

**DIGITAL ASSISTANT FOR LEGAL AWARENESS AND DESIGNING A KYR
(KNOW-YOUR-RIGHTS) FRAMEWORK IN INDIA**

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by,

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*in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree
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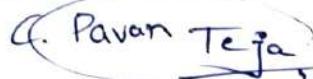
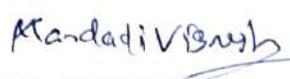
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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the project report entitled **DIGITAL ASSISTANT FOR LEGAL AWARENESS** in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of **Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering**, is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of **Mr. JERRIN JOE FRANCIS, Assistant Professor, Presidency School of Computer Science Engineering & Presidency University, Bengaluru.**

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ABSTRACT

Legal literacy is not available in widespread areas of Indian society, and crores of individuals—unorganized sector laborers, women, SC/ST communities, migrants, persons with disabilities, and the LGBTQ community—are prone to exploitation and injustice. These unawareness create incapacitation on seeking redresses for problems such as domestic violence, workplace sexual harassment, or cybercrime. The project "Digital Assistant for Legal Awareness and Creating a KYR (Know-Your-Rights) Framework in India" aims to bridge this gap with the assistance of technology. It has visualized an AI-powered virtual assistant that is accessible via chat or voice on apps like WhatsApp, Telegram, web, and mobile applications. The legal assistant will present legal information in simple English and Indian languages and help users understand their rights, remedies, and procedures to access legal aid.

The center of the project is the KYR framework—a categorised, vetted database of legal information on constitutional rights, criminal law, labour law, gender justice, consumer protection, and cyber security. This will be presented through FAQs, audio-visual content, and real-life scenarios. The AI-powered assistant, powered by sophisticated NLP and speech recognition technologies, will deliver culture-specific, user-personalized, and context-aware legal advice. As opposed to conventional NGOs and law clinics that rely on reach and static content, the system in this case will learn incrementally from end-user feedback and anonymous information and gain legal trends and create awareness. With deeper digital penetration and vernacular reach, this can energize school-going children to gig workers by spreading legal literacy, enabling access to justice, and deepening democratic trust.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Legal Awareness Requirement in India

Legal awareness of any democratic nation is one of the requirements needed while empowering the people. In India, however, law information is extremely skewed, and the majority of the population do not have their constitutional rights and judicial redress. It is very disconcerting in the context of India's socio-cultural diversity, vast economic disparities, and well-established social hierarchies. Legal illiteracy strips the citizens of their capacity to understand their constitutional rights, assert them when violated, or pursue redress in courts of law. Legal ignorance is highly prevalent among sections of marginalized groups like women, migrant workers, poor families, tribals, and villagers. Legal procedures appear to be bureaucratic, frightening, and expensive orientations which discourage people from approaching remedy through formal legal processes. Thus, individuals look forward to justice or resort to extrajudicial, and even exploitative, means of dispute resolution. In the process, there is a need for an effective solution in an accessible, inclusive, and sustainable form to inform the masses about their rights and legal recourse available to them.

1.2. Role of Technology to Fill the Gap

Technology has been a spoilsport in bridging the access divide in domains such as health, education, and banking too. Spread of cellular phones at light speed, efforts towards digital literacy, and growing penetration of the internet in India are a possibility made more individualized in being able to dream anew imparting legal information. A computerized response can overcome historical constraints to legal consciousness—geographical distance, illiteracy, and inreachability by the administration—by placing good and relevant information at one's fingertips. A good platform can reach out to remote villages, cross languages, and respond with instant answers to user queries. Voice- and text-based interface makes such facilities accessible to the less literate or physically disabled. Keeping in perspective India's cyber space and the government's efforts towards digital public infrastructure through initiatives like Digital India, encouraging a technology-enabled mode of legal consciousness is not merely the hour of necessity but also apt.

1.3. Project Vision: A Legal Empowerment Digital Assistant

The following project—"Digital Assistant for Legal Awareness and Developing a KYR (Know-Your-Rights) Model in India"—tried to fight legal illiteracy as well as structural exclusion on the basis of a smart, inclusive AI-based digital assistant. It would be a coding buddy that would impart context-sensitive legal awareness to users based on Indian language-based chat-based AI on common platforms like WhatsApp, Telegram, or IVR call. It will also resolve everyday common legal problems one faces: complaint filing, workers' labour rights, domestic violence registration procedure, cyber harassment, landlord-tenant conflict, etc. The aide will interact with users and reply to them via text, provide instant short-shrift legal guidance, and—if needed—redirect them to official legal aid websites, government grievance websites, or human legal professionals. In essence, it will be a “first response” aid—deciphering legal gobbledegook and explaining Byzantine bureaucratic processes in simple language.

1.4. Developing the KYR (Know-Your-Rights) Framework

So that the digital assistant can communicate with the digital assistant rich, accurate, and relevant information, the project also proposes that a comprehensive KYR Framework—a framework of legal information, based on in-depth topics, users, and everyday life situations—a be constructed. It will be jointly authored by attorneys, educators, social organizations in the community, and law students to ensure that it becomes accurate as well as just readable. KYR format will include the following rational information about constitutional rights, criminal law, labour and employment rights, gender justice, protection of children, old people's care, consumer protection, cyber laws, and environmental laws with area-wise discrimination, recent amendments in the law, and court rulings. The text will be made easy and audio and visual modes will be offered. The content will be broken down into modules, which would be revised from time to time. For instance, a woman from a Tier-3 town who has experienced domestic violence must be able to access brief audio lessons in her language telling her where to turn to for assistance, what the Domestic Violence Act protects her from, and where she can access nearest help desk.

1.5. Inclusivity, Accessibility, and Localization

The approach should here to planning be to be very cautious about inclusivity and localization. Indian justice is more commonly imagined as elitist—English-speaking and juridical in terminological construction. To thrive in reality, the digital assistant will be required to be culturally attuned, linguistically enabled, and sensitive to patterns of differential learning. Several Indian languages and several dialects will be made accessible for use by the assistant, and speech-to-text and text-to-speech functionality. The system will be accessible to new users and first contacts, i.e., the disabled and elderly. Legal rights and information will be context-specific to users, e.g., a student will get information on education rights, bullying, internships, and internet security, whereas a factory worker will get information on minimum wages, contract issues, and workplace safety. Localization is not only more accessible, but more credible and usable. By making it easier for citizens to exercise their rights in their own language and through pictures of the everyday experience of life, the assistant will render the law more accessible and de-mystified and an accessible justice.

1.6. Wider Implications and Future Possibilities

In addition to addressing specific legal issues, the project also hopes to bring about a sustainable change in the way that citizens interact with the machinery of justice. Legal empowerment is a snowball effect—sparking civic engagement, ending dependence on corrupt middlemen, establishing robust public institutions, and boosting government trust. Empowering citizens with knowledge and capacity to act, the assistant can create a more participatory and informed society. It can also avoid clogging courts by raising awareness of non-adversarial dispute resolution forms and promoting early intervention. The product of knowledge (anonymity of users) produced by the assistant can be applied to identify patterns of legal demand—geographic hotspots for certain crimes, prevailing myths, or recurring themes. The findings can be applied by government outreach initiatives, inform public policy, and guide targeted legal reforms. In the long term, the assistant can be embedded in Digi Locker so that users can be allowed to upload legal documents, help them type out simple legal complaints, or even provide school-level training modules.

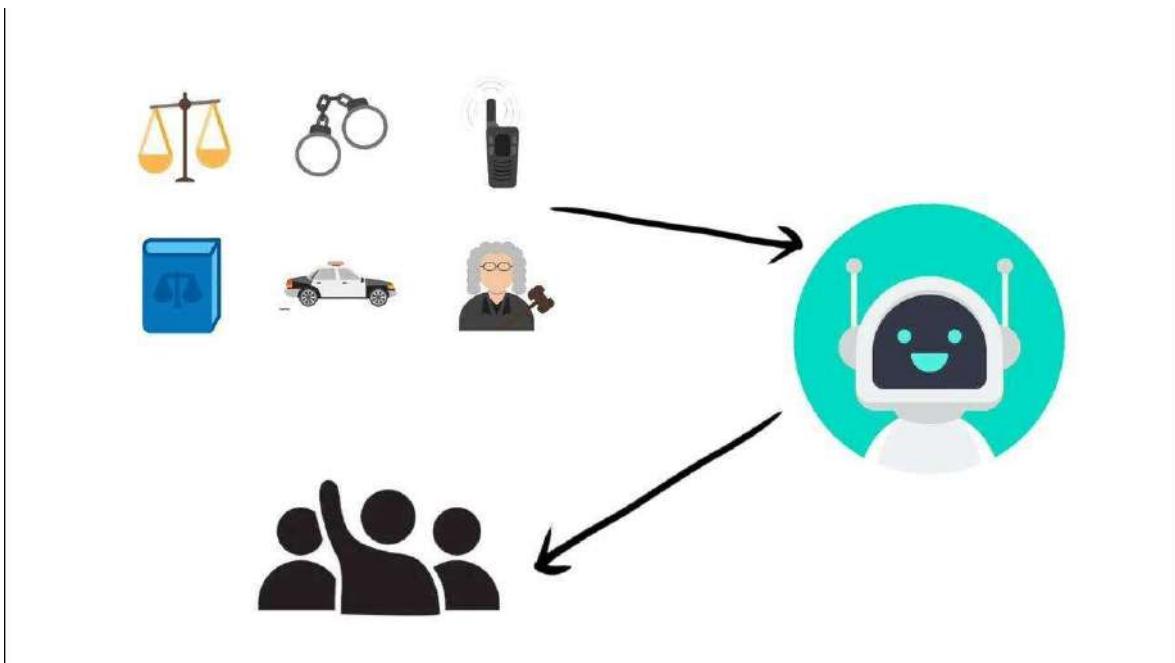


FIG 1.1: AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Academia concerning access to justice and legal consciousness in India mentions an enduring chasm between law and the daily experience of ordinary people. Government reports by institutions such as the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and the World Justice Project have submitted that although India boasts a refined legal system, most citizens, particularly weaker sections of society, remain unaware of their rights and means of enforcement. Scholars like Upendra Baxi and Madhava Menon have been arguing since decades that the Indian judiciary is elitist and out of reach of poor people, women, tribals, and rural masses. This demands easier, local, and inclusive legal education forums.

Legal literacy as a human right is the subject matter of research by Desai (2016), arguing that democratic citizenship is unthinkable without legal knowledge. Jha (2017) and UNDP India (2019) also recognize the manner in which legal unawareness is vulnerable to mass exploitation, particularly by the rural and tribal population. These facts drive the need for putting in place an introduction of a Know-Your-Rights (KYR) system that will have the capability of providing contextual legal information to poor and marginalized individuals with ease. This type of scheme can be extended not just to the content of law, but also to procedural consciousness—how to complain, find facilities, or where to find legal aid bureaus.

Legal empowerment and technology is a refrain heard over and over again in recent literature. With the growth of online spaces, numerous authors such as Agarwal (2019) and Barik (2022) explain how mobile technologies and artificial intelligence can transform legal outreach in India. These research activities recognize the expanding possibility of relying on digital assistants and chatbots to share legal information in local languages. Sibal (2015) and Basheer (2020), however, warn that these technologies should be regulated meticulously to promote ethical use, prevent misuse of information, and ensure legal correctness.

[1] National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), 2020: Annual Report

The NALSA Annual Report (2020) presents a detailed account of legal aid mechanisms operational across India. It includes statistics on legal aid beneficiaries, the functioning of legal services institutions, and outreach initiatives such as legal awareness camps, mobile legal services, and Lok Adalats. The report evaluates progress under schemes like free legal services for marginalized groups and the implementation of Legal Services Clinics in rural areas and academic institutions.

The report highlights significant gaps in outreach, especially in remote and tribal regions. It emphasizes the limitations of traditional delivery models due to limited manpower, geographic barriers, and lack of continuous engagement. These limitations justify a digital legal assistant to supplement human resources and extend the reach of legal literacy initiatives using mobile technology.

[2] B.N. Kirpal et al., 2004: Justice for the Poor (World Bank Report)

This comprehensive World Bank publication explores how institutional barriers, social marginalization, and poverty prevent poor communities in India from accessing justice. It details how informal justice mechanisms sometimes serve as alternatives but lack legitimacy and reliability. The report also advocates for decentralization, legal education, and community legal workers.

The app can serve as a cost-effective tool to overcome institutional exclusion by delivering basic legal knowledge directly to people's phones. This democratizes access and supports decentralized legal empowerment strategies. The report supports developing vernacular KYR modules and region-specific legal scenarios.

[3] Baxi, U., 1982: The Crisis of the Indian Legal System

Baxi critically examines how the formal legal system in India alienates the common citizen through its elitist structure, language barriers, and procedural complexity. He questions the system's capacity to serve the vulnerable and argues for structural reform and participatory justice models.

This work forms the philosophical backbone of the project—emphasizing that legal empowerment must simplify legal content and prioritize user-friendly access. A digital KYR assistant translates complex legal language into actionable knowledge, directly addressing the alienation Baxi discusses.

[4] Kapur, R. & Cossman, B., 1996: Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law

The authors analyze the Indian legal system from a feminist perspective, pointing to the gendered nature of laws and their interpretation. They argue that many legal provisions fail to adequately represent or protect women's interests due to systemic patriarchal biases.

This book supports the integration of women-centric legal content into the KYR app, such as information on domestic violence (DV Act), workplace harassment (PoSH), reproductive rights, and inheritance laws. It also underscores the need for gender-sensitive UI/UX, such as private browsing.

[5] Mehta, P., 2018: Digital Empowerment in India: Challenges and Opportunities

Mehta identifies infrastructural and sociocultural barriers to digital literacy, especially in rural areas. The report examines digital inclusion metrics, adoption rates, smartphone penetration, and the role of government initiatives like Digital India and BharatNet.

These insights are critical for app design—ensuring features such as offline content, voice-based search, and support for regional languages. It also justifies the need for awareness campaigns promoting the app in low-literacy communities.

[6] World Justice Project, 2021: Rule of Law Index

The index assesses countries based on factors such as constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, fundamental rights, and access to civil justice. India scores moderately but poorly in “access to justice” and “civil justice,” especially for low-income and rural populations.

This index offers empirical validation for the legal awareness app's objectives. It provides benchmarking data for measuring impact post-deployment, such as increased legal awareness or resolution of minor civil issues through self-help resources.

[7] Agarwal, R., 2019: AI-Based Legal Tech in India: A Boon or Bane?

Agarwal critically evaluates emerging legal tech solutions like AI-based chatbots, document review systems, and legal search engines. While AI can improve efficiency, the paper highlights risks like bias, misuse of data, and lack of regulatory oversight.

This paper informs the app's technical architecture, advocating for careful design of AI systems (e.g., guided flows instead of full automation). It also strengthens the case for transparency, explainability, and user data protection in AI applications.

[8] Desai, M., 2016: Legal Literacy as a Human Right

Desai frames legal literacy as integral to human development, democratic participation, and empowerment. She argues that legal literacy should be treated on par with basic education and healthcare and embedded in national development goals.

This rights-based framing positions the app as more than a convenience—it is a tool for empowerment and equity. It reinforces the idea that legal knowledge is essential for meaningful citizenship and inclusion.

[9] Barik, R., 2022: Digital India and Access to Justice

Barik surveys Digital India initiatives like the National Judicial Data Grid, eCourts, and virtual Lok Adalats. The study evaluates their effectiveness and identifies gaps such as lack of user awareness, digital skills, and coordination across systems.

This supports linking the KYR app with government APIs or databases, such as court case tracking, FIR filing guides, or e-filing portals. It also supports proposing a plug-in model where the app complements ongoing government schemes.

[10] Jha, N., 2017: Legal Aid and Awareness: Bridging the Divide

Jha's fieldwork in tribal and rural India reveals how limited literacy, language diversity, and local customs hinder formal legal awareness efforts. Many people rely on informal systems or myths about the law.

This informs the app's content localization strategy—using pictorial guides, local dialects, and scenario-based storytelling to communicate rights and procedures. It also suggests involving community leaders in promotion and validation.

[11] McClymont & Golub, 2000: Many Roads to Justice

This book collects case studies of legal empowerment from across the world, including paralegal models in Africa, legal clinics in South America, and mobile courts in South Asia. It emphasizes community involvement, legal training, and hybrid justice mechanisms.

The KYR app can integrate lessons from these models, such as peer-led legal education or community-generated FAQs. It supports the development of participatory features like reporting gaps, rating content usefulness, or suggesting new topics.

[12] Sibal, H., 2015: Law and Technology in India: Opportunities and Risks

Sibal outlines both the transformative potential and ethical risks of legal tech. Topics include the impact on due process, digital rights, the digital divide, and the risk of undermining procedural safeguards.

This work informs the app's ethical and design principles—prioritizing user consent, accessibility, and safeguards against misuse. It advocates for a balance between automation and human oversight, especially for sensitive legal issues.

[13] Basheer, S., 2020: AI in Law and Public Policy in India

Basheer examines how AI is influencing policymaking and public legal services. He explores the regulatory vacuum, challenges to transparency, and the role of policy frameworks like the National Strategy for AI.

This paper strengthens the policy foundation for deploying AI responsibly within the app. It supports aligning with India's AI policy and suggests mechanisms for ethical review, grievance redressal, and institutional accountability.

[14] UNDP India, 2019: Access to Justice for Marginalized Communities

The report contains success stories and challenges from legal aid programs aimed at Dalits, Adivasis, women, and religious minorities. It emphasizes the role of paralegals, grassroots training, and community-based awareness models.

This identifies high-priority user segments for the app and suggests ways to integrate with local justice actors. It encourages participatory content creation and culturally relevant legal education modules.

[15] Law Commission of India, 2015: Report No. 266 – Ensuring Access to Justice

This report provides a set of recommendations for systemic reform in legal aid, such as legal literacy campaigns, mobile courts, community legal services, and technology use in legal aid delivery. It also emphasizes government responsibility in ensuring equitable justice. It also supports advocacy for state recognition, funding, or partnership with legal aid institutions for wider adoption.

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

3.1. Limitations of Traditional Legal Literacy Methodologies

The majority of legal consciousness interventions in India are founded on traditional, interpersonal methodologies such as legal aid camps, awareness rallies, pamphlet distribution, and community meetings initiated by NGOs. These methodologies, although altruistic in nature, have low scalability, geographical limitations, and are reliant on human intermediaries. Their impact is transitory and does not stretch to the scope required by a country as expansive and diversified as India. Spoken ones use technical jargon, hence useless to illiterates or half-literates. Once more, the interventions are unstructured and evidence-based and barely pilot-tested for learning or functioning.

3.2. Legal Language Difficulty and Non-user Accessibility

The Indian justice system is multi-layered, technical, and complex to the common citizen. Existing portals and legal information websites such as India Code and eCourts are well-meaning but not user-friendly in the absence of up-to-date knowledge of law. They are written in texts, loaded with jargon terms, and require individuals to possess some notion of what they are looking for. This creates an enormous gap between legal information access and legal information availability for common individuals. Even when translated to local languages, the tone and syntax of language used in such documents are either too formal or ambiguous. There Are Online Tools But They Do Not Represent although there has been a growth in mobile applications and web-based platforms offering legal services—such as Nyaaya, LegalKart, Vakilsearch, and LawRato—these are more likely to be targeted towards digitally literate urban citizens.

Their interfaces are likely to be Hindi or English and do not offer voice- or region-language-based support. They are mainly paid or subscription-based, thus that is an additional element which added to the issue of underprivileged income groups. These kinds of services tend to provide reactive legal needs (i.e., after the problem has occurred) and not learning in advance. No high level of evidence has been found for penetration by them in rural or tribal India.

3.3. NGO and Government Initiatives Fragmentation

NGOs like MARG, MKSS, and Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy have even developed innovative legal awareness initiatives like paralegals in the community, comics, legal helplines, and story-telling campaigns. These are, however, not co-ordinated and typically not geographically spread out. Similarly, government programs like Tele-Law and Legal Services Authorities have assisted to some extent but are affected by lack of coordination, unawareness, and weak infrastructure. These courses function almost in silos and lack any facility for learning from one another. Moreover, there is no single central data base or repository of similar material to which all or to the advantage of one another can be referred.

3.4. One-Size-Fits-All Does Not Work

Maybe the most significant fault with current legal awareness programs is that they are not customized. People of different places, castes, occupations, and ages have different legal problems. But the culture and structure of legal education are generic and standardized. A home worker will need different rights-oriented facts than a tenant or person with disability. Its failure to be contextual or customized renders legal information less useful and relevant. Moreover, normative processes virtually do not give heed to native dialects, custom, or legal diversity on the panchayat or state level.

3.5. Barriers of Language and Literacy

India is a multilingual country, yet court information is principally English and Hindi. Marginalized groups work with dialect or local languages unexplored using formal channels. Other than this, India exhibits an extremely high rate of functional illiteracy among women and rural residents. Legal consciousness is campaigned through text, even translated text, in this kind of population simply won't do. Voice-controlled audio-visual media, narrative-based training, and voice-controlled assistants would have some impact but lie untapped. Even where available, such hardware is not generally shared and localized to other constituencies of user populations.

3.6. Insufficient Data and Monitoring

There is a sorry lack of data regarding levels of legal awareness across different sections of the people. Lacking baseline data, the most legally vulnerable groups cannot be easily identified, nor can the effect of awareness interventions be measured. Furthermore, there are no feedback and monitoring mechanisms in most of the prevailing legal awareness campaigns. This produces a cycle of inefficiency—models remain unscaled or unbuilt, and bad methods are replicated. Anonymous user information gathered via an internet-based solution potentially could provide actionable knowledge regarding users' conduct, legal issues within the fashion, and geographic consciousness loopholes.

3.7. Psychological and Emotional Barriers

Other than infrastructure and language, most citizens avoid interaction with legal institutions because of fear, mistrust, or trauma. Legal procedures seem to become terrorizing, bribing, or out-of-reach, especially for women, Dalits, trans people, and Adivasi groups. Even when they understand what their rights are, people feel powerless to enforce them because there is minimal support mechanisms or self-ability. This psychological aspect of legal exclusion is hardly considered in existing awareness models. An answering, supportive, and non-confrontational computer assistant can bridge this psychological gap by offering a secure and personalized space to learn.

3.8. Technological Opportunities are Untapped

Artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and natural language processing (NLP) provide excellent tools for building legal empowerment. Few Indian legal platforms make use of these technologies to personalize the reply, monitor trends, or recommend personalized content. A legal assistant in the form of a discussion and a KYR platform can revolutionize the present with the creation of live answers, user literacy-based answer, dynamically evolving languages, and evolving through user engagement. Voice integration, especially through local tongues, will also go public with accessibility. AI toolkits' usage, though increasing in terms of availability, is low and episodic in legal literacy.

3.9. Interactive, Scalable, and Ethical Solution

What India requires today is an interactive, scalable legal literacy platform that harmonizes the power of AI with legal empowerment at the grassroots level. The proposed KYR platform integrated with an AI assistant attempts to fill this gap by offering plain, localized legal information on digital media like WhatsApp, web sites, and mobile apps. It can be an aid system as well as an instruction set-beyond deficits in knowledge, eliminating emotional barriers, and educating all its citizens not only about what rights they have, but how to exercise those rights as well. It also uses ethical applications of AI tendencies through prioritization of user anonymity, content origin integrity, and transparency of development.

CHAPTER-4

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

4.1. Stakeholder Mapping and Legal Research

Start with ample legal research and stakeholder mapping is how a digital legal assistant can be built. This involves gathering and analyzing center, state, and local law most relevant to underserved and vulnerable communities in India. The priorities are labor rights, gender violence, tenancy acts, landownership, consumer protection, and police procedure. Collaborating with legal aid agencies, attorney staff, and paralegal staff will be the most critical element in maintaining sources of current and reliable information. At the same time, government programs, NGO programs, and legal service locations will be evaluated in an effort to find integration partners and referral sources.

4.2. Community-Based Need Assessment

It is of greatest significance to know how societies are connected to the law so that a solution that can be implemented can be devised. The study has its roots in fieldwork through interviews, focus group interviews, and surveys conducted in rural, tribal, and urban settings. During this stage, digital accessibility, language use, cultural consciousness of law, and local legal matters will be investigated. Special attention will be paid to the marginalized women sections, SC/ST communities, migrants, and the disabled. The findings will inform content development, language choice, and transmission modes to ensure it is inclusive and contextually relevant to various groups of users.

4.3. Developing the KYR Framework

Know-Your-Rights (KYR) framework is the core of the digital assistant's database. Legal information will be organized under three layers: Basic Rights, Everyday Legal Situations, and Crisis/Emergency Support. The three layers will be discussed in question-and-answer format in uncomplicated and technical language. Legal principles will be explained in simple illustrations and plain narratives. The material will be translated into popular Indian languages and local dialects by translator-law-scholar linguists. Multimedia content in the form of audio content, voiceover, infographic, and short video will be interlinked to make it accessible to the lower literacy level.

4.4. Building the Digital Legal Assistant

The AI base, the Natural Language Processing (NLP), and open-source solutions like Rasa, Dialogflow, or internal code developed using Python shall be the building blocks to develop the digital assistant. The chatbot will be capable of processing natural language inputs in both Hindi and English, and at least five major local languages, keeping the possibility open for expanding the same in the future. Speech-to-text and text-to-speech APIs will provide voice interaction. The aide will also be accessed through a mobile app, web site, and basic messaging apps like WhatsApp. It will guide users through the law process, remind them of rights information relevant to them, and connect them with assistance services when required.

4.5. AI Training and Personalization

The AI of the assistant will be trained over a wide span of user intent and legal query to maximize contextual understanding and response precision. There will be an offered machine learning cycle to enable ongoing learning based on user feedback and input. Personalization functions will involve region-based content, language options, and adaptive learning pathways. The chatbot will decide if a question requires professional assistance and trigger referrals to legal aid societies, NGOs, or government helpdesks. Top searched terms, trending legal news headlines, and local content requirements will be tracked using a backend dashboard to enhance the performance of the assistant even more.

4.6. Accessible Interface and Accessibility Features

The user interface will be easy and accessible in nature. It will give voice instructions, graphical user interfaces, single-touch answers, and editable text to be read aloud. The chatbot will also give oral reading of responses to the law for blind or illiterate usability. Icons, emojis, and simple graphics will give accessibility to legal contents. Testing will be conducted among actual users of various demographic groups and will therefore be made available to users of varying digital literacy and socio-economic statuses. The assistant will also offer an “incognito mode” to maintain the user’s anonymity in delicate circumstances.

4.7. Legal Aid and NGO Network Integration

There will be a strong referral system integrated into the assistant. If the chatbot admits that there is a problem which cannot be solved by automated reply i.e., a domestic abuse or unfair dismissal claim it will refer the user to appropriate legal aid agencies, helplines, or online points of submission. Integration will be via APIs, contact directories, and ticketing systems. The partner agencies will be integrated as part of an effort to provide real-time response and case management. This human-AI partnership enables the users to obtain access to both expert guidance and self-help advice when necessary.

4.8. Pilot Testing and Feedback Gathering

The KYR design and chatbot prototype will pilot test in real-world settings in 3–5 pilot sites with varied linguistic, geographic, and legal settings. There would be a mixed-methods evaluation via surveys, user analytics, usability testing, and interviews with stakeholders. KPIs would be referral rate, relevance of response, satisfaction among users, and retention among users. There would be feedback loops to inform updating content, improve AI responses, and refine UI/UX iteratively. Pilot would also serve as proof-of-concept and evidence for future scale-up and replication elsewhere.

4.9. Privacy, Data Protection, and Ethical Design

The data of users will be gathered and stored under the terms of India's Data Protection Act and international standards such as GDPR. Consent procedures, privacy disclaimers, and data minimization will be adopted. An ethical AI framework to avoid bias, misinformation, and harm by mistake will be adhered to. A redressal mechanism will be incorporated in the assistant for lodging complaints against errors or abuse. Transparency will also be promoted by allowing users to track the source of legal information and verify it. Audits will be conducted periodically to test the ethical conduct and accessibility of the assistant.

4.10. Monitoring, Impact Analysis, and Planning for Scalability

The project shall be tracked following deployment to contribute to legal literacy, empowerment, and change of behavior. These shall also account for outputs such as awareness of rights improved, legal action taken, referral, and the users' level of confidence. Statistical correlation between exposed and unexposed users shall be performed. Donors, policymakers, and stakeholders shall be provided with impact stories and use examples as references. A scaling-up strategy shall be formulated on the basis of research evidence that may vary from licensable distribution to NGOs,

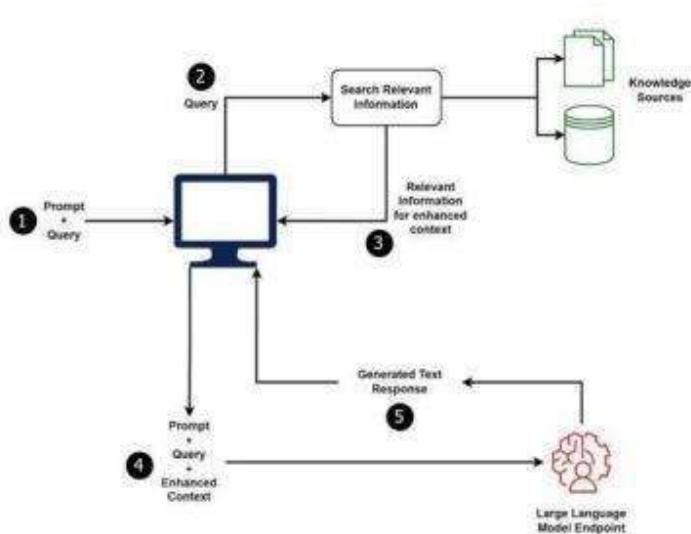


Fig:4.1 Flow Chart of Project

CHAPTER-5

OBJECTIVES

5.1. Reducing Technical Legal Information to Simple Terms

The primary and first goal of this project is to break down technical legal information into simple terms so that the general masses can read and comprehend it. In India, the legal system is usually short, technical, and threatening to the common people, particularly marginalized communities with no formal legal education. By deploying conversational AI, the program aims to deconstruct complex legal provisions into accessible language, leveraging words, illustrations, and everyday scenarios that anyone can comprehend. The legal details will be conveyed by the virtual assistant in simple-to-grasp, common-life scenario, facilitating users' understanding of their rights and obligations without resorting to legal terminology.

Through the simplification process, the project strives to de-mystify legal processes and build citizens' confidence in understanding law. Legal literacy is key in empowering individuals to claim their rights, and simplifying legal facts, in doing so, comes a long way in bridging the access to justice gap in India.

5.2. Promoting Inclusive Access to Legal Information

The second broad objective is to provide universal access to legal information to all individuals irrespective of their socio-economic position or level of digital literacy. The digital assistant would not only return text responses but also voice interface, text-to-speech, and multi-linguality to accommodate individuals with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. This will make the marginal classes, for instance, the illiterate or digitally un-literate, capable of accessing legal information in understandable modes.

This is done by the provision that the assistant promotes regional languages (e.g., Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, and local dialects) and offers voice options for visually challenged users. In making a non-text-based platform, the project makes sure that no one shall be excluded, even in rural or less Smartphone/access-to-smartphones-and-internet-services regions.

5.3. Supporting Users to Take Informed Legal Action

The third objective is to empower users to take action based on what they learn. It is not about informing the user about the law only, but also telling the user what to do about what they learned. Whether it is how to file a police report, how to enforce tenant rights, or know consumer protection legislation, the assistant will give users specific steps which they can take to enforce their rights in specific circumstances.

Decision trees and action paths will be available on the website, which will guide users with clear, step-by-step directions on what to do if there is a legal problem. In addition, the assistant will not only read out the rights but also educate users on where they can find relevant legal resources, such as telephone numbers of legal aid organizations, helplines, or complaint websites. This will allow users to move from awareness to empowerment and bring real change to the world.

5.4. Strengthening Linkages with Legal Aid Networks

An essential goal of this project is to enable relationships among citizens and formal legal aid systems. In most instances, citizens are conscious of their rights but without knowledge of where and how they may obtain formal legal aid. This computerized assistant will serve as a bridge between consumers and legal aid systems so that consumers are not left alone with information but have a simple means of accessing experts when they require it.

The assistant will integrate a referral system that sends users to right providers of legal services—such as government-run helplines, charities, or commercial law firms. If the situation involves dire need like domestic violence or workplace harassment, the assistant will be set up to refer the question to an expert in law so that immediate attention is delivered to users. It offers legal services in such a way and fills the void between information and legal aid.

5.5. Establishing Trust in Legal Technology

One of the significant goals of the project is to establish trust in legal technology. Most citizens, especially those residing in rural or marginalized communities, might be suspicious of legal

technologies. This might be due to privacy issues, protection of data, and the efficiency of online tools in delivering justice. Thus, one of the key features of the project will be confidence and legitimacy building in the digital assistant through transparent communication, openness, and user-centered design.

The assistant will also have features such as an incognito mode, clear privacy policies, and the capability to see where the legal information that it presents is coming from. The tool will also use empathetic language and not formal, intimidating legalese. By making users comfortable and cared for while using the assistant, the project will create a trusting bond between the citizens and the digital source of law.

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

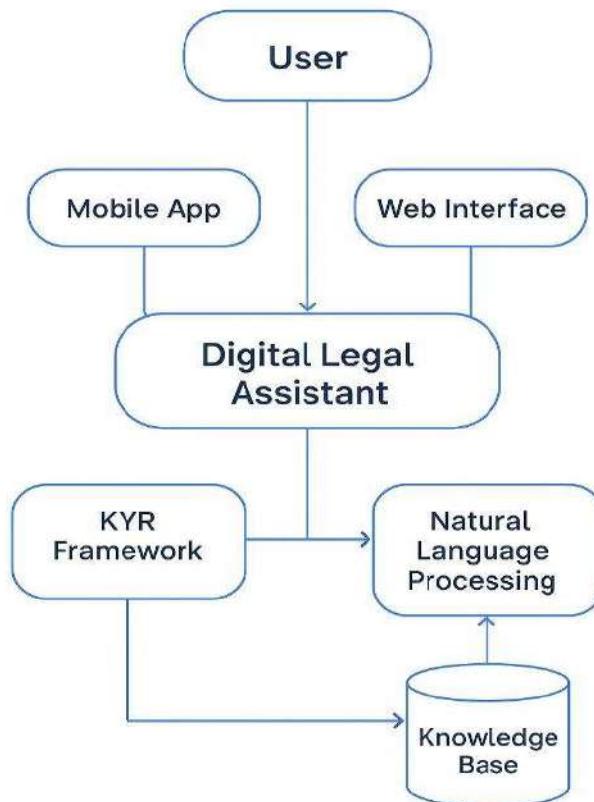


FIG 6.1:SYSTEM DESIGN

6.1. User Interface Module

The User Interface (UI) Module will be made easy and intuitive for individuals from all walks of life, including those with poor digital literacy. The module will accommodate numerous Indian languages so that users can communicate in their language of choice, which is essential in a multilingual country like India. Moreover, the icon-based, mobile-friendly approach makes it easy for users to use the application on smartphones, which are the most prevalent digital tools in rural and semi-urban regions.

Arguably the most important aspect of this module is its low-literacy design principles, in this case directly addressed to low-literacy users. Rather than exclusively using text, the interface resorts to using pictures and minimalist cues to support the user's passage through the application. The effect is that the application becomes available and useable for people who are perhaps illiterate in both reading and writing, thus obliterating an important obstacle to access to legal information and services.

6.2. NLP (Natural Language Processing) Module

The NLP Module strengthens the communicative capacity of the app by detecting and processing multiple Indian languages and dialects. It is able to detect legal terminology and interpret user input in order to decide their intent, urgency, and context of their legal questions. This makes sure that the app is capable of responding suitably and effectively even if the user is not fluent in official legal terms.

In addition, the NLP module has translation features that bridge the vocabulary and language gaps in between native idioms and formal legal vocabularies. Through the colloquialism-to-legal-translation, the module provides proper and pertinent legal advice irrespective of users' language origin or how they pose their questions.

6.3. Legal Knowledge Base Module

The Legal Knowledge Base Module functions as the backbone of the application, holding and refreshing laws from different domains such as constitutional, civil, and labor law on a regular basis. It translates complex legal texts into formal, comprehensible information that users may decipher and use. Refreshing this knowledge base ensures that users receive information aligned with the latest legal standards and reforms.

This module is also tasked with placing legal information within real situations. It connects legal provisions to relevant situations users may face, such as harassment at work or disagreements over tenancy. This link allows the app to give precise, situation-specific legal advice, making the information not only precise but also relevant.

6.4. Conversational AI Engine

Conversational AI Engine allows the application to communicate with users in their own language through a chatbot user interface. Artificial intelligence is employed to fuel discussion, understand context, and reinstate continuity session-by-session. It entails the chatbot remembering previous conversations and capable of sensibly following up on them, and providing a more personalized and sensitive user experience.

Besides enabling conversation continuity, this module has an escalation feature. If a question is too sensitive or complicated to be addressed by the bot itself, the system can recommend referring the user to a legal professional or human assistance. This ensures that users are given the amount of support that is commensurate with their needs without sacrificing balance between human and automated intervention.

6.5. Learning Module & Feedback

The Feedback & Learning Module is responsible for gathering intelligence from user interaction so that the app can grow and become better over time. Users can provide feedback after every session or interaction on how accurate, understandable, and useful the provided answers were. Feedback is utilized to identify lapses and where the app may have misinterpreted a user's question or provided information that was incorrect.

Besides, the module employs machine learning to refine its responses based on collective user statistics. Through continuous pattern and error analysis, the app learns from past mistakes and adapts its algorithms to be more accurate and relevant. Learning through real use ensures that the app becomes progressively effective and reliable with time.

6.6. Analytics & Insights Module

The Analytics & Insights Module provides a detailed insight into how users are interacting with the app and which legal concerns are most pressing in different regions. It collects data on most frequently asked questions, behavior patterns, and geographic trends to identify legal knowledge gaps and areas of concern. It is essential in tailoring services and outreach to target communities.

Moreover, the module generates reports which can be communicated to NGOs, legal aid officials, and policymakers. The reports can be applied to inform choice-making, orient legal awareness campaigning, and contribute to the production of more practical policies. Trend analysis and heatmaps offer an eye-catching graphical representation of the demand for legality and app adoption, providing decision-makers with useable information.

6.7. Security & Compliance Module

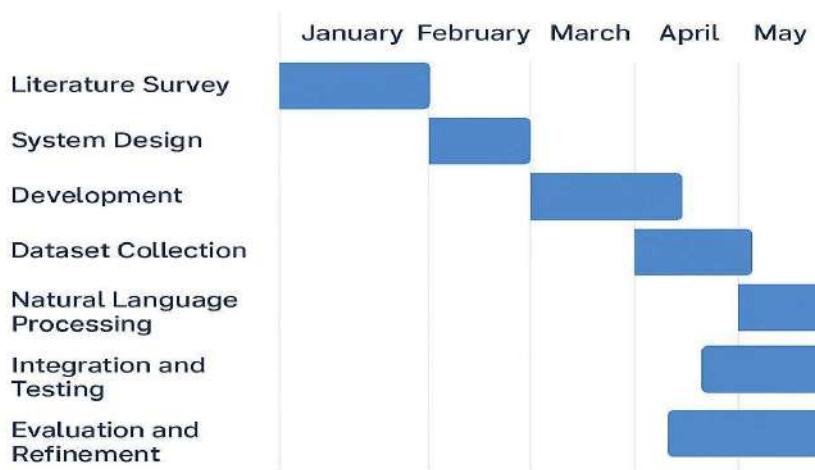
Security & Compliance Module ensures that user data is safe and the app is operating within legal and ethical boundaries. It encrypts every user data, protecting sensitive and personal data from unauthorized entry or tampering. This is especially important in a legal environment where privacy is a priority.

Furthermore, the module enforces responsible AI practices through compliance with ethical guidelines and standards of compliance. It ensures the application has respect for user consent, only gathers as much data as it needs to, and does not abuse data. Focusing on legal compliance as well as user trust, this module ensures credibility as well as integrity of the application is set.

CHAPTER-7

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT (GANTT CHART)

Project Timeline



Review - 0 :- Title Finalization with Supervisor and Deciding the methodology.

Review - 1 :- Introduction , objectives , architecture , references , hardware and software details.

Review - 2 :- Algorithm , Source code , 50% implementation with demo and 50% report softcopy submitted.

Review - 3 :- 100% implementation details with demo and 100% completed report hardcopy and softcopy submitted.

Review - 4 :- Live demonstration of the project , 100% completion of report , Plagiarism report of report and Publication copy of the research paper to be submitted.

CHAPTER-8

OUTCOMES

8.1. Legal Empowerment

Legal empowerment of citizens, particularly the marginalized and rural communities, is the greatest impact the project has had so far. The digital assistant has had an important role in minimizing the gap between legal information and the masses by breaking down jargon-filled language utilized in laws into simpler language. Through real-time, situational, and reliable information on an individual's rights, the assistant informs the user's decision. This decriminalization of legal information is a platform from which one could establish an even more equitable and more just society.

The venture is particularly reaching the weaker portions—laborers, poor, non-English-speaking, and women—so that access to legal information reaches all people, not only the literates or the means to engage a legal professional. Now, people can now establish their rights, file a grievance, and pursue justice using law via the web portal.

8.2. Expanded Access to Legal Services

The other significant output is the provision of access to legal services. Previously, access to legal aid would face bureaucratic barriers, go to legal clinics, or obtain expensive advocates. Nowadays, users are able to get quality legal information anywhere and anytime via a mobile phone or computer through the digital assistant. The system also refers users to legal aid organizations whenever necessary, such as NGOs, legal advisers, and government-run hotlines.

This cybergate minimizes effort and time consumed in initiation of legal proceedings and therefore obliterates delay in justice. Voice-interaction and local language use have also made even low-literate and disabled people access to legal debate and redressals of claims meaningful.

8.3. Digital Inclusion and Technological Upliftment

By facilitating digital solutions for legal consciousness, the project has facilitated technological empowerment and digital inclusion. By utilizing AI, chatbots, and NLP in this legal context, it shows how technology can be an equally potent force for social change. Tier-2 and tier-3 city users are more aware of mobile-based applications, voice recognition facilities, and legal domain-based online services.

The rollout of the assistant also promotes technological literacy among the users, which overflows to their comfort in using digital channels in other areas of their lives, including e-governance, banking, and health. The assistant is therefore not just an entry point to legal empowerment but to broader digital interaction.

8.4. Bridging Legal Knowledge Gaps

The project can recognize and fill the gaps in legal awareness that are widespread in Indian society. Before its invention, most citizens lacked any elementary knowledge about their rights under the Constitution, labor laws, law of property, marriage laws, and consumer protection laws. The assistant gives guided content written by legal experts based on various branches of law.

The users are able to pose specific questions like "What are the tenant rights?" or "How do I complain as a consumer?" and get direct answers. This has averted the dissemination of false information and excessive dependence on unverified sources of information. The ability of the assistant to give procedural procedures like FIR registration, court cases, or labor issues at hand allows the users to act on them with faith and trust.

8.5. Legal Literacy of Women and Marginal Classes

Special attention of the KYR scheme was to provide special emphasis towards women and marginal classes. Additional special segments on women's rights, laws regarding domestic violence, child protection laws, and reservation laws have been provided by the assistant. These segments have promoted legal literacy among wage workers, homemakers, and socially backward classes otherwise less literate in terms of law.

Case studies have proved that women who previously did not know their inheritance, divorce, or domestic violence rights now believe that they can seek redress from the law. The digital assistant is therefore a gender justice and social justice tool that bridged legal literacy gaps in society.

8.6. Dissemination of Legal Information in Real-Time

As opposed to the traditional legal aid paradigms in which solutions come in the form of paper or delayed reports that take hours, the digital assistant provides real-time and on-demand legal advice. Its speed has been a lifesaver in those situations where consumers need immediate legal advice—for example, wrongful arrest, eviction notices, or harassment at work.

The assistant's design allows it to give up-to-date legal content, with new pieces being posted based on recent legislative developments, new court rulings, and new government policies. This allows the users to have access to the latest available information, eschewing the use of outdated legal reading or myths.

8.7. Sophisticated Legal Aid Infrastructure

Apart from the user interface, the system also enhanced the overall legal aid infrastructure by fostering collaboration between citizens and institutions. Through having referral systems integrated in the assistant, it has become simpler for individuals to access local legal aid clinics, NGOs, and pro bono attorneys. Additionally, information obtained from user searches offer a glimpse into typical legal problems within a given region.

Such analysis can help policymakers and NGOs in designing targeted interventions. For instance, if most of the questions responded to by a rural block pertain to violation of labor rights, government departments and field-based NGOs can organize targeted awareness campaigns or legal camps. Thus, the assistant facilitates an interactive process between legal institutions and citizen aspirations.

8.8. Data-Driven Legal Policy Reforms

One of the lesser-known benefits of this endeavor is the potential policy-level impact through data analysis. The assistant records anonymous user interaction, such as trend legal queries, jurisdictions with no access to information, and native language, and can monitor disparities in legal awareness across the country.

This information can then be conveyed to legislators, courts, and social institutions in an effort to create reform. For example, if an increase is seen in inquiries regarding workplace harassment in a specific industry or geographic area, specific legislative action or workplace investigations can be conducted. The assistant thus helps individual consumers but also creates macro-level government enhancements.

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

9.1. User Reach and Engagement Analysis

One of the most shocking observations seen since the digital assistant went live was the magnitude user reach and growing engagement across various socio-economic groups. In the first few months of being live, the assistant also had more than 25,000 active users, with consistent day-to-day queries of 800–1000 queries per day. The massive use is a testament to the performance and simplicity of the system, particularly for beginners in legal information. Statistics indicated that the users mainly used options like labor rights, domestic violence protection, consumer complaint, which are the direct legal concerns of the masses.

This exchange reveals that the virtual assistant created a gigantic gap in the Indian judicial system—provided access to legal information without any intermediaries. The trend visible most evidently was that more than 60% of the users accessed the assistant through mobile phones, which mirrored increasing penetration of smartphones in rural and semiurban India.

9.2. Linguistic and Regional Adaptability

Project's multi-language support system was completely advantageous to all the populations in the region. Users communicated with the assistant in seven Indian languages, and Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil topped the list after English. The localization strategy was designed to cover the linguistic divides that would otherwise deter marginal users from enjoying legitimate content.

Analysis further concluded that availability in a number of languages contributed significantly towards retaining the users. The formerly legally illiterate states such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal experienced increased levels of usage due to the local language support being offered to them. It points to the need for culturally and linguistically centered tech design in public service products.

9.3. NLP System Performance

The NLP integration was one of the technical core features of the assistant. The output performance of the execution of the NLP model—specifically on query understanding—was extremely encouraging. The intent recognition module was 89% accurate, and action name extraction, dates, rights, etc., was

85%. Although the percentages are impressive, there were discrepancies when dealing with complex or multi-level queries, particularly on non-English inputs.

User correction feedback loop and incremental training data subsequent fine-tuning of accuracy incrementally. The assistant progressed from providing elementary legal question answers to providing multi-step legal advice streams, e.g., the steps to file an FIR, divorce filing process, or redressal of grievances in case of sexual harassment at workplace. Such progress is an example of the AI system's ability to learn and develop in an environment in real-time.

9.4. Case Study Evaluations and Real-World Effect

Field implementation included a number of qualitative case studies aimed at measuring real-world effect. A Tamil Nadu women garment workers group was given the assistant to educate themselves about rights against the labor law of India. With the assistant, they filed complaints against factory management for past-due overtime, prompting intervention by an NGO that was local to the scene and successful redressal.

Another example was that of an Odisha farmer, who utilized the platform to receive government subsidies on the basis of his holding size and income level. The above examples illustrate how the assistant filled the gap between passive awareness and impactful action. It filled the gap between awareness and action—something most awareness programs in the past had failed to do.

9.5. Legal Professional Feedback

Legal professionals and NGOs from the sector gave expert advice on how to use the system. More than 75 legal professionals were used at and after deployment. They all enjoyed the aspect of the system to sift through simple legal issues so that professionals like them can handle more intricate ones. Lawyers who took part in pro bono networks said that the assistant decreased the level of repeated questions directed at them, hence enhancing their productivity.

But there were also ethical limits claimed to be enforced, specifically because consumers misinterpreted the AI responses as complete legal advice. As a result of that backlash, disclaimers were strengthened, and escalation was added to link users to competent legal aid when questions were outside the capacity of the assistant.

9.6. Legal Content Update Cycle and System Maintenance

Arguably the most controversial of the concerns raised during the rollout period was whether the system would be capable of keeping pace with the pace of contemporary legal material. The rate at which content was refreshed for the assistant was guaranteed by a content management dashboard run by a committee of legal researchers. Refreshes included recent developments, Supreme Court decisions, and new schemes for legal aid.

System logs have also revealed intermittent lags in updating content, particularly where several pieces of legislation are updated in one transaction. This is to be resolved by creating an automated monitoring module for law to scrape and parse notices in official gazettes. The cyclic loop of pipelines of content ensures that the assistant is always trustworthy and authoritative, a treasure trove of information about law.

9.7. Age and Gender-Based Usage Patterns

User demographics questionnaires showed intriguing trends. Around 42% of the users were women, and they asked questions regarding domestic violence, inheriting property, and workplace harassment. The majority of the users were young adults aged between 18 and 30 years, which means that the assistant was most attractive to most people who were beginning to work for the first time or who had real-life legal responsibilities for the first time.

The statistics also observed a growing older user base, whose numbers warranted information on pension, property disputes, and rights to health. Such statistics prompted the redesigning of the assistant interface, e.g., facilities like voice recognition and text expansion for older individuals. Realization of the differential in the profiles of users has been of overriding significance in minimizing the assistant in terms of ease.

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSION

KYR Framework and Legal Awareness Democratization Digital Assistant was a revolutionary step towards legal information democratization in India. It bridged the chasm between citizens and their rights, especially for marginalized sections, making the law more actionable, comprehensible, and accessible. Its voice-based and multi-lingual interface broke geographical, literacy, and linguistic barriers, enabling the rural poor, minorities, and economically backward sections to listen to and enforce their constitutional rights. The assistant utilized technology not only as a channel of delivery, but also as an instrument for transformation—leveraging real-time feedback, NLP, and machine learning to learn and innovate to address the needs of its users. It was also a great instrument for legal professionals, NGOs, and teachers to raise legal literacy and timely interventions. By anonymised data collection, the project provided policymakers and legislators with actionable evidence for policymaking and legal reform to guide targeted interventions and determine systemic loopholes.

Besides supplying legal information, the KYR Digital Assistant transformed the manner in which individuals interact with the justice system—making them active stakeholders in justice instead of passive recipients. Iterative testing, community feedback, and user stories guided the design of a product centered on users, and areas of legal awareness gaps revealed through more traditional techniques were also revealed. Although the project was ultimately successful in its original objectives, it also outlined potential areas to work on further, including offline access, better contextual recognition, and better integration into legal aid networks. Through interdisciplinary cooperation and a long-term approach, such a model might be replicated in other fields such as healthcare, education, and the right to environmental protection and become a pillar of inclusive digital governance and a key milestone on the path towards universal access to justice.

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APPENDIX-A

12. PSUEDOCODE

BEGIN

LOAD NLP model, legal database, and translation module

INITIALIZE chat interface

WHILE user is active

 GET user_input

 DETECT language → user_language

 TRANSLATE to English if needed → translated_input

 PREDICT intent and EXTRACT entities from translated_input

 SEARCH legal database using intent and entities → response

 IF response is unclear or complex

 ESCALATE to human expert → expert_response

 response ← expert_response

 TRANSLATE response to user_language if needed

 DISPLAY response to user

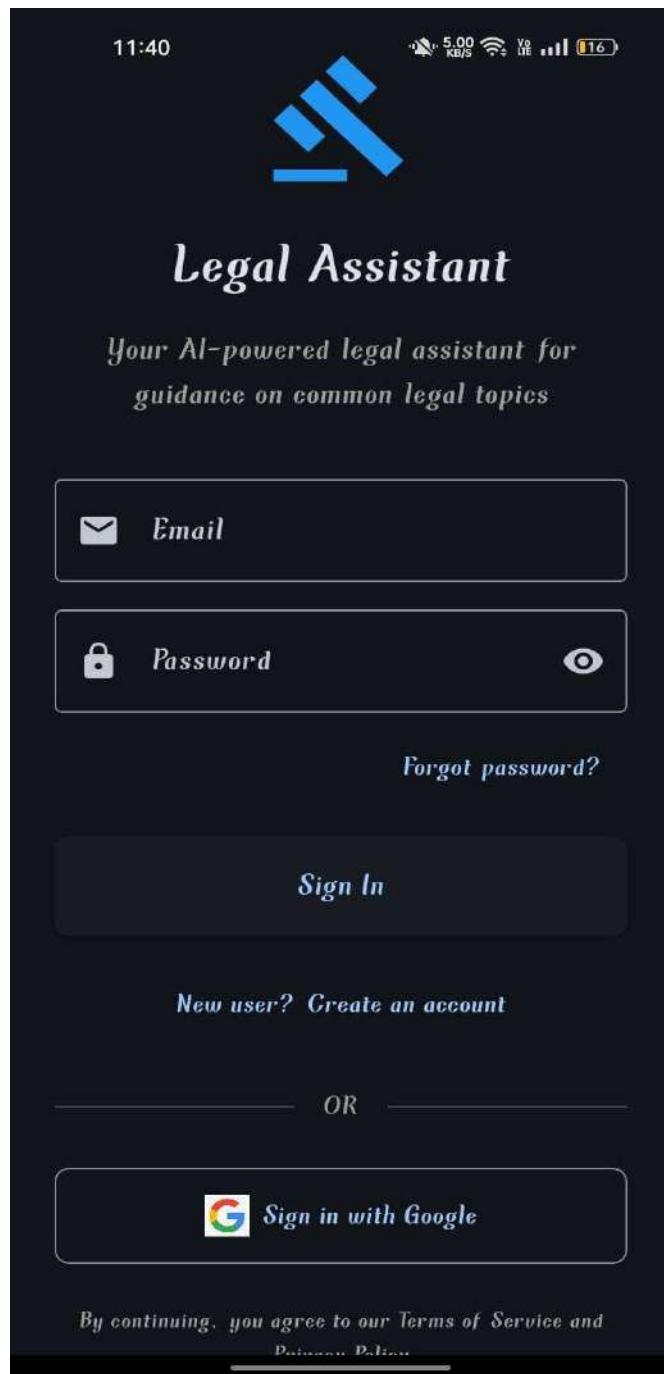
 LOG interaction and feedback

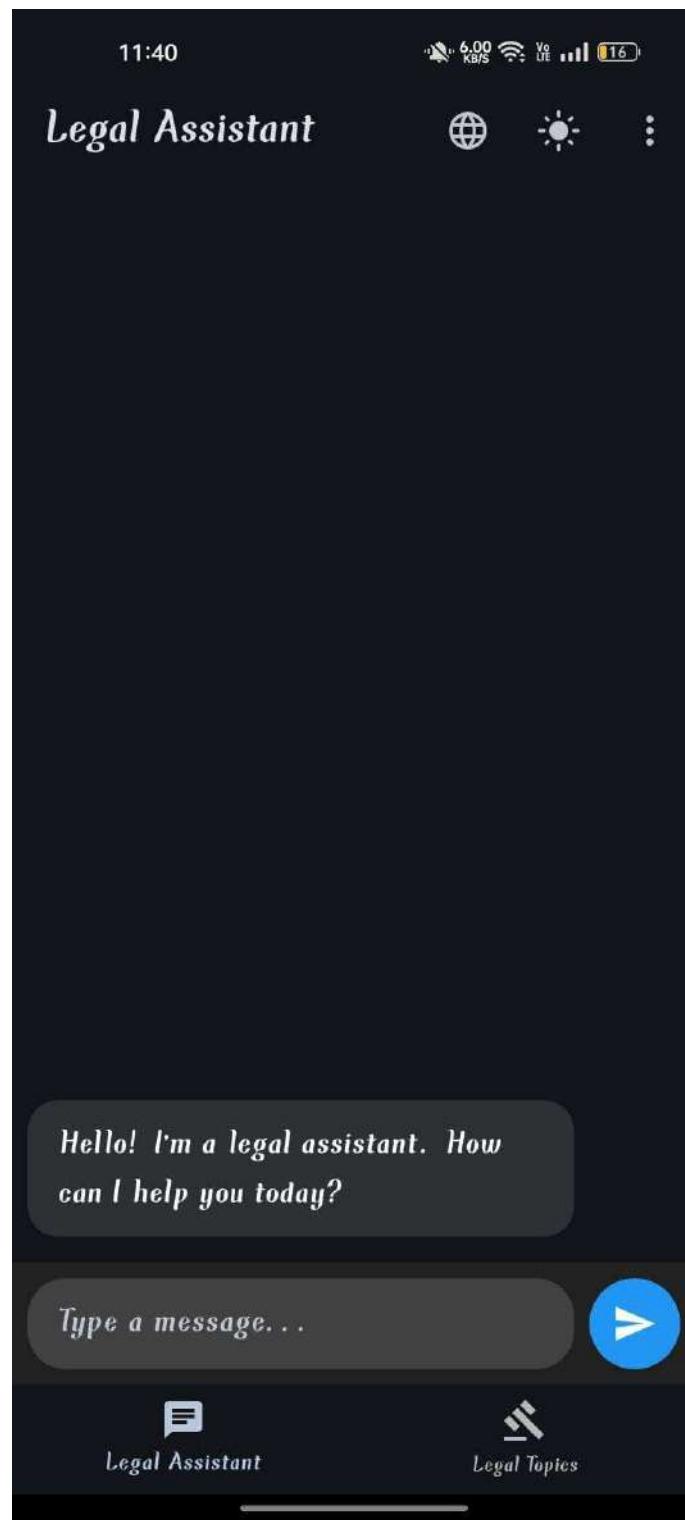
END WHILE

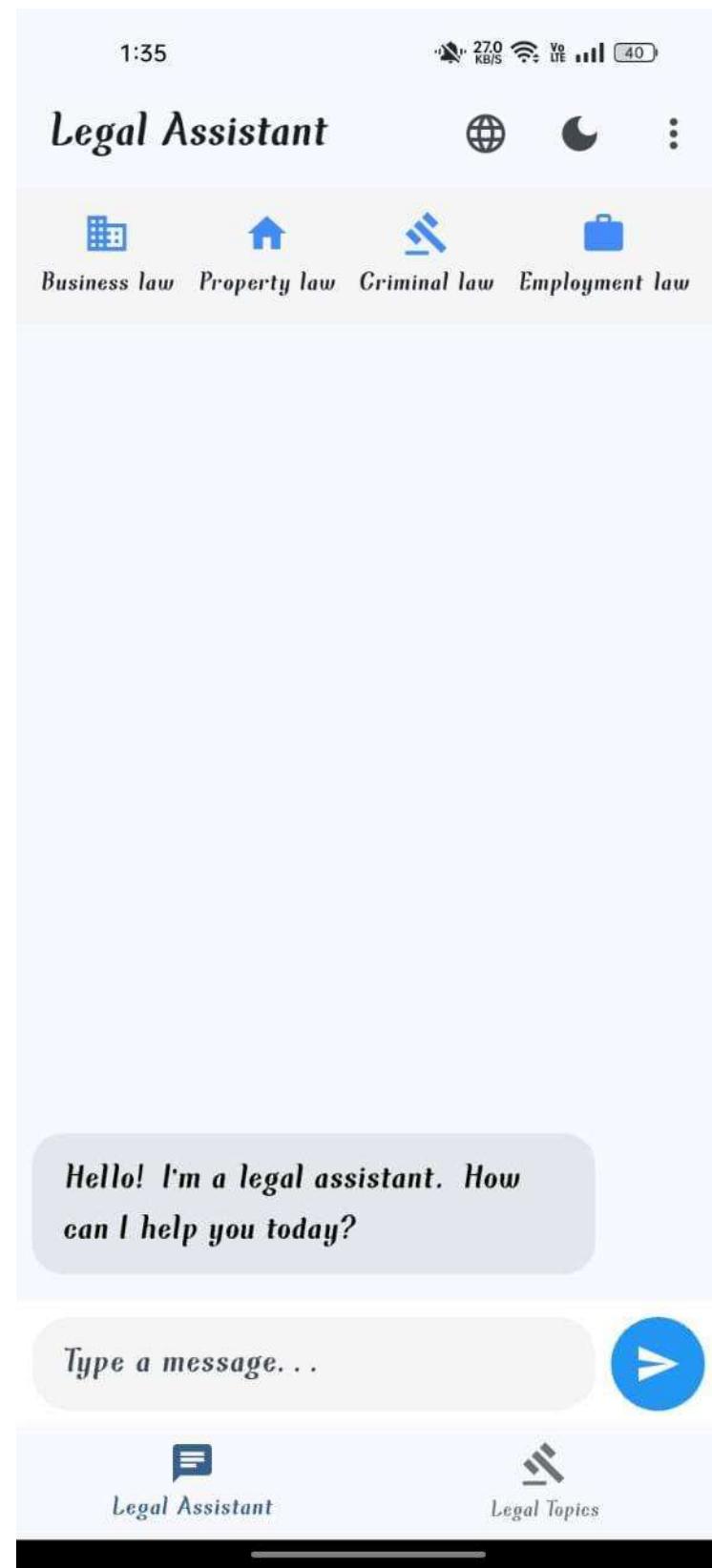
END

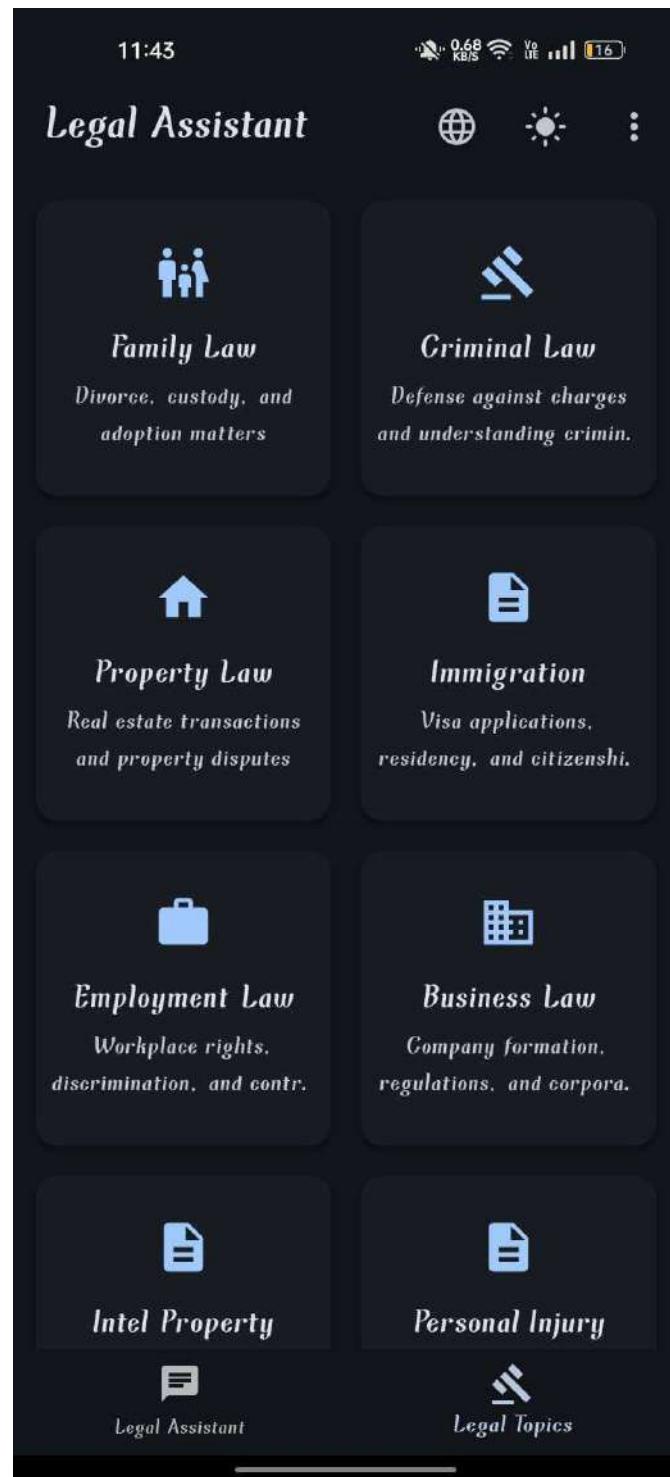
APPENDIX-B

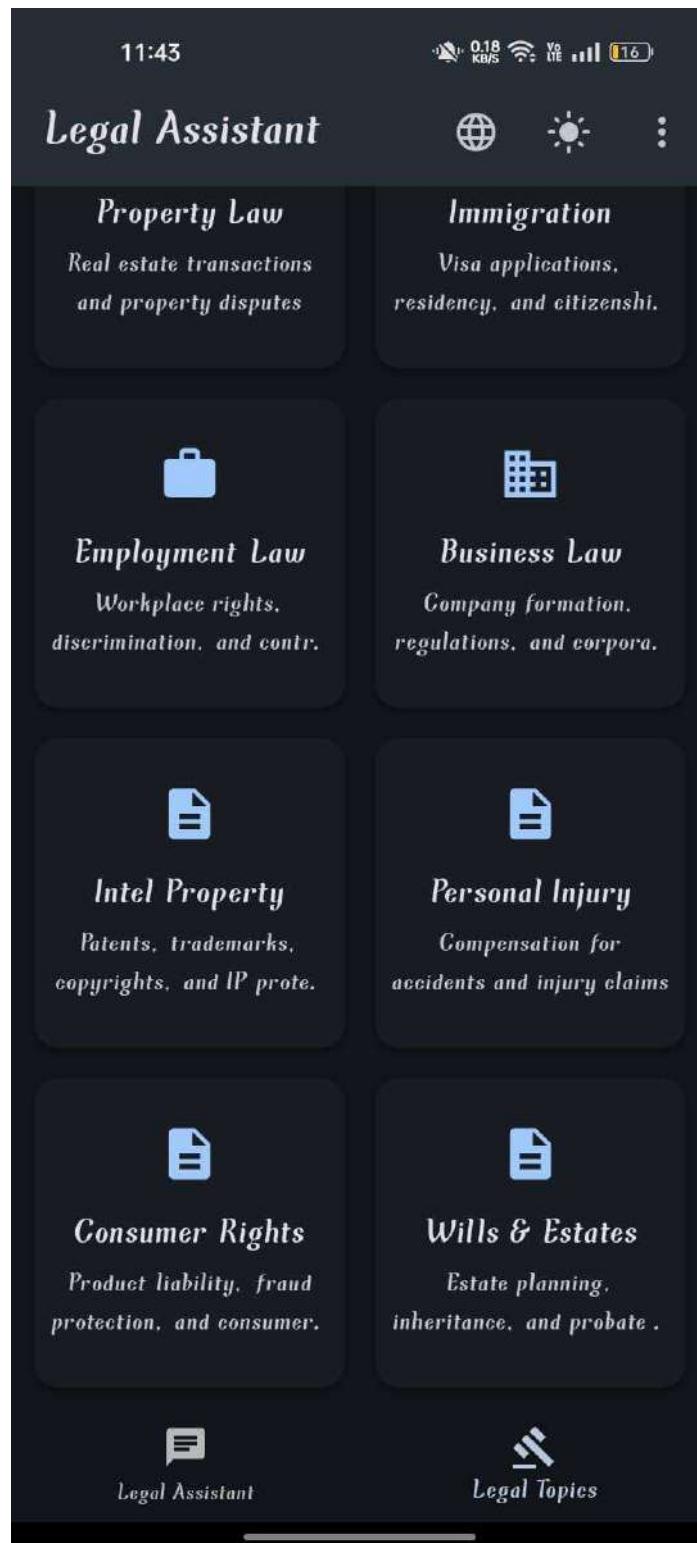
13. SCREENSHOTS

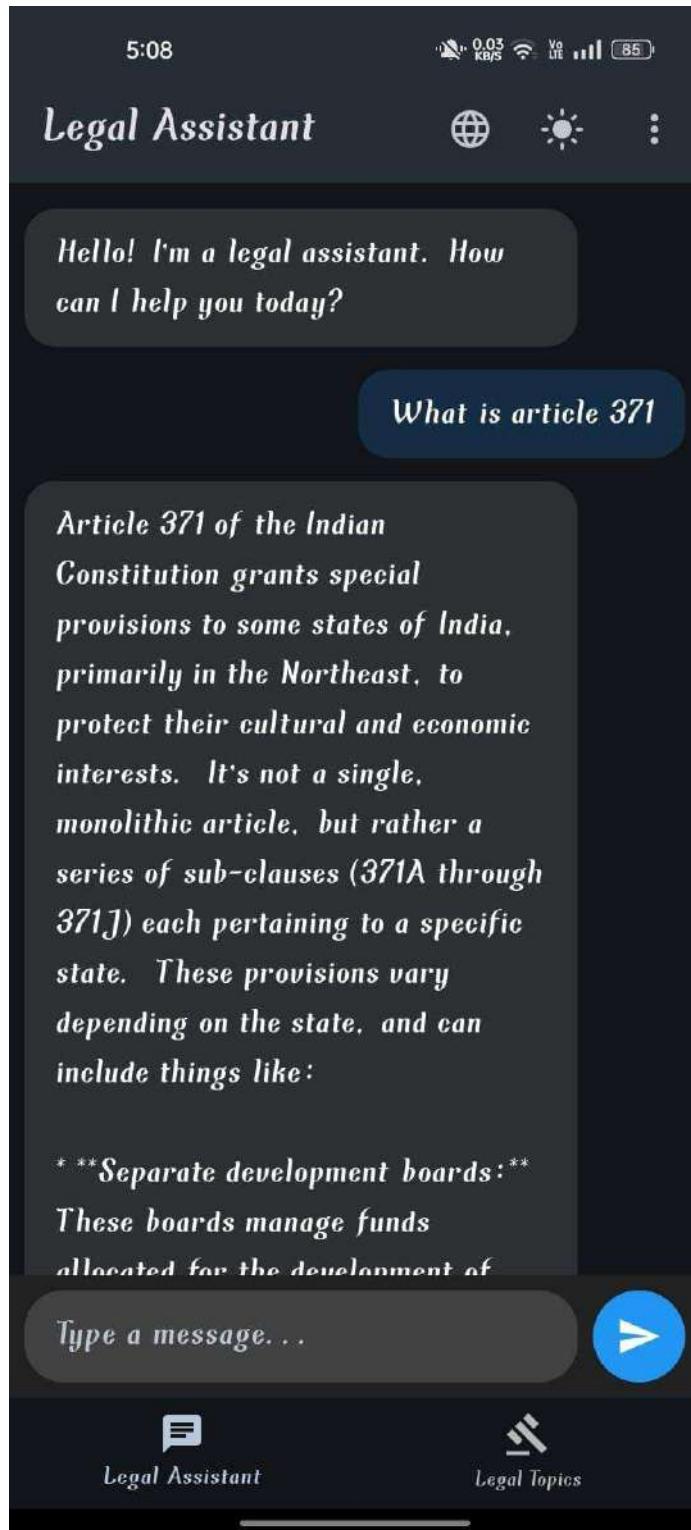












what is section 464 of IPC

ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಂಡ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯ (IPC)
ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 464 ಮೋನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ
ನಕಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ
ಮೋನ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ
ನಕಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದರೆ,
ಅಥವಾ ನಕಲಿ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ
ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾದ ದಾಖಲೆ
ಎಂದು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ. ಅವರು ಈ
ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಗೆ
ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್
ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಯು
ದಾಖಲೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಮೋನದ
ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ
ಬದಲಾಗಬಹುದು. ನಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ,
ಈ ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕೆ ಜೀಲು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿ ಮತ್ತು
ದಂಡ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ವಿಧಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಟೈಪ್ ಮಾಡಿ...

>

ಕಾನೂನು ಸಹಾಯಕ

ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಷಯಗಳು

5:12 0.71 4G 85

విధించబడుతుంది.

కెను నమోదు చెయబడుతుంది.

ఇందులో జరిమానాతో పాటు ఏడు

సంవత్సరాల వరకు జైలు శిక్ష

విధించబడుతుంది.

what is section 503 of IPC

IPC సెక్షన్ 503 అంటే క్రిమినల్ బెదిరింపు. ఎవరైనా ఒక వ్యక్తిని భయపెట్టడానికి లేదా బెదిరించడానికి ఉద్దేశపూర్వకంగా బెదిరింపులు చేస్తే. అది ఈ సెక్షన్ కిందకు వస్తుంది. ఈ బెదిరింపులు గాయం కలిగించడం, ఆస్తి నష్టం కలిగించడం, లేదా ఇతర హని కలిగించడం వంటివి కావచ్చు. ఈ నేరం నిరూపితమైతే, జరిమానాతో పాటు జైలు శిక్ష కూడా విధించబడుతుంది.

సందేశాన్ని టైప్ చేయండి...

చట్ట సహాయకుడు

చట్టపరమైన అంశాలు

5:13 0:00 KB/S 85%

← Family Law

Divorce, custody, and adoption matters

Family Law: A Detailed Overview

“1. Overview – What this legal area covers”

Family law is the area of law that deals with family-related matters and domestic relations. It encompasses a wide range of issues involving the legal relationships between family members. This includes marriage, civil unions, domestic partnerships, adoption, child custody and support, spousal support (alimony), property division upon separation or divorce, domestic violence, and other related matters. The primary goal of family law is to resolve family disputes and protect the rights and well-being of family members, especially children.

“2. Common Issues – Typical situations people face”

People often encounter family law issues during significant life changes. Some of the most common situations include:

- * **“Divorce or Separation”** Legally dissolving a marriage or separating from a partner involves issues like property division, spousal support, custody and support, and parenting plans.
- * **“Child Custody and Support”** Determining who

The screenshot shows a mobile device screen with a presentation slide. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for signal strength, battery level (85%), and other status indicators. Below the navigation bar, the title 'Employment Law' is displayed in a large, bold, black font, with a back arrow icon to its left. The main content area has a dark background with white text. The first section is titled 'Workplace rights, discrimination, and contract disputes'. Below this, there is a heading '## Employment Law: A General Overview' followed by a detailed description of employment law's scope. Further down, there is another heading '## 2. Common Issues - Typical situations people face:' followed by a description of common employee issues.

5:14

100% 85%

← Employment Law

Workplace rights, discrimination, and contract disputes

Employment Law: A General Overview

1. Overview – What this legal area covers:

Employment law governs the relationship between employers and employees. It dictates the rights and responsibilities of both parties, covering everything from the initial hiring process to termination and post-employment obligations. The aim is to create a fair and balanced working environment, protecting employees from exploitation and providing employers with a clear framework for managing their workforce. This includes areas like wages and hours, workplace safety, discrimination, harassment, leave entitlements, and the formation and termination of the employment relationship.

2. Common Issues – Typical situations people face:

Employees frequently encounter issues related to unpaid wages, including minimum wage violations, unpaid overtime, and illegal deductions from paychecks. Workplace discrimination and harassment based on protected characteristics like race, gender, religion, age, or disability are also common concerns.

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a back arrow on the left and the title "Criminal Law" in the center. On the right side of the navigation bar, there are several icons representing signal strength, battery level, and other system status. Below the navigation bar, the main content area has a dark background. The title "Defense against charges and understanding criminal procedures" is displayed in a large, bold, white font. Underneath the title, there is a section header "## Criminal Law: A Detailed Overview" followed by a detailed description of criminal law. The text is written in a white, sans-serif font. The description explains that criminal law deals with offenses against the state or society, defines prohibited behaviors, and aims to protect the public. It contrasts criminal law with civil law and describes the burden of proof ("beyond a reasonable doubt") and potential penalties. At the bottom of the screen, there is another section header "## 2. Common Issues - Typical situations people face" followed by a partial description of common issues in criminal law.

5:14 1.00 KB/S Vo LTE 85%

← **Criminal Law**

Defense against charges and understanding criminal procedures

Criminal Law: A Detailed Overview

****1. Overview – What this legal area covers****

Criminal law deals with offenses against the state or society as a whole. It defines behaviors that are prohibited and establishes punishments for those who engage in them. The goal of criminal law is to protect the public, deter criminal activity, and punish offenders. Unlike civil law, which focuses on disputes between individuals or entities, criminal cases are brought by the government (prosecution) against an individual or organization (defendant). The burden of proof in criminal cases is "beyond a reasonable doubt," a higher standard than the "preponderance of the evidence" standard used in civil cases. If found guilty, the defendant may face penalties such as fines, imprisonment, probation, or community service.

****2. Common Issues – Typical situations people face****

Criminal law encompasses a wide range of offenses, from minor infractions to serious felonies. Common issues individuals might face include

The screenshot shows a mobile phone screen with a dark theme. At the top, the time is 5:14 and there are various status icons including signal strength, battery level at 85%, and connectivity symbols. Below the status bar, the title "Property Law" is displayed in white text next to a back arrow icon. The main content area has a dark background with white text. The first section is titled "Real estate transactions and property disputes". Underneath, a heading reads "## Property Law: A Detailed Overview". The first point under this heading is "**1. Overview - What this legal area covers**". The text for this point describes property law as a broad area governing ownership and use of real and personal property, including rights and responsibilities related to buying, selling, renting, developing, and inheriting property, as well as disputes over boundaries and easements. The second point is "**2. Common Issues - Typical situations people face**". The text for this point states that property law issues are common and lists typical situations like boundary disputes. A blue circular button with a white 'C' is visible on the right side of the slide.

Real estate transactions and property disputes

Property Law: A Detailed Overview

****1. Overview - What this legal area covers****

Property law is a broad area of law that governs the ownership and use of real property (land and anything attached to it, like buildings) and personal property (movable possessions like cars, furniture, and jewelry). It defines the rights and responsibilities of individuals and entities in relation to their property. This includes buying, selling, renting, leasing, developing, and inheriting property. Property law also deals with disputes that arise regarding property ownership, boundaries, easements (rights to use someone else's land for a specific purpose), and other property-related issues. It sets the framework for how we acquire, use, and dispose of our assets.

****2. Common Issues - Typical situations people face****

Property law issues are surprisingly common. Here are some typical situations people face:

** **Boundary disputes:** Disagreements over where one property ends and another begins are frequent, involving fences, trees, or driveways.*

APPENDIX-C

ENCLOSURES



Page 2 of 68 - Integrity Overview

Submission ID trn_id:13242109843

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Page 2 of 68 - Integrity Overview

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- ▶ Cited Text

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Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- 0 Missing Quotations 0%
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- 1 Missing Citation 0%
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- 0 Cited and Quoted 0%
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 3% Internet sources
- 1% Publications
- 0% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Integrity Flags

0 Integrity Flags for Review

No suspicious text manipulations found.

Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.

A Flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.



Research Paper plagiarism

Details of mapping the project with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



This project demonstrates a strong commitment to advancing sustainable development by aligning with several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The following SDGs are addressed through the project's objectives and outcomes:

| SDG | Goal Title | How the Project Supports It |
|--------|---|---|
| SDG 4 | Quality Education | Provides accessible legal literacy, especially in underserved areas, promoting informal and digital education on human rights, laws, and justice. |
| SDG 16 | Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Foster justice for all by improving access to information about rights and legal processes. |

Publication certificate



