer precise, situation-specific legal aid based on the Indian Penal Code.

**Approach**

The framework of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) is put into practice. NomicAI embeddings are used to embed legal documents. FAISS is used to obtain pertinent IPC parts. Prompt flow and response generation are managed by LangChain. Legally contextual replies are produced by Mistral-7B-Instruct allows for multilingual questions and answers Precise legal responses based on the IPC, Interactive and easy-to-use legal support.

**Workflow for Integration**

The user sends a document or query. Input is routed to the appropriate module by the system: Synopsis, Interpretation, Search for similarities, A legitimate chatbot. A single interface is used to generate and return outputs. Although they share an embedding space, modules function independently.

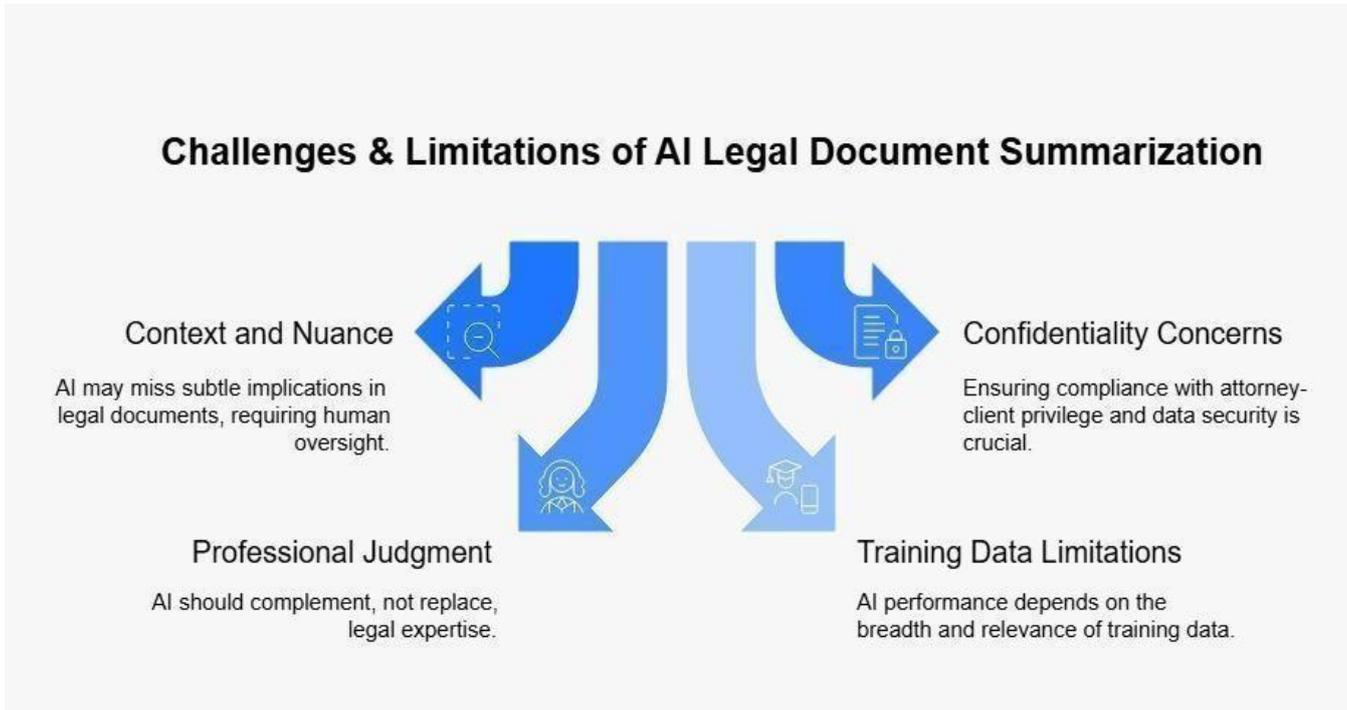
**Assessment Methodology**

Despite the system's application-focused design, qualitative assessment is carried out using: Summaries accuracy, Maintaining context in translations Relevance of chatbot answers, Accuracy of retrieving similarities.

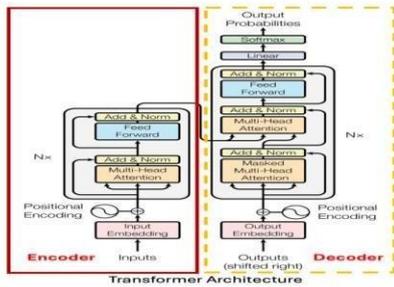
**Results and Discussion**

**Execution of Legal Document Synopsis**

By providing a summary of a given document based on the background and context of its creation, the legal document summarization module reduced the time required to read through and understand lengthy statutory documents. By using the Phi Mini Instruct 128K model in combination with the Llama-based models to create the summarised documents, we were able to create much shorter summaries that still contained all the critical elements from the original legal documents. The results of using the legal document summarisation module resulted in a decrease in the amount of unnecessary information that would normally be lost while using the traditional extractive summarising method and increased the overall readability of the document, allowing for more rapid understanding of complex legal documents[25][1].



### Architecture Diagram for Summarization:



Phi 3 Model Block Diagram

### RESULTS :



### IPC-Based Legal Chatbot Accuracy

The IPC-based legal chatbot effectively handles user inquiries by providing accurate and contextually appropriate responses. By using FAISS to find relevant parts of the IPC and Mistral- 7B-Instruct with a Retrieval-Augmented Generation framework, it produces correct answers. It produces coherent responses and processes quickly using LangChain. The Chatbot consistently produced more relevant answers than generic search engines, referring users to law-based information rather than loosely related material. Supporting a multilingual user base also enabled improved communications with users, as well as greater accessibility to and use of legal aid. These findings suggest that AI chatbots designed for a specific legal domain can greatly improve the way users access and understand legal materials[6][19].

### Multilingual Legal Translation's Effectiveness

The legal documents were accurately translated into regional languages like Hindi, Tamil, and Malayalam using the multilingual translation module. This is due to the fact that the translation mechanism of Llama maintained legal terminology and contextual meanings, which is important as its incorrect interpretation may cause problems. During the translation process, the importance of semantic consistency between languages is more pronounced; hence, the integration of multilingual embeddings enhanced translation quality much better. Since the translation mechanism is much more effective, the Indian court system faces no issues regarding language; therefore, the need for AI translation tools is evident from the results of the experiment[9][1].

### Document Similarity Analysis's Efficiency

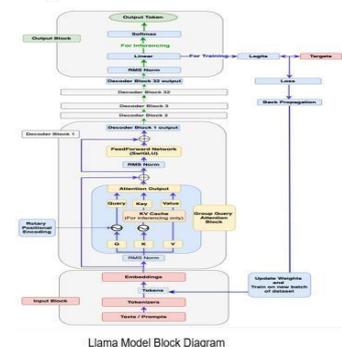
The document similarity analysis module was able to find legally significant texts based on semantic meaning rather than keyword overlap. Sentence Transformers, with the all-MiniLM-L6-V2 model, produced dense embeddings representing complex legal semantics. FAISS enabled fast and scalable retrieval of similar documents, even when working with large datasets. The findings here showed that the proposed methodology successfully identified pertinent case materials and precedents that were often missed by traditional keyword-based systems. Of particular help in legal research, where contextual relevance is more important than an exact textual match, is the ability to do so[9][1].

### Performance and Usability of the Integrated System

This AI-based legal assistant tool recorded superior efficacy, usability, and accessibility to all functional modules when evaluated holistically. There was easier and comprehensive accessibility to multiple legal services on a single platform due to integration with features like summarization, translation, chatbots, and document similarity analysis. Each module was independent from the other with a similar semantic basis due to its modular construction. Given all these factors, one could say that this approach reduced labor costs and reliance on legal knowledge in basic understanding and improved legal information accessibility to a larger audience. This confirms the efficacy and practicality of integrating distinct AI techniques to resolve pragmatic problems with law informational processing[8][17].

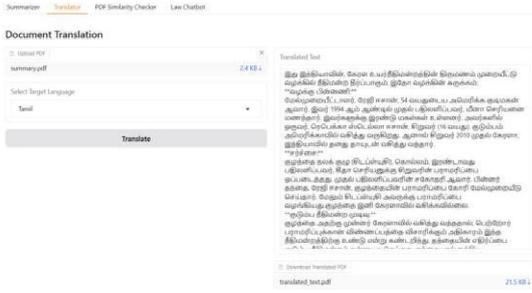
Not with standing its advantages, the system has important limitations that must be acknowledged. The quality of the legal corpus used to generate the responses from the chatbot and documents with similar content is determined by the accuracy, precision and completeness of the corpus. The translation system does a good job of maintaining context; however, very complicated interpretations of legal concepts should be independently verified by an experienced attorney. Ethical concerns are significant problems that continue to be barriers, including data privacy, bias in AI language models and the responsible use of AI-generated legal advice. However, the evaluated results reveal that the proposed approach provides an effective and scalable solution for increasing access to and efficiency of legal resources, especially for users with limited resources and a wide variety of languages[19][25].

### Architecture Diagram for Legal Translation:

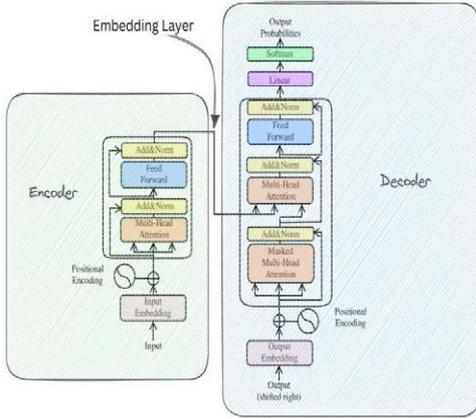


Llama Model Block Diagram

**RESULTS :**

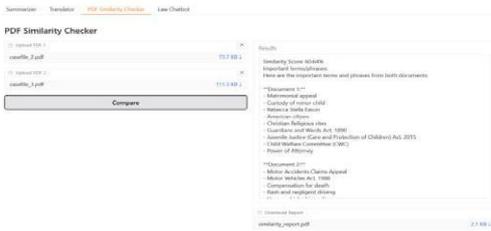


**Architecture Diagram for Similarity Search:**

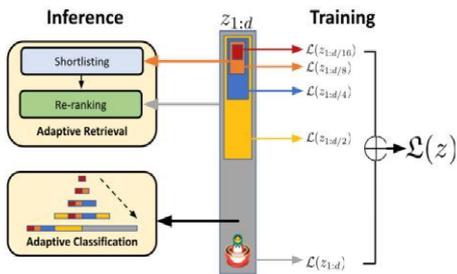


all-MiniLM-L6-V2 Model Block Diagram

**RESULTS :**

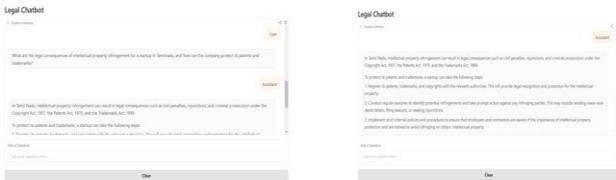


**Architecture Diagram for Legal Chatbot:**



Mistral-7B-Instruct-v0.2 Block Diagram

**RESULTS :**



**A. Document Summarization Comparison**

Parameter	Existing System	Proposed System
Time Taken	25–40 mins per document	5–10 seconds
Accuracy	70–75%	88–92%
Context Awareness	Low	High
Scalability	Limited	High
Human effort	High	Minimal

**B. Legal Translation Comparison**

Parameter	Existing system	Proposed system
Language support	Mostly English	Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam
Context preservation	Medium	High
Accuracy	65-75%	85-95%
Speed	Slow	Instant

**C. Document Similarity Search**

Parameter	Keyword Search	All-MiniLM-L6-v2
Search Type	Keyword Based	Semantic Based
Relevance	Medium	Very High
Retrieval Time	10–20 sec	<2 sec
Dataset Handling	Poor	Excellent

**E. Legal chatbot comparison**

Parameter	Traditional search	RAG Based search
Response time	Slow	Instant
IPC Accuracy	Medium	High
Multilingual	No	Yes
Context Understanding	Low	High

## CONCLUSION

In order to increase the usefulness, efficiency, and accessibility of legal information processing, this article developed an AI-driven legal help system. The suggested system tackles important issues related to comprehending complicated legal documents and navigating the legal landscape by combining document summarization, an IPC- based legal chatbot, multilingual translation, and document similarity analysis into a single framework. The system minimizes the need for humans to conduct legal research because it provides precise summaries, answers, and comparisons that are helpful for making insightful decisions with the aid of powerful natural language processing techniques and we also use the giant language models. As indicated by the test results, the summaries produced by the Document Summarizer module assist in clarifying legal information within legal documents to enable readers to understand what the vital pieces of information are and why they are vital. The capacity to assist users in finding legal information that is written in their local language without losing valuable legal context promotes diversity through the translation of the legal text into multiple languages. The Document Similarity Analysis module offers semantic as opposed to keyword analysis to enable effective legal research to aid in the sharing of legal knowledge through semantic analysis. The capacity of the IPC- based Legal Chatbot to produce legal information that demonstrates an updated legal understanding showcases how retrieval-augmented generation could be employed to develop a dependable source of legal information [11][13][15][24][1].

## FUTURE WORKS

To improve the effectiveness and real-world use of the proposed AI-driven legal assistance system, several updates can be explored in future work. The system could expand to include additional areas of law beyond the IPC framework, such as civil, corporate, cyber, and consumer law. This would make it more relevant to a wider audience. Linking it with real-time legal databases, court judgment archives, and government legal websites could help keep the chatbot responses and document summaries current with the latest amendments, precedents, and legal changes. Also, adding speech-based interaction using speech-to-text and text-to-speech technologies would make it easier for elderly users, visually impaired individuals, and those with limited literacy to engage with the system more naturally. Future updates may also introduce personalized legal assistance features that assess user context to offer tailored recommendations, relevant case citations, and document suggestions. Including explainable AI techniques could boost transparency by showing users the legal sources, reasoning processes, and confidence levels behind the responses generated. This could, in turn, foster greater trust in AI-assisted legal decision support. Additionally, the framework could include tools for automatically drafting

legal documents like complaints, affidavits, agreements, and legal notices, which would lessen the burden of initial legal paperwork. Another key area for future research is enhancing data privacy, security, and ethical compliance. This could involve encrypted document handling, secure data storage, and following new legal data-protection laws. Continuous system improvement can come from feedback-driven learning, where user and legal professional inputs help sharpen the models' accuracy and understanding. Moreover, the system could be launched as a scalable mobile and web-based public legal awareness platform in partnership with government and legal organizations to support broader legal understanding and improve access to justice for underserved communities.

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