

# NyayaRAG: Realistic Legal Judgment Prediction with RAG under the Indian Common Law System

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## Abstract

Legal Judgment Prediction (LJP) has emerged as a key area in AI for law, aiming to automate judicial outcome forecasting and enhance interpretability in legal reasoning. While previous approaches in the Indian context have relied on internal case content such as facts, issues, and reasoning, they often overlook a core element of common law systems, which is reliance on statutory provisions and judicial precedents. In this work, we propose NyayaRAG, a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework that simulates realistic courtroom scenarios by providing models with factual case descriptions, relevant legal statutes, and semantically retrieved prior cases. NyayaRAG evaluates the effectiveness of these combined inputs in predicting court decisions and generating legal explanations using a domain-specific pipeline tailored to the Indian legal system. We assess performance across various input configurations using both standard lexical and semantic metrics as well as LLM-based evaluators such as G-Eval. Our results show that augmenting factual inputs with structured legal knowledge significantly improves both predictive accuracy and explanation quality.

## 1 Introduction

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in legal judgment prediction (LJP) has the potential to transform legal systems by improving efficiency, transparency, and access to justice. This is particularly crucial for India, where millions of cases remain pending in courts, and decision-making is inherently dependent on factual narratives, statutory interpretation, and judicial precedent. India follows a common law system, where prior decisions (precedents) and statutory provisions play a central role in influencing legal outcomes. However, most existing AI-based LJP systems do not

adequately replicate this fundamental feature of judicial reasoning.

Previous studies such as Malik et al. (2021); Nigam et al. (2024b, 2025a) have focused on predicting legal outcomes using the current case document, including sections like facts, arguments, issues, reasoning, and decision. More recent efforts have narrowed the scope to factual inputs alone (Nigam et al., 2024a, 2025b), yet these systems still operate in a vacuum, without considering how courts naturally rely on applicable laws and prior rulings. In reality, judges rarely decide in isolation; instead, they actively refer to relevant precedent and statutory law. To bridge this gap, we propose a framework that more closely mirrors actual courtroom conditions by explicitly incorporating external legal knowledge during inference.

Moreover, in critical domains like finance, medicine, and law, decisions must be grounded in verifiable information. Experts in these domains cannot rely on opaque, black-box inferences, and they require systems that ensure factual consistency. Hallucinations, common in large generative models, can have severe consequences in legal decision-making. By retrieving and conditioning model responses on grounded sources such as applicable laws and precedent cases, Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) offers a principled approach to mitigate hallucination and promote trustworthy outputs. Furthermore, RAG frameworks like ours can be flexibly integrated into existing legal systems without requiring the retraining of core models or the sharing of private or sensitive case data. This enhances user trust while allowing the legal community to benefit from AI without sacrificing transparency or data confidentiality.

We introduce **NyayaRAG**, a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework for realistic legal judgment prediction and explanation in the Indian common law system. The term “NyayaRAG” is derived from two components: “**Nyaya**” mean-

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ing “justice” and “**RAG**” referring to “Retrieval-Augmented Generation”. Together, the name reflects our vision to build a justice-aware generation system that emulates the reasoning process followed by Indian courts, using facts, statutes, and precedents.

Unlike prior models that operate purely on internal case content, NyayaRAG simulates real-world judicial decision-making by providing the model with: (i) the summarized factual background of the current case, (ii) relevant statutory provisions, (iii) top- $k$  semantically retrieved previous similar judgments. This structure emulates how judges deliberate on new cases, consulting both textual statutes and prior judicial opinions. Through this design, we evaluate how Retrieval-Augmented Generation can help reduce hallucinations, promote faithfulness, and yield legally coherent predictions and explanations.

Our contributions are as follows:

1. *A Realistic RAG Framework for Indian Courts:* We present NyayaRAG, a novel framework that emulates Indian common law decision-making by incorporating not only facts but also retrieved legal statutes and precedents.
2. *Retrieval-Augmented Pipelines with Structured Inputs:* We construct modular pipelines representing different combinations of factual, statutory, and precedent-based inputs to understand their individual and combined contributions to model performance.
3. *Simulating Common Law Reasoning with LLMs:* We show that LLMs guided by RAG and factual grounding can produce legally faithful explanations aligned with how real-world decisions are made under common law reasoning.

Our work moves beyond fact-only or self-contained models by replicating a more faithful legal reasoning pipeline aligned with Indian jurisprudence. We hope that NyayaRAG opens new directions for building interpretable, retrieval-aware AI systems in legal settings, particularly in resource-constrained yet precedent-driven judicial systems like India’s. For the sake of reproducibility, we have made our dataset, code, and RAG-based pipeline implementation via a GitHub repository<sup>1</sup>.

## 2 Related Work

Recent advancements in natural language processing (NLP) and large language models (LLMs) have

significantly improved the performance of question answering (QA) and legal decision support systems. Transformer-based architectures such as BERT (Devlin et al., 2018), GPT (Radford et al., 2019), and their instruction-tuned successors have led to robust capabilities in knowledge-intensive and multi-hop reasoning tasks. The integration of external information via Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) has emerged as a particularly effective approach for enhancing generation fidelity and reducing hallucinations (Han et al., 2024; Hei et al., 2024).

Within the legal domain, Legal Judgment Prediction (LJP) has seen significant progress, with models trained to infer outcomes based on factual and procedural components of court cases (Strickson and De La Iglesia, 2020; Xu et al., 2020; Feng et al., 2023). In the Indian legal context, the ILDC corpus (Malik et al., 2021) and its extended variants (Nigam et al., 2024b; Nigam and Deroy, 2023) have enabled the development of supervised and instruction-tuned models for both judgment prediction and explanation. The emergence of domain-specific datasets and architectures has allowed LJP systems to move from simple binary classification to more complex reasoning tasks aligned with real judicial behavior (Vats et al., 2023).

Parallel to these developments, there has been a sharp rise in interest in RAG techniques for legal NLP. Several benchmark and system-level contributions have explored how retrieval-enhanced generation can be leveraged to assist legal professionals, improve legal QA systems, and support document analysis. Notably, LegalBench-RAG (Pipitone and Alami, 2024) introduced a benchmark suite for evaluating RAG in the legal domain. Survey papers like (Hindi et al., 2025) provide comprehensive overviews of techniques aimed at improving RAG performance, factual grounding, and interpretability in legal settings.

Several system-level contributions have demonstrated the power of RAG in specialized applications. Graph-RAG for Legal Norms (de Martim, 2025) and Bridging Legal Knowledge and AI (Baron et al., 2025) proposed methods to integrate structured legal knowledge such as statutes and normative hierarchies into the retrieval pipeline. Similarly, CBR-RAG (Wiratunga et al., 2024) applied case-based reasoning to leverage historical decisions, showing strong gains in legal question answering. HyPA-RAG (Kalra et al., 2024) explored hybrid parameter-adaptive retrieval to dy-

<sup>1</sup><https://github.com/ShubhamKumarNigam/RAGLegal>

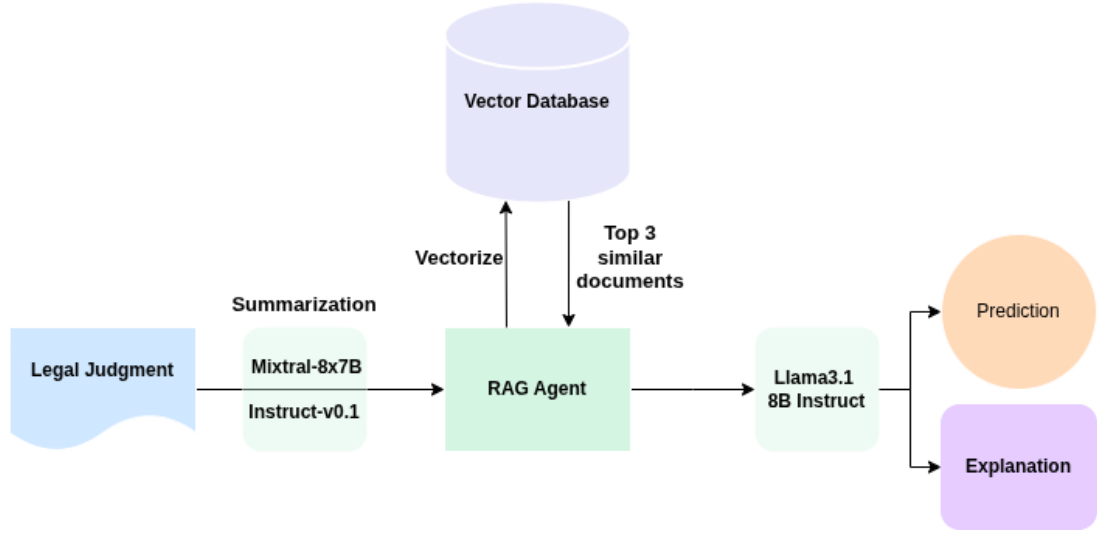


Figure 1: Illustration of our Legal Judgment Prediction framework using RAG. The input legal judgment is first summarized; a RAG agent retrieves top-3 relevant documents from a vector database; and an instruction-tuned LLM (e.g., LLaMA-3.1 8B Instruct) generates the final prediction and explanation.

namically adjust context based on query specificity.

Further domain-specific applications include AI-powered legal assistants like Legal Query RAG (Wahidur et al., 2025) and RAG-based solutions for dispute resolution in housing law (Rafat, 2024). Optimizing Legal Information Access (Amato et al., 2024) showcased federated RAG architectures for secure document retrieval, and Augmenting Legal Judgment Prediction with Contrastive Case Relations (Liu et al., 2022) illustrated the benefits of encoding contrastive precedents for predictive reasoning.

### 3 Task Description

India’s judicial system operates within the common law framework, where judges deliberate cases based on three fundamental pillars: (i) the factual context of the case, (ii) applicable statutory provisions, and (iii) relevant judicial precedents. Our task is designed to simulate such realistic legal decision-making by leveraging Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), enabling models to access external legal knowledge during inference.

Figure 1 illustrates our Legal Judgment Prediction (LJP) pipeline enhanced with RAG. The pipeline begins with a full legal judgment document, which undergoes summarization to reduce its length and retain essential factual meaning. This is necessary because legal judgments tend to be long, and appending retrieved knowledge further increases the input size. Given limited model capacity and computational resources, we employ a summarization step (using

Mixtral-8x7B-Instruct-v0.1) to create a condensed representation of both the input case and the retrieved legal context.

**Prediction Task:** Based on the summarized factual description  $D$  and the retrieved top- $k$  (e.g.,  $k = 3$ ) similar legal documents (statutes or precedents), the model predicts the likely court judgment. The prediction label  $y \in \{0, 1\}$  indicates whether the appeal is fully rejected (0) or fully/partially accepted (1). This binary framing captures the most common forms of judicial decisions in Indian appellate courts.

**Explanation Task:** Alongside the decision, the model is also required to generate an explanation that justifies its output. This explanation should logically incorporate the facts, cited statutes, and relevant precedents retrieved during the RAG process. This step emulates how judges provide reasoned opinions in written judgments.

By structuring the LJP task in this way, summarizing long documents and integrating retrieval-based augmentation, we study the effectiveness of RAG agents in producing judgments that are both faithful to legal reasoning and grounded in precedent and statute. The overall framework allows us to approximate a real-world decision-making environment within Indian courtrooms.

### 4 Dataset

Our dataset is designed to simulate realistic court decision-making in the Indian legal context, incorporating facts, statutes, and precedent, essential elements under the common law framework. This

Dataset	#Documents	Avg. Length	Max
SCI (Full)	56,387	3,495	401,985
Summarized Single	4,962	302	875
Summarized Multi	4,930	300	879
Sections	29,858	257	27,553

Table 1: NyayaRAG Data Statistics.

dataset enables exploration of Legal Judgment Prediction (LJP) in a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) setup.

#### 4.1 Dataset Compilation

We curated a large-scale dataset consisting of 56,387 Supreme Court of India (SCI) case documents up to April 2024, sourced from IndianKanoon<sup>2</sup>, a trusted legal search engine. The website provides structural tags for various judgment components (e.g., facts, issues, arguments), which allowed for clean and structured scraping. These documents serve as the foundation for our summarization, retrieval, and reasoning experiments.

#### 4.2 Dataset Composition

The corpus supports multiple downstream pipelines, each focusing on specific judgment elements or legal context. Table 1 presents key statistics across different configurations, and an example breakdown is shown in the Appendix Table 7.

##### 4.2.1 Case Text

Each judgment includes complete narrative content such as factual background, party arguments, legal issues, reasoning, and verdict. Due to length constraints exceeding model context windows, we summarized these documents using Mixtral-8x7B-Instruct-v0.1 (Jiang et al., 2024), which supports up to 32k tokens. The summarization preserved critical legal elements through carefully designed prompts (see Table 2).

##### 4.2.2 Precedents

From each judgment, cited precedents were extracted using metadata tags provided by IndianKanoon. These citations represent explicit legal reasoning and are retained for use during inference to replicate how courts consider prior judgments.

##### 4.2.3 Statutes

Statutory references were also programmatically extracted, including citations to laws like the Indian Penal Code and the Constitution of India. Where

<sup>2</sup><https://indiankanoon.org/>

statute sections exceeded length limits, they were summarized using the same LLM pipeline. Only statutes directly cited in the respective cases were retained, ensuring relevance.

#### 4.2.4 Previous Similar Cases

To simulate implicit precedent-based reasoning, we employed semantic similarity retrieval to identify relevant previous cases beyond explicit citations:

- **Corpus Vectorization:** All 56,387 documents were embedded into dense vector representations using the all-MiniLM-L6-v2 sentence transformer.
- **Target Encoding:** The 5,000 selected training samples were vectorized similarly.
- **Top- $k$  Retrieval:** Using ChromaDB, we retrieved the top-3 most semantically similar cases for each document based on cosine similarity.
- **Augmentation:** Retrieved cases were appended to the factual input to form the “casetext + previous similar cases” input during model inference.

This retrieval step enriches context with precedents that are semantically close, even if not cited, enhancing the legal realism of our setup.

#### 4.2.5 Facts

We separately extracted the factual portions of all 56,387 judgments. These include background information, chronological events, and party narratives, excluding legal reasoning. These fact-only subsets were used to simulate realistic courtroom scenarios where judges primarily rely on facts, relevant law, and precedent for decision-making.

Overall, our dataset is uniquely structured to test legal decision-making under realistic constraints, aligning with the Indian legal system’s reliance on factual narratives, statutory frameworks, and prior rulings.

## 5 Methodology

To simulate realistic judgment prediction and evaluate the role of RAG in enhancing legal decision-making, we design a modular experimental setup. This setup explores how different types of legal information, such as factual summaries, statutes, and precedents, affect model performance on the dual tasks of prediction and explanation. To ensure reproducibility and transparency, we detail the full experimental setup, including model configurations, training routines, and task-specific hyperparameters, in Appendix A. This includes separate



Summarization Prompt
The text is regarding a court judgment for a specific case. Summarize it into 1000 tokens but more than 700 tokens. The summarization should highlight the Facts, Issues, Statutes, Ratio of the decision, Ruling by Present Court (Decision), and a Conclusion.

Table 2: Instruction prompt used with Mixtral-8x7B-Instruct-v0.1 for summarizing legal judgments.

subsections for the explanation generation (summarization) and legal judgment prediction tasks, outlining all relevant decoding strategies, optimization settings, and dataset splits used across our pipeline variants.

## 5.1 Pipeline Construction

To systematically evaluate the impact of legal knowledge sources, we constructed multiple input pipelines using combinations of the dataset components described in Section 4. Each pipeline configuration represents a distinct input scenario reflecting different degrees of legal context and retrieval augmentation. These pipelines are as follows:

- **CaseText Only:** Includes only the summarized version of the full case judgment, which contains factual background, arguments, and reasoning.
- **CaseText + Statutes:** Appends summarized statutory references cited in the judgment to the case text, simulating scenarios where relevant laws are explicitly considered.
- **CaseText + Precedents:** Incorporates prior cited judgments mentioned in the original case, representing explicitly relied-upon precedents.
- **CaseText + Previous Similar Cases:** Adds top-3 semantically similar past judgments (retrieved via ChromaDB using all-MiniLM-L6-v2 embeddings), allowing the model to learn from precedents not explicitly cited.
- **CaseText + Statutes + Precedents:** A comprehensive legal input pipeline combining the full judgment summary, statutes, and cited prior judgments.
- **Facts Only:** A minimal pipeline containing only the factual summary, excluding all legal reasoning and verdicts. This setup evaluates whether a model can infer judgments from facts alone.
- **Facts + Statutes + Precedents:** Combines factual input with statutory and precedent context to simulate realistic courtroom conditions where judges rely on facts, applicable law, and relevant past cases.

This modular design enables granular control over input features and facilitates direct comparison of how each knowledge source contributes to

judgment prediction and explanation generation.

## 5.2 Prompt Design

To ensure consistency and interpretability across all pipelines, we used fixed instruction prompts with minor variations depending on the available contextual inputs (e.g., facts only vs. facts + law + precedent). These prompts guide the model in producing both binary predictions and natural language explanations. Prompts were structured to reflect real judicial inquiry formats, aligning with the instruction-following capabilities of modern LLMs. Full prompt templates are listed in Appendix Table 8, along with prediction examples.

## 5.3 Inference Setup

We use the LLaMA-3.1 8B Instruct (Dubey et al., 2024) model for all experiments in a few-shot prompting setup. Each input sequence, composed according to one of the pipeline templates, is paired with a relevant prompt. The model is required to output:

- A binary judgment prediction: 0 (appeal rejected) or 1 (appeal fully/partially accepted)
- A justification: a coherent explanation based on legal facts, statutes, and precedent

The model is explicitly instructed to reason with the provided information and emulate judicial writing. Retrieved knowledge (via RAG) is included in-context to enhance legal reasoning while minimizing hallucinations.

This experimental design allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of legal retrieval and summarization under realistic judicial decision-making constraints in the Indian common law setting.

## 6 Evaluation Metrics

To evaluate the effectiveness of our Retrieval-Augmented Legal Judgment Prediction framework, we adopt a comprehensive set of metrics covering both classification accuracy and explanation quality. The evaluation is conducted on two fronts: the judgment prediction task and the explanation generation task. These metrics are selected to ensure a holistic assessment of model performance in the

Pipeline Name	Partition	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
CaseText Only	Single	62.27	33.50	30.88	29.45
	Multi	53.10	25.26	23.95	20.81
CaseText + Statutes	Single	<b>67.07</b>	45.29	44.55	44.32
	Multi	60.36	<b>64.22</b>	<b>64.04</b>	60.35
CaseText + Precedents	Single	61.73	41.92	41.35	40.81
	Multi	57.53	61.34	61.19	57.53
CaseText + Previous Similar Cases	Single	57.53	<b>61.34</b>	<b>61.19</b>	<b>57.53</b>
	Multi	61.73	41.92	41.35	57.53
CaseText + Statutes + Precedents	Single	64.71	43.50	42.98	42.78
	Multi	<b>65.86</b>	63.94	63.99	<b>63.96</b>
CaseFacts Only	Single	51.13	51.36	51.30	50.68
	Multi	53.71	51.18	51.18	51.18
Facts + Statutes + Precedents	Single	50.58	33.57	33.56	33.24
	Multi	52.57	52.01	52.01	52.01

Table 3: Performance of Various Pipelines on Binary and Multi-label Legal Judgment Prediction. The best result has been marked in bold.

legal domain. We report Macro Precision, Macro Recall, Macro F1, and Accuracy for judgment prediction, and we use both quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate the quality of explanations generated by the model.

- 1. Lexical-based Evaluation:** We utilized standard lexical similarity metrics, including Rouge-L (Lin, 2004), BLEU (Papineni et al., 2002), and METEOR (Banerjee and Lavie, 2005). These metrics measure the overlap and order of words between the generated explanations and the reference texts, providing a quantitative assessment of the lexical accuracy of the model outputs.
- 2. Semantic Similarity-based Evaluation:** To capture the semantic quality of the generated explanations, we employed BERTScore (Zhang et al., 2020), which measures the semantic similarity between the generated text and the reference explanations. Additionally, we used BLANC (Vasilyev et al., 2020), a metric that estimates the quality of generated text without a gold standard, to evaluate the model’s ability to produce semantically meaningful and contextually relevant explanations.
- 3. LLM-based Evaluation (LLM-as-a-Judge):** To complement traditional metrics, we incorporate an automatic evaluation strategy that uses large language models themselves as evaluators, commonly referred to as *LLM-as-a-Judge*. This evaluation is crucial for assessing structured argumentation and legal correctness in a format aligned with expert judicial reasoning. We adopt G-Eval (Liu et al., 2023), a GPT-4-based evaluation framework tailored for natural language generation tasks. G-Eval leverages chain-of-thought prompting and structured scoring to assess explanations along three key criteria: *factual accuracy*, *completeness & coverage*, and *clarity & coherence*. Each generated legal ex-

planation is scored on a scale from 1 to 10 based on how well it aligns with the expected content and a reference document. The exact prompt format used for evaluation is shown in Appendix Table 9. For our experiments, we use the GPT-4o-mini model to generate reliable scores without manual intervention. This setup provides an interpretable, unified judgment metric that captures legal soundness, completeness of reasoning, and logical coherence, beyond what traditional similarity-based metrics can offer.

- 4. Expert Evaluation:** To validate the interpretability and legal soundness of the model-generated explanations, we conduct an expert evaluation involving legal professionals. They rate a representative subset of the generated outputs on a 1–10 Likert scale across three criteria: factual accuracy, legal relevance, and completeness of reasoning. A score of 1 denotes a poor or misleading explanation, while a 10 reflects high legal fidelity and argumentative soundness. This evaluation provides critical insights beyond automated metrics.
- 5. Inter-Annotator Agreement (IAA):** To ensure the reliability and consistency of expert judgments, we compute standard IAA statistics, including Fleiss’ Kappa, Cohen’s Kappa, Krippendorff’s Alpha, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC), and Pearson Correlation. These metrics quantify the degree of agreement across expert raters, reinforcing the credibility of the expert evaluation framework. Full details and scores are available in Appendix B.

## 7 Results and Analysis

We conducted extensive evaluations across multiple pipeline configurations to study the impact of different legal information components on both judgment prediction and explanation quality. Tables 3 and 4 summarize the model’s performance across these configurations for binary and multi-label settings.

### 7.1 Judgment Prediction Performance

As shown in Table 3, the pipeline combining *CaseText + Statutes* achieved the highest accuracy in the single-label setting. This suggests that legal statutes provide substantial contextual cues for the model to infer the likely decision. In contrast, *CaseText Only* achieved 62.27%, highlighting the importance of augmenting case narratives with applicable

Pipelines	RL	BLEU	METEOR	BERTScore	BLANC	G-Eval	Expert Score
Single Partition							
CaseText Only	0.16	0.03	0.18	0.52	0.08	4.17	5.2
CaseText + Statutes	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>5.5</b>
CaseText + Precedents	0.16	0.03	0.19	0.51	0.08	3.45	4.6
CaseText + Previous Similar Cases	0.16	0.03	0.20	0.52	0.08	3.72	4.9
CaseText + Statutes + Precedents	0.16	0.03	0.19	0.52	0.08	4.11	5.4
CaseFacts Only	0.16	0.02	0.18	0.52	0.06	3.53	4.5
Facts + Statutes + Precedents	0.16	0.02	0.18	0.51	0.06	2.97	3.9
Multi Partition							
CaseText Only	0.16	0.03	0.18	0.52	0.08	4.00	5.0
CaseText + Statutes	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>5.3</b>
CaseText + Precedents	0.16	0.03	0.20	0.53	0.09	3.41	4.4
CaseText + Previous Similar Cases	0.16	0.03	0.19	0.52	0.08	3.67	4.7
CaseText + Statutes + Precedents	0.16	0.03	0.20	0.53	0.09	3.92	5.2
CaseFacts Only	0.15	0.02	0.17	0.52	0.08	3.74	4.6
Facts + Statutes + Precedents	0.15	0.02	0.19	0.52	0.07	3.08	4.1

Table 4: Comparison of Explanation Generation Across Different Legal Context Pipelines.

laws. Interestingly, the *CaseText + Previous Similar Cases* pipeline showed the highest precision, recall, and F1-score in the single-label case, indicating that semantically retrieved precedents, despite not being explicitly cited, help the model align with actual judicial outcomes.

In the multi-label setting, the best accuracy was observed for the *CaseText + Statutes + Precedents* pipeline. This comprehensive context provides the model with structured legal knowledge, improving generalization across different outcome labels. Conversely, the *Facts Only* pipeline performed worst overall, reaffirming that factual narratives alone, without legal context, are insufficient for reliably predicting legal outcomes. The poor performance of the *Facts + Statutes + Precedents* pipeline in the single-label setting suggests that factual sections might lack the interpretive cues that full case texts offer when combined with legal references.

## 7.2 Explanation Generation Quality

Table 4 presents the results of explanation evaluation using a diverse set of metrics, including both automatic lexical and semantic metrics (ROUGE, BLEU, METEOR, BERTScore, BLANC) and a large language model-based evaluation (G-Eval). Across both single and multi-label setups, the *CaseText + Statutes* pipeline consistently outperformed all other configurations. In the single-label setting, it achieved the highest scores across key dimensions, substantially outperforming the *CaseText Only* baseline. This result underscores the critical role of statutory references in enhancing both the factual alignment and interpretability of model-generated legal explanations.

Interestingly, while the *CaseText + Previous Similar Cases* pipeline yielded strong lexical overlap

(e.g., top ROUGE-L in the unabridged version), it lagged behind the statute-enhanced pipeline in metrics that assess semantic and contextual alignment, such as G-Eval and BLANC. This indicates that while similar cases might help the model replicate surface-level language, they may not consistently offer legally grounded or complete reasoning. Meanwhile, the *CaseText + Statutes + Precedents* pipeline also performed competitively, suggesting that combining structured legal references with precedent data can lead to balanced and high-quality explanations.

In contrast, configurations that relied solely on factual narratives (*CaseFacts Only* and *Facts + Statutes + Precedents*) exhibited comparatively poor performance across all evaluation metrics. For example, the *Facts + Statutes + Precedents* pipeline recorded a G-Eval score as low in the single-label setting. This reinforces the notion that factual descriptions, while essential, are insufficient for constructing legally persuasive rationales. The absence of structured legal arguments, statutory alignment, or precedent citation in these setups appears to undermine their explanatory effectiveness.

**Expert Evaluation:** To complement automatic evaluations, we also conducted a small-scale expert evaluation involving experienced legal professionals. Each expert independently rated a subset of model-generated explanations based on factual accuracy, legal relevance, and completeness using a 10-point Likert scale. The results from this human evaluation corroborated the trends observed in automatic metrics. Notably, the *CaseText + Statutes* pipeline received the highest expert score among all configurations, reinforcing the positive impact of statutory knowledge on explanation quality. In contrast, fact-only pipelines again received the low-

est expert ratings, echoing concerns about their insufficient legal reasoning depth.

To ensure the reliability of expert scores, we conducted a detailed Inter-Annotator Agreement (IAA) analysis across multiple evaluation dimensions. The IAA results (Appendix B, Table 5) reveal substantial agreement between legal experts, with consistently high values across Fleiss’ Kappa, ICC, and Krippendorff’s Alpha. These findings reinforce the consistency and trustworthiness of our expert-based human evaluation framework.

Overall, the results emphasize the effectiveness of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) when paired with structured legal content, especially statutes, in producing accurate, interpretable, and legally coherent explanations. The inclusion of G-Eval and expert ratings provides a multifaceted lens for assessing explanation quality, bridging the gap between automatic evaluation and real-world legal judgment standards.

## 8 Ablation Study: Understanding the Role of Legal Context Components

To assess the individual contribution of each legal context component, factual narratives, statutory provisions, cited precedents, and semantically similar past cases, we perform an ablation study by systematically removing or altering these inputs across pipeline configurations. This study highlights how each component affects prediction accuracy and explanation quality, as reported in Tables 3 and 4.

**Impact on Judgment Prediction:** The CaseText + Statutes + Precedents pipeline serves as the most comprehensive baseline. Removing statutory references (i.e., CaseText + Precedents) leads to a noticeable drop in F1-score (from 63.96 to 57.53 in the multi-label setting), indicating that legal provisions provide structured grounding essential for accurate predictions. Similarly, eliminating precedents (i.e., CaseText + Statutes) also reduces performance, though the drop is less steep, suggesting complementary roles of statutes and precedents. Pipelines relying solely on factual case narratives (e.g., CaseFacts Only) perform the worst, reaffirming that factual information alone is insufficient for robust legal outcome prediction.

**Impact on Explanation Quality:** A similar pattern emerges in explanation generation. The CaseText + Statutes pipeline consistently out-

performs others across ROUGE, BLEU, METEOR, BERTScore, and G-Eval metrics, underscoring the importance of grounding explanations in explicit statutory language. When only precedents are added (without statutes), as in CaseText + Precedents, explanation scores drop significantly (e.g., G-Eval: 4.21 to 3.45 in the single-label case). The worst-performing setup is Facts + Statutes + Precedents, highlighting that factual inputs, even when supplemented with legal references, do not suffice for generating coherent and persuasive explanations if the core case context is missing.

**Insights:** These findings validate the design choices in NyayaRAG, where integrating factual case text with statutory and precedential knowledge mimics real-world judicial reasoning. Statutory references provide normative structure, while precedents offer context-specific analogies. Their absence not only reduces predictive performance but also degrades the factuality, clarity, and legal coherence of the generated explanations.

This ablation analysis also offers practical guidance: for retrieval-augmented systems deployed in legal contexts, careful curation and combination of retrieved statutes and relevant precedents are critical to ensure trustworthy outputs.

## 9 Conclusion and Future Scope

This paper introduced NyayaRAG, a Retrieval-Augmented Generation framework tailored for realistic legal judgment prediction and explanation in the Indian common law system. By combining factual case details with retrieved statutory provisions and relevant precedents, our approach mirrors judicial reasoning more closely than prior methods that rely solely on the case text. Empirical results across prediction and explanation tasks confirm that structured legal retrieval enhances both outcome accuracy and interpretability. Pipelines enriched with statutes and precedents consistently outperformed baselines, as validated by lexical, semantic, and LLM-based (G-Eval) metrics, as well as expert feedback.

Future directions include extending to hierarchical verdict structures, integrating symbolic or graph-based retrieval, modeling temporal precedent evolution, and leveraging human-in-the-loop mechanisms. NyayaRAG marks a step toward court-aligned, explainable legal AI and sets the foundation for future research in retrieval-enhanced legal systems within underrepresented jurisdictions.



## Limitations

While NyayaRAG marks a significant advance in realistic legal judgment prediction under the Indian common law framework, several limitations merit further attention.

First, although Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) helps reduce hallucinations by grounding outputs in retrieved legal documents, it does not fully eliminate factual or interpretive inaccuracies. In sensitive domains such as law, even rare errors in reasoning or justification may raise concerns about reliability and accountability.

Second, the current framework supports binary and multi-label outcome structures but does not yet handle the full spectrum of legal verdicts, such as hierarchical or multi-class decisions involving complex legal provisions. Expanding to richer verdict taxonomies would enable broader applicability and deeper case understanding.

Third, NyayaRAG assumes the availability of clean, well-structured legal documents and relies on summarization pipelines to manage input length. However, real-world legal texts often contain noise, OCR errors, or inconsistent formatting. Although summarization aids conciseness, it may inadvertently omit subtle legal nuances that affect judgment outcomes or explanation quality.

Finally, due to computational resource constraints, the current system utilizes instruction-tuned LLMs guided by domain-specific prompts rather than fully fine-tuning on large-scale Indian legal corpora. While prompt-based tuning remains efficient and modular, fine-tuning on in-domain legal texts could further enhance model fidelity and domain alignment.

Despite these limitations, NyayaRAG provides a robust and interpretable foundation for judgment prediction and explanation, supported by both automatic and expert evaluations. Future work that addresses these constraints, particularly hierarchical decision modeling and domain-specific fine-tuning, will further strengthen the framework’s legal relevance and practical deployment potential.

## Ethics Statement

This research adheres to established ethical standards for conducting work in high-stakes domains such as law. The legal documents used in our study were sourced from IndianKanoon (<https://indiankanoon.org/>), a publicly available repository of Indian court judgments. All documents

are in the public domain and do not include sealed cases or personally identifiable sensitive information, ensuring that our use of the data complies with privacy and confidentiality norms.

We emphasize that the proposed NyayaRAG system is developed strictly for academic research purposes to simulate realistic legal reasoning processes. It is not intended for direct deployment in real-world legal settings. The model outputs must not be construed as legal advice, official court predictions, or determinants of legal outcomes. Any downstream use should be performed with oversight by qualified legal professionals. We strongly discourage the use of this system in live legal cases, policymaking, or decisions that may affect individuals’ rights without appropriate human-in-the-loop supervision.

As part of our evaluation protocol, we involved domain experts (legal professionals and researchers) to assess the quality and legal coherence of the generated explanations. The evaluation was conducted on a curated subset of samples, and all participating experts were informed of the research objectives and voluntarily participated without any coercion or conflict of interest. No personal data was collected during this process, and all expert feedback was anonymized for analysis.

While we strive to enhance legal interpretability and transparency, we acknowledge that legal documents themselves may reflect systemic biases. Our framework, while replicating judicial reasoning patterns, may inherit such biases from training data. We do not deliberately introduce or amplify such biases, but we recognize the importance of further work in fairness auditing, particularly across litigant identity, socio-demographic markers, and jurisdictional diversity.

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## A Experimental Setup and Hyper-parameters

### A.1 Summarization Hyper-parameters

To condense lengthy Indian Supreme Court judgments into structured and model-friendly inputs, we employed Mixtral-8x7B-Instruct-v0.1, a mixture-of-experts, instruction-tuned language model developed by Mistral AI. The summarization was conducted in a zero-shot setting using tailored legal prompts that extracted key elements such as facts, statutes, precedents, reasoning, and the final ruling.

The model was accessed via the HuggingFace Transformers interface and run on an NVIDIA A100 GPU with 80GB VRAM. Inputs were truncated to a maximum of 27,000 tokens to comply with the model’s context window. The output length was constrained to between 700 and 1,000 tokens to ensure consistency and legal completeness. A low decoding temperature of 0.2 was used to encourage determinism and factual alignment. These summaries served as inputs to the Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) pipelines used for downstream judgment prediction and explanation.

### A.2 Judgment Prediction Hyper-parameters

For the legal judgment prediction task, we used the LLaMA 3-8B Instruct model, which supports high-quality reasoning in instruction-following settings. The model was applied in a few-shot prompting setup without any task-specific fine-tuning. Input prompts consisted of structured summaries (produced by Mixtral) along with retrieved statutes and prior similar cases. These inputs followed a consistent legal instruction format to guide the model’s prediction and explanation generation.

Inference was performed using the PyTorch backend with HuggingFace Transformers on an NVIDIA A100 GPU (80GB). The model was loaded using `device_map="auto"` for automatic device allocation. We used deterministic generation parameters (temperature = 0.2, top-p = 0.9) and controlled output format to ensure faithful and interpretable outputs. Each output consisted of a binary prediction (0 for appeal rejected, 1 for appeal accepted/partially accepted) followed by a free-text legal explanation. No supervised fine-tuning was used, which allows our framework to be easily adapted to different legal datasets without retraining.

## B Inter-Annotator Agreement (IAA) for Expert Evaluation

### B.1 IAA Metrics and Methodology

To ensure the reliability and consistency of expert ratings on the quality of generated legal explanations, we computed five widely accepted inter-rater agreement metrics:

- **Fleiss’ Kappa** (Fleiss, 1971): Evaluates agreement among multiple raters for categorical judgments, adjusting for chance.
- **Cohen’s Kappa** (Cohen, 1960): Measures the pairwise agreement between two annotators, controlling for expected chance agreement.
- **Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC)** (Shrout and Fleiss, 1979): Assesses the degree of consistency in continuous ratings across multiple raters.
- **Krippendorff’s Alpha** (Krippendorff, 2018): A versatile metric capable of handling varying scales and missing data, suitable for ordinal and interval data.
- **Pearson Correlation Coefficient** (Benesty et al., 2009): Quantifies the strength of the linear relationship between expert rating scores.

Three experienced legal experts independently rated a shared subset of model-generated legal explanations on a 10-point Likert scale, considering *factual accuracy*, *legal relevance*, and *completeness*. The raters were blind to the model configurations to avoid bias and promote objective assessment.

### B.2 IAA Findings and Observations

**Interpretation:** The overall inter-annotator agreement across all evaluation settings demonstrates moderate to substantial reliability. In the Single partition, pipelines such as *CaseText + Statutes* and *CaseText + Statutes + Precedents* achieved the highest agreement scores across most metrics (e.g., Fleiss’  $\kappa > 0.49$ , ICC almost 0.60), indicating stronger consensus among experts regarding their quality. This is aligned with the higher expert scores and other automatic evaluation metrics for these pipelines.

In contrast, pipelines using only factual input or combining facts with retrieved statutes and precedents (*CaseFacts Only* and *Facts + Statutes + Precedents*) yielded relatively lower agreement scores (e.g., Fleiss’  $\kappa < 0.35$ , ICC  $< 0.50$ ), reflecting the increased ambiguity or inconsistency



in explanation quality when limited or noisy contextual information is used.

The Multi partition exhibits slightly lower agreement metrics overall, potentially due to the complexity introduced by multiple judgment labels per case. Still, pipelines with richer legal context (*CaseText* + *Statutes*, *CaseText* + *Statutes* + *Precedents*) maintained comparatively higher consistency among annotators.

**Conclusion:** These results reinforce the interpretability and credibility of our expert evaluation process. The observed agreement levels validate that the rating protocol is sufficiently robust to distinguish between explanation quality across different legal input pipelines. Moreover, the findings corroborate trends observed through both automatic and LLM-based evaluation metrics.

Pipelines	Fleiss' $\kappa$	Cohen's $\kappa$	ICC	Kripp. $\alpha$	Pearson Corr.
<b>Single Partition</b>					
CaseText Only	0.42	0.47	0.55	0.49	0.58
CaseText + Statutes	0.51	0.55	0.61	0.57	0.65
CaseText + Precedents	0.37	0.42	0.50	0.45	0.52
CaseText + Previous Similar Cases	0.41	0.45	0.54	0.47	0.56
CaseText + Statutes + Precedents	0.49	0.52	0.59	0.54	0.62
CaseFacts Only	0.34	0.39	0.47	0.43	0.49
Facts + Statutes + Precedents	0.29	0.34	0.42	0.38	0.44
<b>Multi Partition</b>					
CaseText Only	0.40	0.45	0.53	0.48	0.57
CaseText + Statutes	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.56	0.64
CaseText + Precedents	0.36	0.41	0.49	0.44	0.51
CaseText + Previous Similar Cases	0.39	0.44	0.52	0.46	0.55
CaseText + Statutes + Precedents	0.47	0.51	0.58	0.52	0.60
CaseFacts Only	0.32	0.37	0.46	0.41	0.48
Facts + Statutes + Precedents	0.28	0.33	0.41	0.36	0.43

Table 5: Inter-Annotator Agreement (IAA) statistics for expert evaluation of generated legal explanations across different pipeline settings for both Single and Multi partitions.

Pipeline	Decision and Explanation
Ground Truth	<p>Decision: Rejected.</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>1. The parties to these appeals belong to Chokkura Thaliyadath tarwad, a hindu family governed by Marumakkathayam system of law as modified by the Madras Marumakkathayam Act,1932. They belong to the thavazhi of Cheriyanmu Amma. Cheriyanmu Amma acquired the suit property under a deed of gift Exhibit A-1 dated 19.6.1905.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Thus, in both the suits, the essential question that fell for decision, especially in the context of the only contention raised before us by learned Senior Counsel Mr. A.S. Nambiar, appearing on behalf of the appellant, was whether the transaction Exhibit-B-9 could be ignored by the sons of Kunhimalu Amma as a void transaction.", '6. Exhibit-B-9 is termed a deed of release</p>
Case Text only	<p>Decision: Rejected.</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>The appeal is rejected because the lower courts have already upheld the decision that the transaction Exhibit-B-9 is not void in law and the present court also dismissed the second appeals filed by the plaintiff.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The plaintiff has failed to present any compelling argument or evidence that would justify overturning the decision of the lower courts. The appeal is therefore rejected. The decision of the present court is well-supported by the law and the facts of the case. The plaintiff has no valid grounds for appeal.</p>
Case Text with Statutes	<p>Decision: Rejected</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>The appeal is rejected because the present court upholds the decision of the lower courts, and the transaction Exhibit-B-9 is not void in law as it is a release of rights by all the other members of the thavazhi in favor of the only other member and not an assignment of undivided shares.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The plaintiff's argument that the transaction Exhibit-B-9 is void in law is not supported by the evidence or the applicable laws, and the court's decision is a correct application of the law. The court's decision is also consistent with the principles of the Marumakkathayam Law and the Madras Marumakkathayam Act, 1932. The facts of the case do not support the plaintiff's argument that the</p>
Case Text with Precedents	<p>Decision: Rejected</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>The appeal is rejected because the transaction Exhibit-B-9 is not void in law as it is a release of rights by all the other members of the thavazhi in favor of the only other member and not an assignment of undivided shares, which is in accordance with the Madras Marumakkathayam Act, 1932, and the ratio of the decision.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The ratio of the decision is that the transaction Exhibit-B-9 is not void in law as it is a release of rights by all the other members of the thavazhi in favor of the only other member and not an assignment of undivided shares. The respondents did not have a subsisting right to be appointed on the basis of the select list prepared on 4.4.87 as its life had expired. The Appointing Authority was justified in filling up the</p>
Case Text with Statutes & Precedents	<p>Decision: Rejected</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>The appeal is accepted because the transaction Exhibit-B-9 is not void in law as it is a release of rights by all the other members of the thavazhi in favor of the only other member and not an assignment of undivided shares.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The Supreme Court's decision in this case is a significant step towards ensuring transparency and accountability in the electoral process, but it is not directly related to the issues in this case. Therefore, the appeal is accepted. The decision in S. G. Jaisinghani vs Union Of India And Ors</p>

Table 6: We observe 'reject' judgments in the response generated by LLaMa-3x8B with varying supporting information.

<b>CASE NO:</b>
CIVIL APPEAL NO..... OF 2014 (Arising out of SLP (C) No.22035 of 2013)
<b>APPELLANTS:</b>
Usha Bharti
<b>RESPONDENT:</b>
State Of U.P. & Ors
<b>DATE OF JUDGMENT:</b>
28/03/2014
<b>BENCH:</b>
Fakkir Mohamed Ibrahim Kalifulla
<b>CASE TEXT:</b>
<p>... The earlier judgment of the High Court in the writ petition clearly merged with the judgment of the High Court dismissing the review petition. Therefore, it was necessary only, in the peculiar facts of this case, to challenge only the judgment of the High Court in the review petition. It....</p> <p>...These Rules can be amended by the High Court or the Supreme Court but <a href="#">Section 114</a> can only be amended by the Parliament. He points out that <a href="#">Section 121 and 122</a>, which permits the High Court to make their own rules on the procedure to be followed in the High Court as well as in...</p> <p>...The principle of Eiusdem Generis should not be applied for interpreting these provisions. Learned senior counsel relied on Board of Cricket Control (supra). He relied on Paragraphs 89, 90 and 91. learned senior counsel also relied on <a href="#">S. Nagaraj &amp; Ors. Vs. State of Karnataka &amp; Anr</a> .[13] He submits finally that all these judgments show that justice is above all. Therefore, no...</p> <p>... We are unable to accept the submission of Mr. Bhushan that the provisions contained in Section 28 of the Act cannot be sustained in the eyes of law as it fails to satisfy the twin test of reasonable classification and rational nexus with the object sought to be achieved. In support of this submission, Mr. Bhushan has relied on the judgment of this Court in <a href="#">D.S. Nakara vs. Union of India</a>[16]. We...</p>
<b>JUDGEMENT:</b>
<p>.... When the order dated 19th February, 2013 was passed, the issue with regard to reservation was also not canvassed. But now that the issue had been raised, we thought it appropriate to examine the issue to put an end to the litigation between the parties.</p> <p>In view of the above, <a href="#">the appeal is accordingly dismissed.....</a></p>

Table 7: Example of Indian Case Structure. Sections referenced are highlighted in blue, previous judgments cited are in magenta, and the final decision is indicated in red.



Template 1 (prediction + explanation)
<p><b>prompt</b> = f""Task: Your task is to evaluate whether the appeal should be accepted (1) or rejected (0) based on the case proceedings provided below..</p> <p><b>Prediction:</b> You are a legal expert tasked with making a judgment about whether an appeal should be accepted or rejected based on the provided summary of the (case/facts) along with (Precedents/statutes/both) depending on the pipeline. Your task is to evaluate whether the appeal should be accepted (1) or rejected (0) based on the case proceedings provided below.</p> <p><b>case_proceeding:</b> # case_proceeding example 1</p> <p><b>Prediction:</b> # example 1 prediction</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> # example 1 explanation</p> <p><b>case_proceeding:</b> # case_proceeding example 2</p> <p><b>Prediction:</b> # example 2 prediction</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> # example 2 explanation</p> <p><b>Instructions:</b> L### Now, evaluate the following case:</p> <p>Case proceedings: summarized_text</p> <p>Provide your judgment by strictly following this format:</p> <p>##PREDICTION: [Insert your prediction here]</p> <p>##EXPLANATION: [Insert your reasoning here that led you to your prediction.]</p> <p>Strictly do not include anything outside this format. Strictly follow the provided format. Do not generate placeholders like [Insert your prediction here]. Just provide the final judgment and explanation. Do not hallucinate/repeat the same sentence again and again""</p>

Table 8: Prompts for Judgment Prediction.

**Instructions:**

You are an expert in legal text evaluation. You will be given:

A document description that specifies the intended content of a generated legal explanation.

An actual legal explanation that serves as the reference. A generated legal explanation that needs to be evaluated. Your task is to assess how well the generated explanation aligns with the given description while using the actual document as a reference for correctness.

**Evaluation Criteria (Unified Score: 1-10)**

Your evaluation should be based on the following factors:

*Factual Accuracy (50%)* – Does the generated document correctly represent the key legal facts, reasoning, and outcomes from the original document, as expected from the description?

*Completeness & Coverage (30%)* – Does it include all crucial legal arguments, case details, and necessary context that the description implies?

*Clarity & Coherence (20%)* – Is the document well-structured, logically presented, and legally sound?

**Scoring Scale:**

1-3 → Highly inaccurate, major omissions or distortions, poorly structured.

4-6 → Somewhat accurate but incomplete, missing key legal reasoning or context.

7-9 → Mostly accurate, well-structured, with minor omissions or inconsistencies.

10 → Fully aligned with the description, factually accurate, complete, and coherent.

**Input Format:**

Document Description:

{{doc\_des}}

**Original Legal Document (Reference):**

{{Actual\_Document}}

**Generated Legal Document (To Be Evaluated):**

{{Generated\_Document}}

**Output Format:**

Strictly provide only a single integer score (1-10) as the response, with no explanations, comments, or additional text.

Table 9: The prompt is utilized to obtain scores from the G-Eval automatic evaluation methodology. We employed the GPT-4o-mini model to evaluate the quality of the generated text based on the provided prompt/input description, alongside the actual document as a reference.