

Nyaya Vaarta – AI Powered Legal Chatbot

Medhansh Singhal
ECE

JECRC Foundation
Jaipur, Rajasthan
medhanshsinghal1@gmail.com

Uday Mathur
CSE

JECRC Foundation
Jaipur rajasthan
udaimathur3114@gmail.com

Ujjval Agarwal
CSE

JECRC Foundation
Jaipur rajasthan
ujjvalagarwal2004@gmail.com

Yagik Shirmal
CSE

JECRC Foundation
Jaipur rajasthan
yagikshirmal@gmail.com

Charu Upadhyay
CSE

JECRC Foundation
Jaipur, Rajasthan
charuupadhyay11@gmail.com

Abstract— This paper showcases the design and deployment of a smart chatbot for judicial information assistance, developed using Bot-press platform. This chatbot offers a conversational interface that responds to queries on judicial topics such as judge’s information, procedures for paying fines (e-challan), and fundamental information about laws. By using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques within Bot-press, the chatbot grasp and responds to user’s queries with high accuracy, offering information in a user-friendly layout. Through an organized training dataset and state-of-the-art NLP processing, the chatbot is enhanced to meet the divergent needs of individuals seeking legal guidance, especially those who are unaware of legal terms and complex judicial procedures. This study gives insights into the development procedure and highlights future advancements, such as dataset extension and multi-lingual support, to reinforce its application within the legal domain.

Keywords – Court Chatbot, Legal Bot, Natural Language Processing, Artificial Intelligence.

I. INTRODUCTION

In a world where legal procedures are becoming progressively complicated, there is a thriving demand for tools that can provide accessible, authentic, and coherent legal information. Judicial websites often present crucial information in text-burdened format that require users to maneuver multiple links or interpret legal language. This system can be challenging, particularly for individuals with minimal legal proficiency or digital literacy.

The chatbot presented in this paper is developed as a virtual assistant to bridge this gap, offering users a perceptive interface to access judicial information with simplicity. It has been built using a platform named Bot-press, an open-source AI-powered chatbot framework. This chatbot aims to facilitate user interactions with judicial resources by providing

clear, concise answers to common queries. This paper deep-dives the various aspects of chatbot building, integrating NLP, knowledgebase assimilation, and enhancing user’s interaction, which allows for efficient, accurate handling of judiciary-related queries.

II. RELATED WORKS

Legal support chatbots have gained attention as tools for improving public access to complicated information systems. Past applications, such as IBM’s Watson for legal advice or healthcare chatbots that navigate regulatory information [1], offer insight into the potential of conversational AI in particular fields. Studies conducted on legal chatbots shows that while these systems can

expertly handle common queries, they often face difficulty in understanding legal language precisely and presenting jurisdiction-specific information which is factually correct.

Many of the legal chatbots[2] [3] are constrained to just giving general advice or operating as a basic FAQ assistant. However, jurisdiction required that chatbots in the judicial field keep adapting, with the ability to update information regularly. Unlike generic solutions, this chatbot is developed to support a specific legal framework, providing effective and factually accurate responses to judiciary-related queries. The Bot-press platform used for creating this chatbot, with its organized structure and support for advanced NLP[4], offers an ideal base for building a scalable legal chatbot capable of handling diverse and distinct queries

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The chatbot’s architecture comprises multiple layers that ensure precise language processing, effective data manipulation, and a responsive user interface. The design is commutable to allow for future expandability and ease of integration with additional data sources of judicial information [5]for more application of the chatbot.

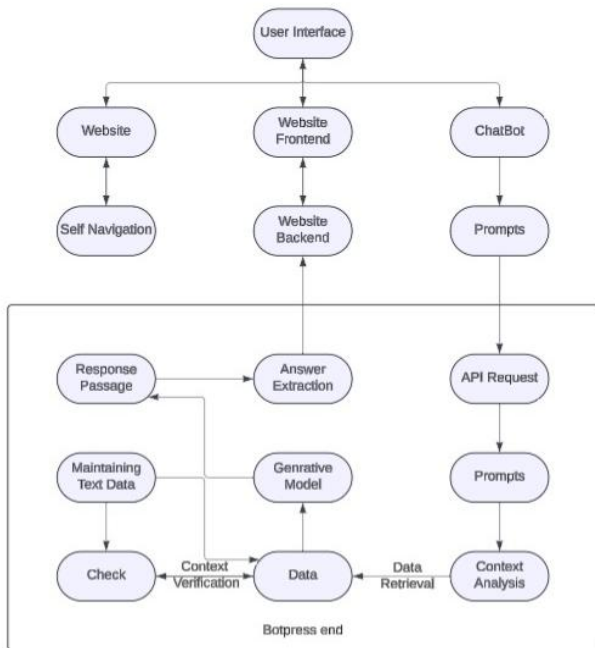


Fig 1: Flow Chart of our legal chatbot

1. **Platform Selection (Bot-press)** – Bot-press got elected for its adjustability, expandability, and capability to add advanced NLP models swiftly. Contrary to rule-based chatbots, Bot-press supports machine learning-driven NLP, that enables the chatbot to clarify convoluted user prompts with greater accuracy. Moreover, Bot-press’s modular architecture allows developers to personalize separate workflows and enlarge explicit features without altering the entire system.

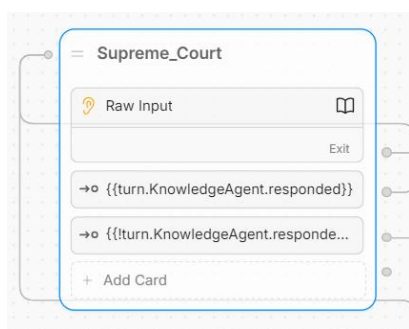


Fig 2: Node card in Bot-press

2. **Data Integration** – Utmost compelling aspect of the chatbot is the assimilation of structured datasets that circles judiciary-specific data. Data sources consist judicial records, procedural guides (e.g., paying e-challans), and available definition of legal terms. This data is pre-processed and categorized, enhancing the chatbot’s

accuracy in mapping user queries to applicable responses. The structured datasets can be updated with time, making sure that the chatbot gives correct, up to the minute knowledge on judicial topics.

3. **NLP for Query Understanding** – Bot-press’s NLP proficiency is critical in assuring the chatbot’s ability in recognizing and classify user intention. Using entity recognition, the chatbot analyze keywords and topics within user prompt, for example “e-challan,” “judge appointment,” or “legal procedures,” letting it respond correctly. The chatbot’s NLP[6] model is trained using judiciary-related words, strengthening its skill in examining vast user queries at the same time decreasing the situation of misjudgment. When an interrogation about complicated affair is made by the user, the NLP model supports in identification of the nearest compatible material, supplying ordered reply which resolves every field in simple dialect.

4. **Website Development and Bot Integration** – To host the chatbot and build a usable front-end interface, a website was created by mirroring particular pages from the official DOJ of India website. This path provides a mundane and innate user exposure that coordinates with the DOJ's current aesthetic. The chatbot was then smoothly assimilated into the website utilizing the source code regulated by Bot-press, a malleable open-source chatbot platform. This alliance enables the live conversation with the users within the DOJ-style interface.

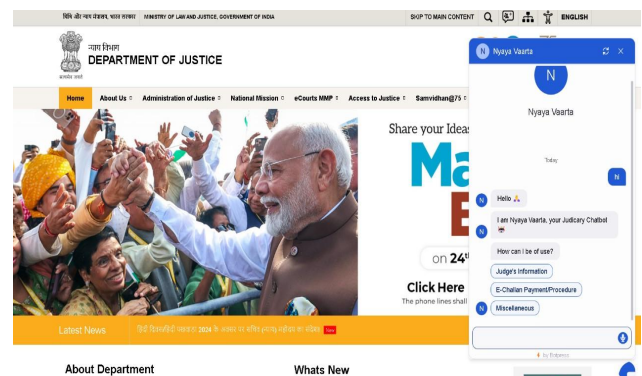


Fig 3: Bot integration on DOJ website

5. **Response Generation Module** – A swewn response building module interprets prompts established upon their individuality and frame of reference catering comprehensive, authentic responses. Such as, when queried regarding “procedures for e-challan payment,” the module presents piecemeal direction in clear-cut accent. Plus, the module blends contextual memory,

letting it associate relevant query and provide a usual conversational flow with subsequent analysis.

IV. FEATURES AND IMPLEMENTATION

The DOJ chatbot [7] composes various features precisely intended to deal with frequent judicial questions, guide users locate different legal resources.

1. **Judicial Information Access** – This feature enables users to examine regarding the architecture of the judiciary, enveloping appointments of judges across various court levels, like the Supreme Court, High Courts, and District Courts. Info on present openings is likewise vacant, enforcing clarity inside the judicial system.
2. **E-Challan Service** – A generally enquired queries include traffic fine payments, specifically regarding e-challan methods. The chatbot facilitate the payment procedure by directing users with the appropriate flow to execute payments online. By decoding complicated process into convenient procedure, the chatbot assures that users can go through the e-challan system without annoyance.
3. **Legal Information and Law Explanations** – In numerous occasions, users explore clarity on legal topics or arrangement but cannot have a legal environment. The chatbot contribute description of many laws in easy vocabulary, aiding users comprehend legal rights, accountability, and procedures. By contracting convoluted legal language into absorbable data, the chatbot behaves like an educational resource, making users to take abreast choices.
4. **Dynamic Response Handling** – The chatbot is intended to take care the diversity of user prompts dynamically, adapting output established upon frame of reference and past conversations. This flexible output model secures that the chatbot supplies comprehensible responses and brings users on board in a better common conversational way.

V. TESTING AND EVALUATION

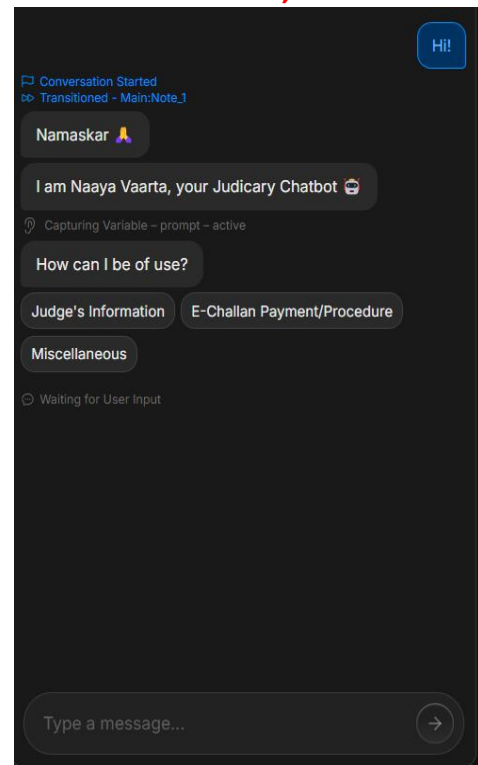


Fig 4: Interface of Bot

Testing was done to estimate the DOJ chatbot's accuracy, capability[8], and user comfort. Conduct assessment intended on various crucial scales:

1. **Accuracy of Responses** – The chatbot's precision was assessed by analyzing its reply to a broad collection of judicial queries. Test results show that the chatbot uniformly attained an accuracy percentage of around 90%, showcasing competence in understanding user purpose and offering appropriate data.
2. **Response Time** – Quick response times were highlighted to confirm an ideal customer interaction. Generally, response times were well within permissible ranges, implying that the chatbot can manage legal queries effectively even during increased demand.
3. **User Satisfaction** – User satisfaction was assessed through response evaluations, where users noted the chatbot's competence to elucidate legal details in a comprehensible way. Users found the chatbot useful, especially for concerns on judicial assignments and penalty settlements, affirming its function as a important community tool.

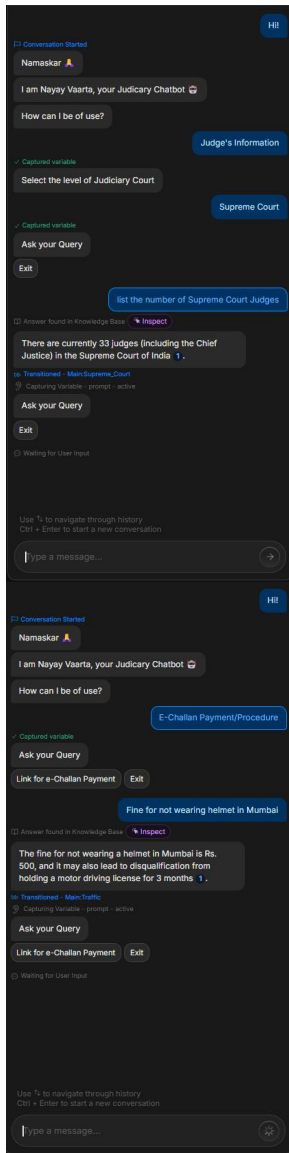


Fig 5: Bot testing

While initial examining has generated talented outcome, prospective trial will integrate a higher dataset and convoluted user scenarios to assess how well the chatbot functions underneath fluctuating circumstances.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The DOJ chatbot victoriously extend accommodation to judicial information by providing accurate responses for a higher scope of user queries. User reaction implicate that the chatbot fits a major requirement for comfortable, sincere direction on judicial ideas. The chatbot's NLP model was specifically competent in defining mixed wording, letting users to prompt simply. This versatility focuses on the chatbot's capability as an expandable answer for judicial data shipment, notably as forthcoming amends enlarge its dataset and NLP abilities.

Moreover, the chatbot's natural conversational path boosts users to analyze legal topics beyond the obligation of professional terminology, aiding social interaction and legal education. By frequently enhancing the chatbot's answers particularity and NLP accuracy, the DOJ chatbot

may deliver as a model for another judiciary-associated utilization around the world.

VII. CONCLUSION

The DOJ chatbot proposes a one of a kind solution to the challenge of making court documents publicly available. Combining the modular architecture of Bot-press with powerful NLP and data processing, the chatbot provides users with an easy way to access information about judicial decisions, court orders, and traffic tickets. Future development will focus on expanding the chatbot's capabilities, including support for local languages to expand usability. Further development of NLP models could improve the chatbot's performance on complex questions, strengthening its role as a public legal aid tool.

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