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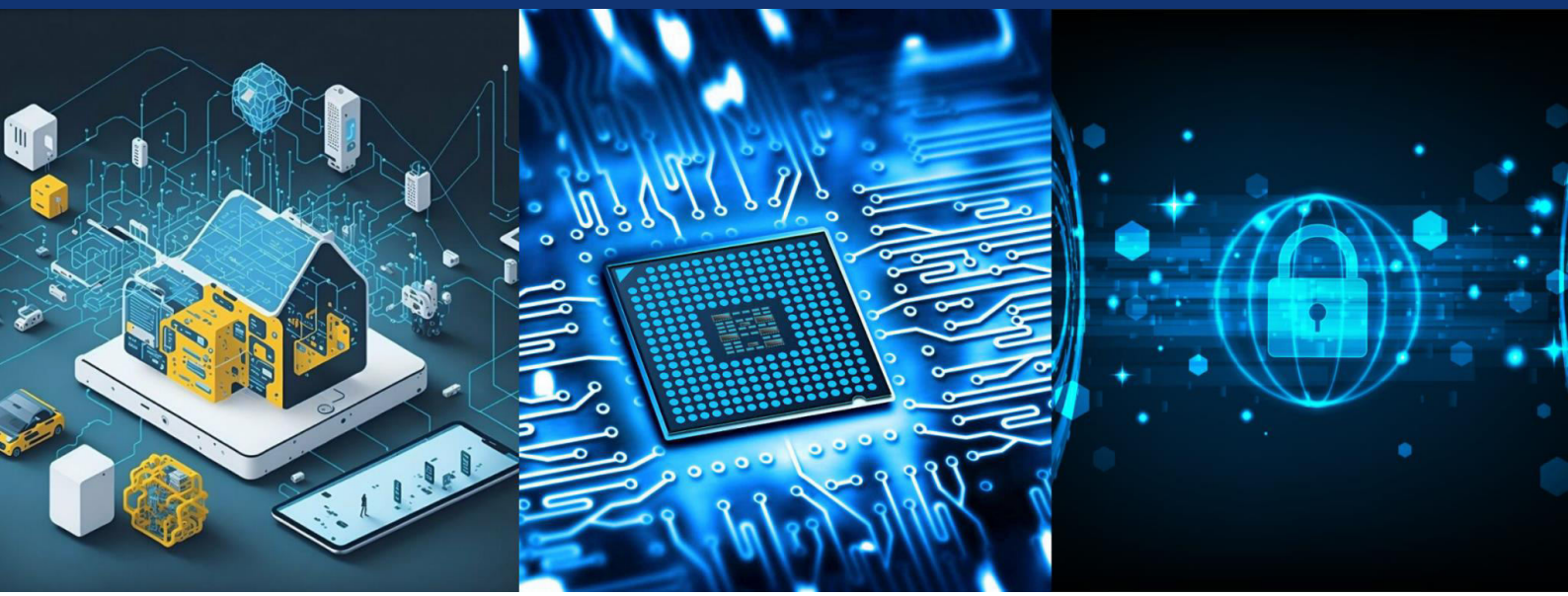

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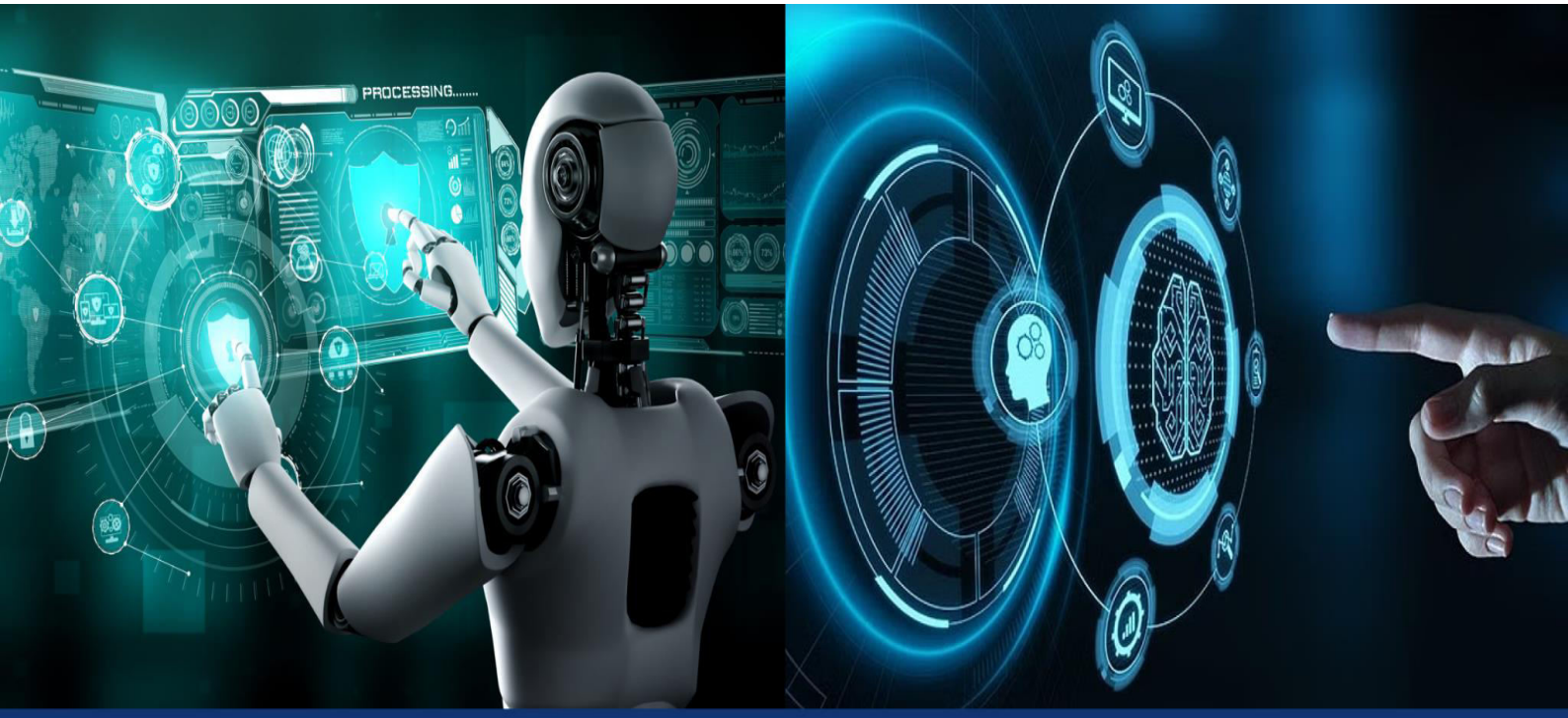

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LegalEase AI: Intelligent Legal Document Analyzer with Agentic and Explainable AI

Prof. Radhika Patil [1], BI BI Safiya [2], Divya A Hiremath [3], Manoj G M [4], Ojhas C S [5]

Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSE, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere, Karnataka, India[1]

UG Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere, Karnataka, India[2-5]

ABSTRACT: Legal case processing is traditionally a manual, time-consuming, and error-prone task requiring deep domain knowledge. Recent advances in Large Language Models (LLMs) have demonstrated promise in automating parts of legal work- flows, yet single-model systems suffer from static knowledge limitations, domain mismatch, and adaptability issues. This paper proposes a multi-agent, multi-model legal reasoning framework that orchestrates multiple LLMs, Retrieval-Augmented Genera- tion (RAG) modules, and live online search agents to dynamically enhance legal case analysis, categorization, and summarization. The system intelligently routes tasks to specialized agents, re- trieves updated statutes and case laws, and adapts to diverse legal domains. Evaluation through human reviewers across civil, crim- inal, and traffic datasets demonstrates significant improvements in fact extraction quality, legal categorization accuracy, and summarization readability. The proposed framework establishes a pathway toward scalable, explainable, and adaptive AI systems for the legal industry.

KEYWORDS: Multi-Agent Systems, Multi-Model LLMs, Legal Reasoning, RAG, Web Search, Legal Summarization, Knowledge Retrieval, AI in Law.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's complex and fast-evolving legal landscape, timely and accurate legal reasoning is crucial. Legal professionals deal with vast volumes of statutes, case laws, and legal documents, making manual research labor-intensive and prone to error. Traditional tools offer limited support and lack the depth needed for nuanced legal interpretation.

With the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Large Language Models (LLMs), there is an opportunity to transform legal research and analysis. This project introduces a multi-agent, multi-LLM framework designed to automate and enhance legal reasoning. By integrating Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) and live web search, the system delivers real-time, context-aware, and explainable outputs. It reduces manual effort, improves accuracy, and supports better decision-making making it especially valuable for law firms, courts, and legal institutions handling complex and high-volume legal data.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Many research efforts have contributed to the advancement of legal document analysis using machine learning and natural language processing. Various techniques have been explored to automate legal reasoning, classification, summarization, and entity extraction. Here we compile some of the most relevant works in this field:

(Niklaus et al., 2020) [1]: Proposed a hybrid rule-based and machine learning approach using Conditional Random Fields (CRF) and syntactic patterns to extract obligations and prohibitions from legal texts. Achieved high precision in clause classification, aiding regulatory compliance checks.

(Chalkidis et al., 2019) [2]: Introduced a BiLSTM-based deep learning model with attention mechanisms for multi-label classification of EU legal documents. Their system significantly outperformed traditional methods on the EUR-Lex dataset in predicting legal codes and provisions.**(Bhattacharya et al., 2019) [3]:** Developed a semantic similarity and legal entailment recognition system for Indian legal texts. Used Siamese networks and sentence embeddings to

compare case laws and match statutes, addressing key challenges in legal document comparison.

(Zhong et al., 2020) [4]: Presented a Legal Judgment Prediction (LJP) framework using structured Transformer models. Jointly encoded fact descriptions, law articles, and court opinions to accurately predict charges, relevant legal provisions, and sentencing outcomes.

(Luo et al., 2021) [5]: Proposed Doc2EDAG, a document-to-event graph conversion framework for legal case descriptions. Enabled graph-to-sequence prediction of legal outcomes, improving interpretability in complex legal scenarios.

(Kumar et al., 2022) [6]: Focused on summarizing long legal documents using a BERT-based extractive summarizer. The approach helped condense legal briefs into concise summaries for quicker understanding by legal professionals.

(Shivade et al., 2021) [7]: Addressed legal Named Entity Recognition (NER) using BERT with domain-specific fine-tuning. Achieved high accuracy in identifying legal entities like plaintiffs, statutes, and case numbers.

(Sulis et al., 2023) [8]: Created a multi-lingual legal document classifier using Transformer models trained on cross-jurisdictional datasets. Enabled legal document categorization across various legal systems, supporting international legal tech applications.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system reimagines the traditional process of analyzing legal documents by offering a fully automated, AI-powered framework specifically designed for legal workflows. Instead of relying on manual review or general- purpose AI tools like Microsoft Word's Copilot or ChatGPT, this solution utilizes fine-tuned Transformer models from Hugging Face. These models are trained on a curated dataset of legal texts—including contracts, judgments, and regulatory documents to ensure the output aligns with the precision, structure, and language standards typically required in legal practice.

At its core, the system allows users to input key parameters such as the document type, legal domain, and desired analysis depth. Based on these inputs, the AI generates structured outputs within seconds—minimizing or even eliminating the need for manual clause extraction or interpretation.

What makes this system stand out is its domain-specific accuracy and end-to-end automation. Unlike generic AI tools that may misinterpret legal nuances, LegalEase AI ensures each analysis is precise, explainable, and aligned with legal context. The system also includes built-in tools for semantic search, legal reasoning assistance, and agent- based workflows for reviewing and summarizing complex documents.

By combining intelligent analysis with explainable insights, this solution reduces manual legal workload, ensures consistency in document review, and enhances decision-making efficiency. Ultimately, it transforms legal document processing into a faster, more accurate, and intelligently automated task—allowing legal professionals to focus more on strategy and advocacy rather than repetitive review.

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. System Architecture

The proposed system is meticulously designed to automate and streamline the end-to-end process of legal document analysis and reasoning, focusing on adaptability, modularity, and transparency. The architecture employs modern AI techniques, multi-agent orchestration, and dynamic model selection to simulate intelligent legal analysis. The workflow is distributed across three tightly integrated layers:

1. Multi-Agent Layer

This foundational layer orchestrates a suite of specialized agents, each tailored for a specific task within the legal workflow. These agents operate asynchronously and collaborate via a shared memory system, ensuring iterative refinement and reliability. Key agents include:

- **Case Intake Agent**: Parses and validates user input to ensure completeness and legal relevance.
- **Fact Extraction Agent**: Identifies and structures core legal entities such as parties, jurisdictions, offenses, and dates.
- **Search Agent**: Determines whether external legal sources or internal case repositories should be queried.
- **Retrieval Agent**: Interfaces with internal FAISS-based document stores for sourcing precedents and statutory materials.
- **Legal Analysis Agent**: Applies statutory interpretation and case law to facts, producing legally coherent insights.
- **Categorization Agent**: Classifies cases into legal domains (e.g., civil, criminal, contract law).
- **Summarization Agent**: Produces concise summaries of case facts, legal interpretations, and predicted outcomes.
- **Document Generation Agent**: Crafts legal outputs such as notices, briefs, or formal case summaries.

Agents dynamically request clarifications from one another if ambiguities arise, increasing transparency and reducing errors.

2. Multi-Model Layer

Rather than relying on a single large language model (LLM), the system leverages multiple models with varying strengths, enabling context-sensitive and cost-efficient processing:

- **Groq LLaMA 3.1-8B-Instant**: Fast, low-latency model for accurate entity extraction and structural tasks.
- **OpenAI GPT-4**: Employed for high-level legal reasoning, complex statutory interpretation, and scenario-based prediction.
- **Anthropic Claude 3**: Generates polished summaries and contextual legal content.
- **Mistral 7B**: Supports auxiliary and fallback tasks with minimal overhead.

A dynamic routing mechanism assigns tasks to the most suitable model based on task complexity, latency tolerance, and model confidence.

Knowledge Augmentation Layer

To go beyond static LLM knowledge, the system integrates dynamic real-time data retrieval and domain-specific embeddings:

- **Web Search Agent**: Utilizes APIs (e.g., SerpAPI + Bing) to fetch current judgments, evolving statutes, and news.
- **RAG Agent**: Connects to an internal FAISS vector database embedded using Sentence-BERT to retrieve domain-relevant documents, briefs, and precedents.

A **decision engine** determines whether a task should route to an LLM, internal vector store, or real-time search based on task scope and confidence thresholds.

Dataset

To rigorously evaluate agent interaction and system performance, a diverse, task-aligned dataset was curated:

- **15 synthetic traffic violation cases** with both structured forms and free-form narratives.
- **30 anonymized civil dispute summaries**, including landlord-tenant issues and contract breaches.
- **10 criminal FIRs** detailing events, suspects, charges, and jurisdictions.

This dataset supports evaluation of extraction precision, case classification accuracy, summarization quality, and reasoning coherence.

B. Models and Tools

- **LLMs**: Groq LLaMA 3.1-8B-Instant, OpenAI GPT-4, Claude 3, Mistral 7B.
- **Retrieval Backend**: FAISS vector store with Sentence-BERT embeddings.
- **Web Search**: Integrated via SerpAPI with Bing.
- **Agent Orchestration**: Powered by **CrewAI**, using custom agent scripts and fallback policies.

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C. Workflow Overview

The system follows a modular but linear task flow to ensure clarity and debuggability:

a) **Case Intake Agent** validates the input structure.
b) **Fact Extraction Agent** identifies and structures legal entities.
c) **Web Search Agent** is invoked if external data is needed.
d) **RAG Agent** retrieves internal documents from the vector store.
e) **Legal Analysis Agent** infers interpretations and predictions.
f) **Categorization Agent** classifies the case by legal domain.
g) **Summarization Agent** outputs a digestible summary.
h) **Document Generation Agent** prepares formal drafts (e.g., briefs, notices).

All generated content is dynamically refined based on model confidence and human-in-the-loop (HITL) feedback, when enabled.

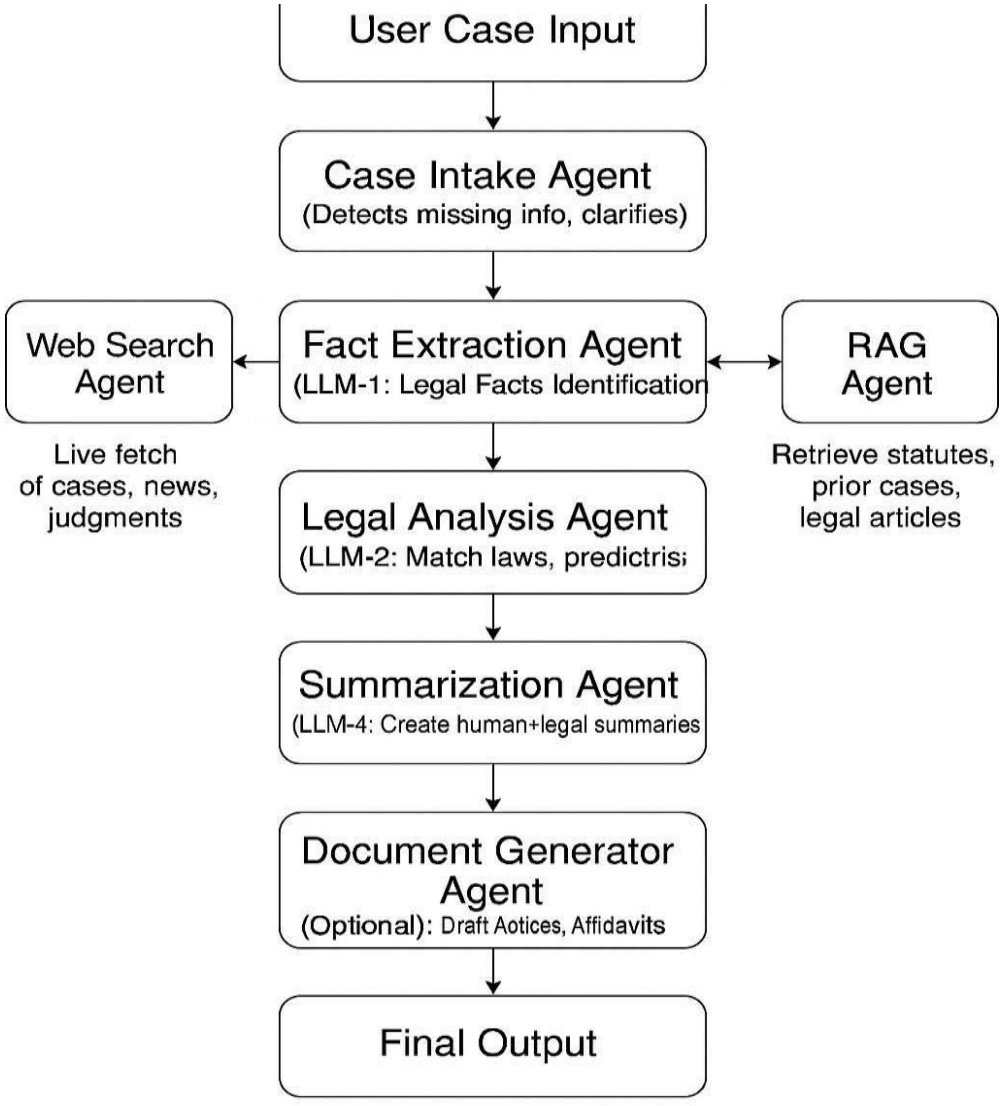

Fig. 1. Overall System Architecture: Multi-Agent, Multi-LLM, Web Search, and RAG Integration

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V. RESULTS

The LegalEase AI project successfully developed an intelligent legal document analysis system using Agentic AI and Explainable AI techniques. The system accepts case inputs via text or image, identifies jurisdiction, and generates detailed legal analysis reports. Integration with models like Groq and Gemini enables context-aware and reliable outputs. It also supports visualizations and recommendations to assist legal professionals. The solution streamlines legal research and decision-making, offering an accessible tool for understanding complex legal cases. The project's performance was validated through test cases and user scenarios, demonstrating accuracy, scalability, and real-world applicability in the legal domain

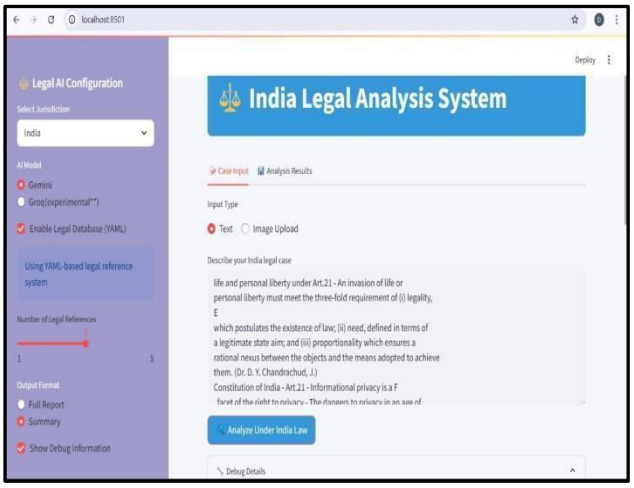

Fig.1. India Legal Analysis System Case Input Interface

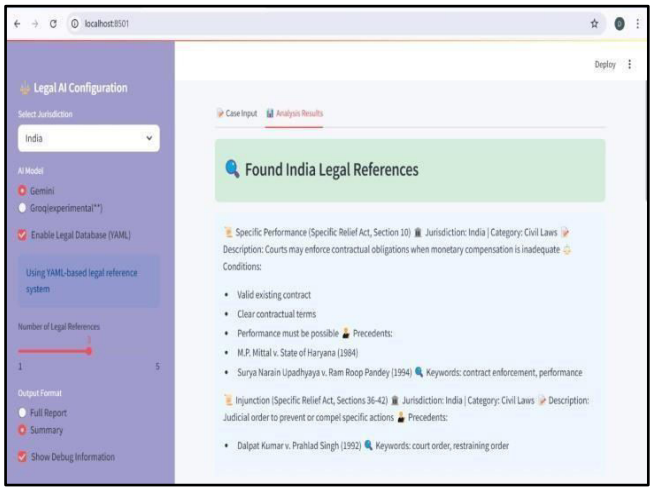

Fig. 2. References output Interface

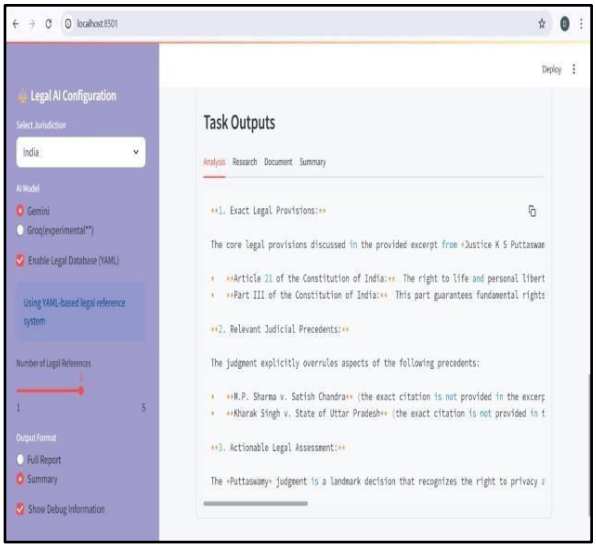

Fig. 3. Task Output (Analysis)

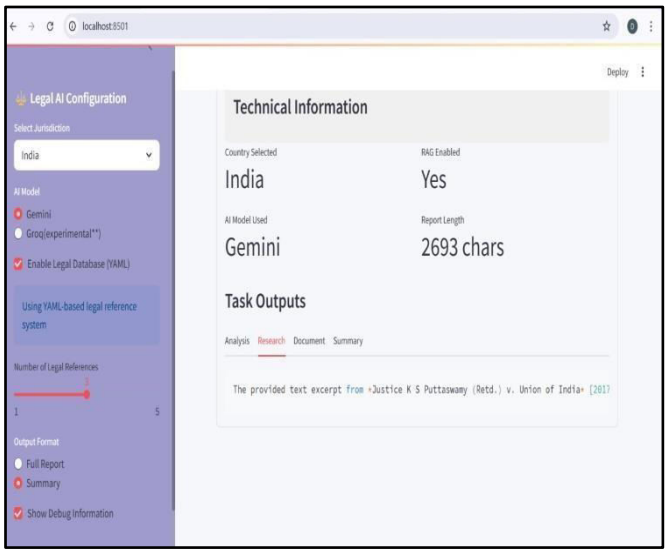

Fig 4. Task Output (Research)

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VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The AI-Driven Official Circular Generator represents a significant advancement in automating formal document creation, ensuring efficiency, accuracy, and consistency in organizational communication. Traditional methods of circular drafting are time-consuming, error-prone, and lack standardization, whereas the proposed system leverages Generative AI and Hugging Face Transformers to create structured, contextually relevant circulars with minimal human intervention. By integrating automated text generation, grammar refinement, approval workflows, and seamless distribution via email, WhatsApp, and internal portals, the system enhances productivity, reduces manual workload, and eliminates inconsistencies in circular formats. Additionally, features like multi-language support, cloud-based storage, and security compliance make it scalable and adaptable to diverse organizational needs. As AI continues to evolve, this system can be further enhanced with real-time learning, improved NLP models, and integration with advanced automation tools, making it a future-ready solution for modern office automation.

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