International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 10 Issue: 03 | March - 2026 SJIF Rating: 8.659 ISSN: 2582-3930

Neuro-Symbolic AI for Legal Document Reasoning

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Abstract — *Legal documents are usually long, complex, and difficult to understand for common people. Many individuals face problems because legal language is confusing, legal services are expensive, and court procedures take a long time. Automated systems also struggle to accurately interpret and explain legal documents due to their complex structure and domain specific terminology. Existing artificial intelligence approaches have several limitations when applied to legal document analysis. Deep learning models can understand the meaning of text but cannot explain legal logic clearly, while rule-based systems can apply logic but cannot handle different types of legal language effectively. To solve this problem, this project proposes a Neuro-Symbolic AI system for legal document reasoning. The system combines a transformer-based language model to understand legal text with a rule-based reasoning system to apply legal logic. First, the system analyzes legal documents and extracts important information using a neural model. Then, symbolic rules are applied to perform logical reasoning and generate clear, explainable outcomes.*

Plain Language Summary: This research introduces a system called Neuro-Symbolic AI for Legal Document Reasoning, designed to make legal documents easier to understand. Legal texts are often long, complex, and difficult for common people to interpret without expert help. This system combines two approaches: one that understands the meaning of legal language (using AI models like LegalBERT) and another that applies logical rules to analyze the content.

Keywords – Neuro-Symbolic AI, Legal Document Analysis, Legal Reasoning, Transformer Models, Rule-Based Systems, Explainable AI, Natural Language Processing, Artificial Intelligence in Law, Semantic Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Motivation

Legal documents such as court judgments, contracts, and legal notices play a crucial role in defining legal rights, obligations, and procedural rules. However, these documents are usually lengthy and written using complex legal terminology and formal language. Understanding such documents often requires specialized legal expertise which makes legal assistance expensive and time-consuming for common people. In many cases, delays in interpretation can lead to delayed justice or poor decision-making. In addition to human challenges, automated systems also face difficulties in processing legal documents. Legal texts often contain nested clauses, conditional statements, and references to multiple legal provisions, making them hard to interpret using traditional text-processing techniques [1].

1.2 Artificial Intelligence in Legal Document Analysis

Transformer-based models have significantly improved the ability of machines to understand long and complex texts. Models such as BERT and its legal-domain variant, LegalBERT, capture contextual meaning by analyzing relationships between words across entire documents. This makes them particularly suitable for legal language, where the meaning of a clause often depends on its surrounding context [3].

With recent advancements in artificial intelligence, researchers have explored AI-based solutions to assist legal document analysis. Natural language processing (NLP) and deep learning techniques have been successfully applied to tasks such as legal text classification, named entity recognition, and case outcome prediction [2].

1.3 Limitations of Existing Approaches

Although deep learning models perform well in understanding the semantic content of legal documents, they lack explicit logical reasoning capabilities. These models operate as black-box systems and provide limited interpretability regarding how predictions or decisions are generated. As a result, standalone neural models typically achieve moderate accuracy levels ranging from 75–80%, with reduced precision in complex legal scenarios [4].

1.4 Need for a Neuro-Symbolic Approach

To overcome the limitations of purely neural or purely symbolic systems, researchers have proposed Neuro-Symbolic AI, which combines neural learning with symbolic reasoning. Neural models excel at understanding language and extracting patterns, while symbolic systems provide logical structure, rule enforcement, and explainability [5].

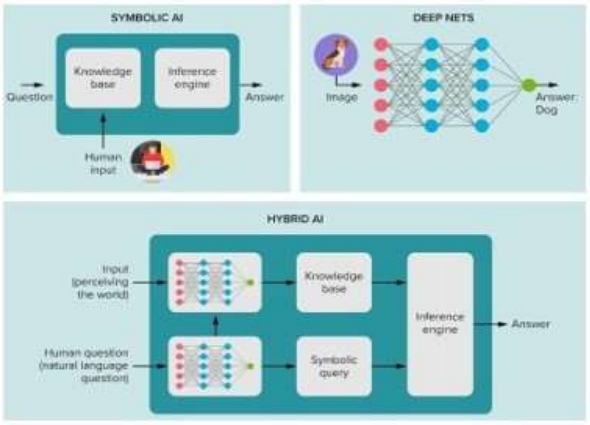

Fig. 1. Conceptual overview of neuro-symbolic AI combining neural understanding and symbolic reasoning.

By integrating both approaches, a neuro-symbolic system can understand complex legal text and apply formal legal rules to derive explainable conclusions. This integration is particularly important in the legal domain, where transparency and reasoning are essential for trust and acceptance.

1.5 Proposed Neuro-Symbolic Framework

Motivated by the above challenges, this study proposes a Neuro-Symbolic AI framework for legal document reasoning. The proposed system uses a transformer based model, LegalBERT, to extract contextual and semantic information from legal documents. The extracted representations are then passed to a symbolic reasoning engine that applies legal rules and logical constraints to perform inference.

By combining neural language understanding with symbolic rule-based reasoning, the proposed framework improves overall performance, achieving an accuracy of approximately 88–90% and precision levels of up to 92– 94%, while also providing explainable legal decisions.

2. RELATED WORK

Early research in legal document analysis primarily relied on rule-based and expert systems, where legal knowledge was encoded manually using predefined logical rules. These systems provided transparent and explainable reasoning, which is essential in legal decision-making. However, they required extensive domain expertise to construct rules and struggled to process large data.

Recent developments in deep learning and natural language processing have significantly improved legal text understanding. Transformer-based models such as BERT have demonstrated strong performance in capturing contextual relationships in text. To further enhance domain specificity, LegalBERT, a transformer model trained on large-scale legal corpora, was introduced and applied to various legal NLP tasks including case classification, named entity recognition, and legal information retrieval [3]. Although these models achieve high semantic understanding, they function as black-box systems and lack explicit logical reasoning and explainability, which are critical requirements in the legal domain [4].

To overcome these limitations, researchers have explored neuro-symbolic AI approaches, which combine neural networks with symbolic reasoning. These hybrid systems aim to integrate the language understanding capability of neural models with the logical structure and transparency of symbolic rule-based systems [5]. Several studies have shown that neuro-symbolic frameworks improve reasoning accuracy and provide interpretable decision paths in complex domains such as law [6].

Despite these advancements, the application of neuro-symbolic AI specifically for legal document reasoning remains limited. Most existing systems either focus on semantic understanding without logical inference or apply symbolic rules without robust language comprehension. This gap motivates the proposed work, which integrates LegalBERT-based transformer models with a symbolic reasoning engine to achieve both accurate semantic understanding and explainable legal inference.

3. METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology aims to develop an accurate and explainable legal document reasoning system using a Neuro-Symbolic AI framework. The system integrates transformer-based semantic understanding with symbolic rule-based reasoning to address the limitations of traditional legal analysis systems [5]. The complete workflow of the proposed system is illustrated in Fig. 2, which provides a high- level overview of the end-to-end process.

Figure 2 illustrates the overall workflow of the proposed Neuro-Symbolic AI framework for legal document reasoning.

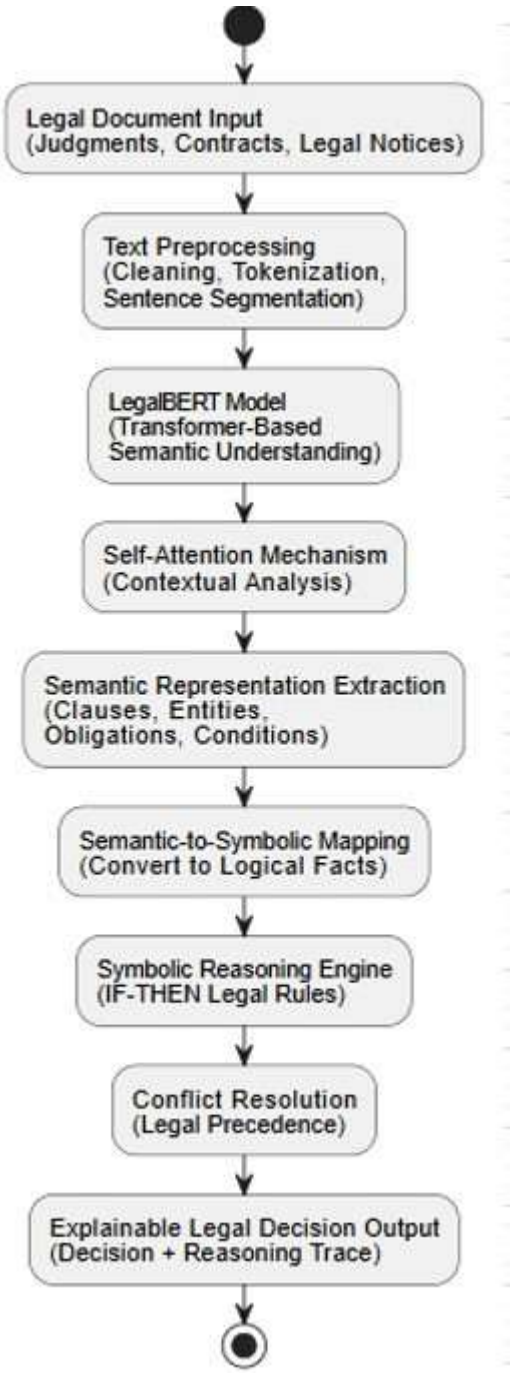

Fig. 2. Overall Workflow of the Proposed System

Fig. 2 presents the UML activity diagram of the proposed LegalBERT-based neuro-symbolic framework. The workflow begins with legal document input and proceeds through preprocessing, semantic understanding, symbolic reasoning, and finally generates an explainable legal decision. This modular design ensures clarity, scalability, and transparency in legal reasoning.

The major stages of the workflow include:

1.4.1 Legal document acquisition

1.4.2 Text preprocessing

1.4.3 Transformer-based semantic understanding

1.4.4 Semantic-to-symbolic conversion

1.4.5 Rule-based symbolic reasoning

1.4.6 Conflict resolution

1.4.7 Explainable legal decision output

A. Legal Document Dataset Acquisition and Preprocessing.

A high-quality dataset is essential for building a reliable legal document reasoning system, as the effectiveness of both semantic understanding and symbolic reasoning heavily depends on the quality of input data. In this study, a comprehensive collection of legal documents was obtained from publicly available legal repositories and trusted online legal information platforms. The dataset used in this study is obtained from publicly available legal document repositories and open legal datasets commonly used in legal artificial intelligence research. These datasets include court judgments, case summaries, legal notices, and statutory provisions. Such datasets are widely used for legal text analysis and natural language processing tasks. The dataset includes a wide range of legal document types such as court judgments, case summaries, legal notices, and statutory provisions drawn from multiple legal domains. These documents exhibit diverse writing styles, complex legal terminologies, and intricate logical structures that closely reflect real-world legal scenarios.

Legal documents are inherently unstructured and often contain lengthy sentences, nested clauses, and references to statutes or precedents. Therefore, careful selection and preprocessing are essential to ensure that the dataset is suitable for transformer-based semantic analysis as well as symbolic reasoning. From the initial collection, a subset of legally relevant and well-structured documents was selected for further processing. The following systematic procedures were implemented to prepare the dataset for the proposed Neuro-Symbolic AI framework.

a. Selection and Filtering:

The initial dataset contained documents with varying levels of relevance and quality. Irrelevant documents, duplicated records, and incomplete or corrupted legal texts were removed during this stage. Only documents that demonstrated clear legal context, structured arguments, and well-defined reasoning patterns were retained. This filtering process ensured that the dataset contained meaningful legal content capable of supporting accurate semantic representation and logical inference.

b. Text Standardization:

To achieve uniformity across the dataset, all selected legal documents were standardized. This process involved converting the text to lowercase and removing unnecessary symbols, formatting characters, page numbers, headers, footers, and non-informative metadata. Text standardization reduced noise in the input data and

ensured consistent representation across documents, which is critical for improving the performance of transformer-based models.

c. Tokenization and Segmentation:

After standardization, the legal text was segmented into sentences and tokens suitable for transformer-based processing. Sentence segmentation preserved the logical boundaries between clauses and legal arguments [2], which is essential for understanding dependencies within legal text. Tokenization converted each sentence into individual tokens while maintaining contextual relationships, enabling effective semantic analysis by the LegalBERT model.

d. Dataset Organization:

The processed documents were organized into structured text samples to support both neural semantic understanding and symbolic reasoning tasks. Each document was stored in a consistent format, allowing seamless integration with the transformer-based semantic extraction module and the symbolic reasoning engine. This organization facilitated efficient data handling and ensured smooth interaction between the neural and symbolic components of the system.

e. Dataset Partitioning:

To evaluate the system reliably, the final dataset was divided into training and testing subsets using stratified sampling. Approximately 80% of the data was allocated for training, while the remaining 20% was reserved for testing. Stratified sampling ensured balanced representation of different legal categories across both subsets, leading to fair performance evaluation and preventing bias toward specific document types.

B. Phase 1: Transformer-Based Legal Document Understanding using LegalBERT

a. Overview of Phase 1:

Phase 1 of the proposed system focuses on semantic understanding of legal documents. Legal documents are often long, complex, and context-dependent, making traditional keyword-based or rule-based approaches insufficient. To address this challenge, this phase employs LegalBERT, a transformer-based language model specifically trained on large-scale legal corpora. LegalBERT is designed to capture domain-specific terminology, contextual dependencies, and subtle semantic relationships present in legal text.

The primary objective of Phase 1 is to transform unstructured legal text into meaningful semantic representations that can be effectively used for logical reasoning in Phase 2.

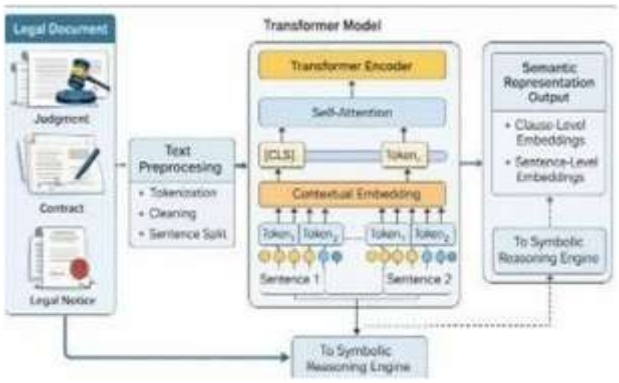

Fig. 3. Transformer-based architecture used for legal document understanding in Phase 1.

b. Input Legal Document Processing:

The process begins with legal documents such as court judgments, contracts, legal notices, and statutory texts. These documents are provided as raw textual input to the system. Since legal texts often contain long sentences and nested clauses, careful preprocessing is essential before semantic analysis. The input documents undergo cleaning, normalization, tokenization, and sentence segmentation to ensure compatibility with transformer-based models. This preprocessing step prepares the text for accurate contextual understanding.

c. Token Embedding Generation:

After preprocessing, the legal text is converted into token embeddings. Each word or sub-word token is mapped to a high-dimensional vector representation that encodes its semantic meaning within the legal domain. Unlike traditional word embeddings, LegalBERT embeddings are context-aware, meaning the same word can have different representations depending on its surrounding context. This is particularly important in legal language, where the interpretation of a term often depends on how it is used within a clause or provision.

d. Self-Attention Mechanism:

The core component of the transformer architecture is the self-attention mechanism. Self-attention allows the model to evaluate the relationship between every pair of tokens in a document, regardless of their distance from each other.

In legal documents, critical information such as obligations, exceptions, and conditions may appear far apart within a sentence or across multiple clauses. The self-attention mechanism enables the model to focus on legally significant terms such as rights, duties, conditions, exceptions, and precedents, thereby capturing long-range dependencies effectively.

e. Contextual Embedding Formation:

Using multiple layers of self-attention and feed-forward networks, the transformer encoder generates contextual embeddings for each token. These embeddings capture both local and global contextual information, allowing the system.

f. Semantic Representation Extraction:

To make the semantic information usable for symbolic reasoning, token-level embeddings are aggregated to form sentence-level and clause-level semantic representations. These structured representations summarize the legal meaning of the document by highlighting key elements such as:

- Legal parties
- Actions and obligations
- Rights and restrictions
- Conditions and exceptions

This structured semantic[3] output serves as an intermediate representation between natural language text and symbolic logic.

g.Interface to Symbolic Reasoning (Phase 2)

The final step of Phase 1 involves passing the extracted semantic representations to the symbolic reasoning framework in Phase 2. Rather than directly making legal decisions, Phase 1 acts as a semantic foundation, ensuring that the symbolic inference engine receives accurate, context-rich information.

When evaluated independently, the transformer-based semantic understanding phase achieves an accuracy of approximately 78–80%, demonstrating strong language [4] comprehension but limited reasoning capability. This limitation is addressed in Phase 2 through symbolic rule- based reasoning, resulting in improved overall system performance and explainability.

C. Phase 2: Symbolic Legal Reasoning Framework:

a. Overview of Phase 2

Phase 2 focuses on symbolic legal reasoning, where structured legal rules and logical inference are applied to the semantic representations generated in Phase 1. While transformer-based models such as LegalBERT provide strong semantic understanding, they lack explicit reasoning and explainability. This phase addresses that limitation by introducing a rule-based inference framework [6] that ensures logical consistency, transparency, and explainable decision- making.

The symbolic reasoning framework interprets semantic outputs as logical facts and applies predefined legal rules to derive conclusions. This hybrid approach enables the system to combine data-driven learning with human interpretable reasoning.

b.Knowledge Base and Legal Rule Representation

Legal knowledge is stored in a structured knowledge base, which includes legal rules [6], statutory provisions, and precedents. These rules are expressed in symbolic form using IF–THEN statements, where conditions represent legal requirements and conclusions represent legal outcomes.

Predicates are used to define relationships between legal entities, actions, obligations, rights, and constraints. This structured representation allows precise evaluation of legal conditions during reasoning.

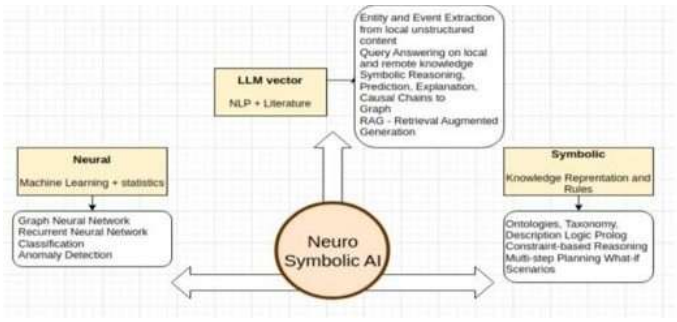

Fig. 4. Symbolic legal reasoning framework used in Phase 2 of the proposed system.

c. Inference Engine Architecture:

The Inference Engine is the core component of Phase 2 and is responsible for applying symbolic reasoning. It consists of several internal modules that work together to evaluate legal rules and derive conclusions.

Inference Controller: The inference controller [6] manages the reasoning flow by coordinating rule execution, query handling, and interaction with other modules. It ensures that rules are applied in structured manner.

Working Memory: Working memory temporarily stores facts extracted from legal documents and intermediate reasoning results. This allows the system to track active facts during multi-step reasoning.

Rule Interpreter: The rule interpreter evaluates legal rules against the facts stored in working memory. It determines whether specific rule conditions are satisfied and triggers applicable rules accordingly.

d. Semantic Rule Graph and Fact Processing:

To efficiently manage and evaluate complex legal rules, the system organizes rules and facts using a Semantic Rule Graph. This structure represents relationships between legal rules, predicates, and conditions. A Fact Literal Trie and indexing mechanism are used to speed up rule matching by quickly identifying relevant facts.

This organization allows the system to perform scalable and efficient reasoning even when dealing with large legal rule sets.

e. Conflict Resolution and Explainability

In situations where multiple legal rules are applicable, a conflict resolution mechanism is applied. Rule priorities and legal precedence are used to determine the most appropriate rule. All triggered rules and intermediate steps are recorded to generate an explanation trace.

The final output includes:

i. The inferred legal decision, and

ii. A detailed explanation showing which rules were applied and why the conclusion was reached.

This explainability makes the system suitable for real- world legal decision-support applications.

f. Output Generation

After reasoning is complete, the system produces an explainable legal decision. The output is presented in a structured format that includes both the decision and its logical justification, ensuring transparency and trustworthiness.

Pseudo Code:

for each document d do

Extract semantic facts F_d

Store F_d in WorkingMemory

Retrieve rules R from KnowledgeBase

for each ruler r in R do

if conditions(r) satisfied

then apply r update

WorkingMemory

Record

Explanation End

if end

for

Resolve conflicts using precedence Generate

legal decision

End for

Step-1: Semantic Fact Extraction

For each legal document d, extract semantic elements using Phase 1 output:

$$Fd = \{Entity(d), Action(d), Obligation(d), Condition(d), Exception(d)\}$$

where,

Aggregate inferred facts from Working Memory:

- Entity(d) represents legal parties involved.
- Action(d) represents legal acts.
- Obligation(d) represents duties or responsibilities.
- Condition(d) represents constraints.
- Exception(d) represents special clauses.

Store all extracted facts in Working Memory (WM).

Step-2: Rule Matching and Evaluation

For each rule r ∈ R:

if Rule_Conditions(r) ⊆ WorkingMemory then Trigger

rule r

Infer new fact f_new

Add f_new to WorkingMemory Log rule r for explanation end

if

This step ensures that only logically valid rules are applied.

Step-3: Conflict Resolution

If multiple rules are triggered simultaneously:

$$SelectedRule = \arg\max(Priority(r), LegalPrecedence(r))$$

where,

- Priority(r) represents rule importance
- LegalPrecedence(r) represents statutory or judicial hierarchy

Only the highest-priority rule is retained.

Step-5: Legal Decision Generation

$$Decision = \cup finferred$$

Generate an Explanation Trace consisting of:

- Triggered rules
- Supporting facts
- Logical reasoning path

Step 6:

Return:

- Final Legal Decision
- Explainable Reasoning Trace

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental evaluation is designed to assess the performance of the proposed Neuro-Symbolic AI framework for legal document reasoning. The experiments were conducted on a dataset of legal documents collected from publicly available legal repositories and online legal information platforms. The dataset includes court judgments, legal notices, case summaries, and statutory provisions representing diverse legal domains and writing styles.
The system evaluates the performance of three approaches:

1. Transformer-based semantic understanding using LegalBERT,
2. Rule-based symbolic reasoning, and
3. The proposed integrated Neuro- Symbolic framework.

The dataset was divided into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets. Multiple performance metrics were evaluated to analyze accuracy, precision, inference efficiency, and explainability.

A. Accuracy Analysis

Accuracy is used to measure the overall correctness of legal decisions generated by the system.

Model	Accuracy(%)
LegalBERT(Transforme r only)	77-80
Symbolic Reasoning	75-78
Proposed Neuro-Symbolic Model	88-90

Table 1: Accuracy Comparison

The accuracy performance of different legal reasoning approaches. The LegalBERT model achieves moderate accuracy due to its strong semantic understanding of legal text. However, it lacks explicit logical reasoning, which affects performance in complex cases. The symbolic reasoning model enforces legal rules effectively but struggles with unstructured legal language. The proposed Neuro-Symbolic framework consistently achieves the highest accuracy by combining semantic understanding with logical rule enforcement.

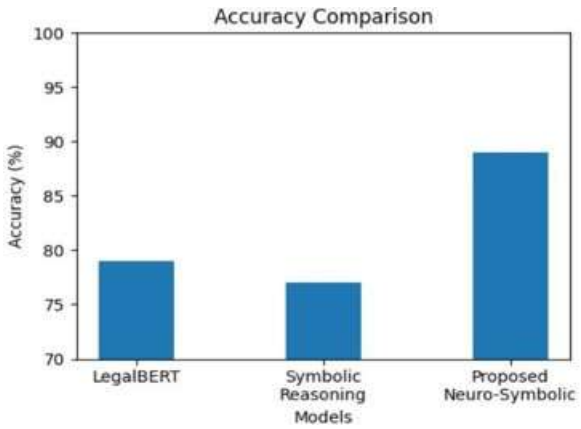

Fig. 5. Accuracy comparison of legal reasoning models

B. Precision Analysis

Precision is a critical metric in legal applications, as incorrect positive decisions can lead to serious legal consequences.

Model	Precision(%)
LegalBERT(Transforme r Only)	85-90
Symbolic Reasoning	88-90
Proposed Neuro - Symbolic Model	92-94

LegalBERT achieves reasonable precision but occasionally produces false positives due to the absence of logical validation. The symbolic reasoning system improves precision through strict rule enforcement.

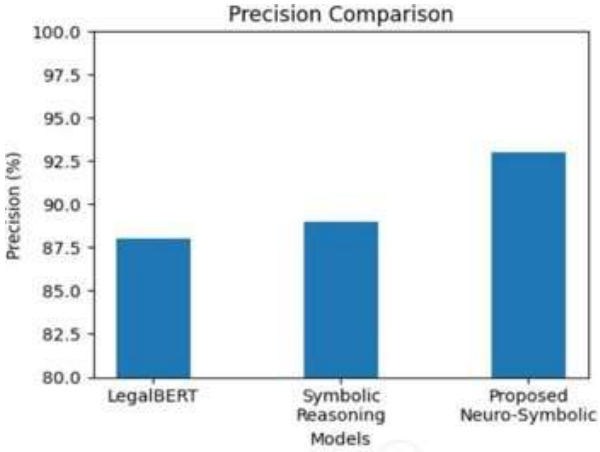

Fig. 6. Precision comparison of legal reasoning models

The proposed Neuro-Symbolic Model achieves the highest precision, demonstrating that symbolic validation effectively reduces incorrect legal inferences when combined with transformer-based semantic extraction.

C. Inference Efficiency Analysis

Inference efficiency evaluates the system's ability to generate legal decisions within an acceptable time frame. The LegalBERT model requires higher computational resources due to transformer layers and self-attention mechanisms, resulting in moderate inference efficiency.

The symbolic reasoning model performs faster but depends heavily on rule matching. The proposed Neuro-Symbolic framework achieves optimized inference efficiency by operating on structured semantic representations and using efficient rule evaluation. This balance makes the system suitable for practical legal decision-support applications.

D. Explainability Analysis

Explainability is essential in legal decision-making systems.

The proposed framework generates an explanation trace for every legal decision, showing the triggered rules, supporting facts, and reasoning steps. Unlike standalone neural models, the symbolic reasoning phase ensures transparency and accountability. This capability significantly enhances trust and reliability, making the system suitable for real-world legal applications.

E. Comparative Discussion

The results demonstrate that transformer-based models provide strong semantic understanding but lack explicit reasoning, while symbolic systems offer explainability at the cost of semantic flexibility. The proposed Neuro- Symbolic framework successfully bridges this gap by achieving higher accuracy and precision while maintaining full explainability. Compared to existing approaches reported in the literature, the proposed system shows improved performance and reliability.

F. Summary of Results

The experimental results confirm that LegalBERT effectively extracts semantic information from legal documents. Symbolic enhances logical consistency and transparency. The integrated Neuro-Symbolic framework achieves superior performance with 88-90% accuracy and 92-94% precision. Overall, the proposed approach provides a reliable, explainable, and efficient solution for legal document reasoning.

5. CONCLUSION

This research addresses these challenges by proposing a Neuro-Symbolic AI framework for legal document reasoning that enhances legal decision accuracy through the integration of transformer-based semantic understanding and symbolic rule-based inference. The proposed framework incorporates a transformer-based

semantic understanding mechanism using LegalBERT, where legal documents are analyzed to extract contextual representations of legal entities, obligations, conditions, and exceptions. These semantic representations are then processed by a symbolic reasoning engine, which applies predefined legal rules and predicates to derive logically consistent conclusions. By combining contextual language understanding with rule based validation, the system improves both decision correctness and reasoning transparency. The symbolic inference engine supervises the reasoning conflicts using legal precedence,and generating explanation traces for each decision.This ensures that legal conclusions are not only accurate but also interpretable and verifiable by detecting logical inconsistencies through rule evaluation rather than relying solely on probabilistic predictions, the proposed approach improves the reliability of automated legal reasoning systems.

Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed Neuro-Symbolic framework achieves approximately 88-90% accuracy and 92-94% precision, outperforming standalone neural and symbolic models.

The results also indicate improved decision transparency and reasoning consistency compared to standalone neural or rule-based approaches. The proposed system demonstrates that combining transformer-based semantic understanding with symbolic reasoning significantly improves the reliability and interpretability of legal document analysis. The integration of LegalBERT with a rule- based inference engine enables the system to understand complex legal language while maintaining logical consistency during decision- making. This hybrid approach not only enhances performance metrics such as accuracy and precision but also ensures transparency through explanation traces generated by the symbolic reasoning module. As a result, the framework provides a balanced solution that addresses both semantic ambiguity and logical validation in legal document reasoning. Another important contribution of this work is the emphasis on explainable AI in legal applications, where transparency and accountability are essential. The reasoning trace generated by the symbolic inference engine allows users to understand how conclusions are derived from legal rules and document content. This capability makes the system suitable for decision-support scenarios in legal research,document analysis,and automated legal research assistance. By providing both performance improvements and interpretability, the proposed framework demonstrates the practical value of neuro-symbolic integration in intelligent legal systems.

In the future, the performance of the proposed framework can be further enhanced by expanding the legal knowledge base, incorporating larger and more diverse legal datasets, and exploring adaptive rule-learning mechanisms. Additionally, integrating multilingual legal document processing and domain-specific legal ontologies could improve system scalability and applicability in real-world legal environments. In this way, the proposed Neuro- Symbolic framework provides a promising foundation for developing intelligent, explainable, and reliable legal decision-support systems.

Furthermore, the proposed framework opens new possibilities

for integrating advanced artificial intelligence techniques into the legal domain, where both accuracy and explainability are critically important. By combining neural and symbolic approaches, the system not only improves decision-making performance but also builds trust among users by providing clear reasoning paths. This is particularly valuable in legal environments where decisions must be justified and validated against established rules and regulations.

The modular design of the system allows for easy extension and integration with existing legal information systems, making it adaptable for various applications such as legal document summarization, contract analysis, compliance verification, and automated legal advisory services. Additionally, the framework can support legal professionals by reducing manual workload, accelerating document analysis, and improving overall efficiency in legal processes.

Another significant advantage of the proposed approach is its potential to enhance accessibility to legal knowledge for non-experts. By simplifying complex legal content and providing explainable outcomes, the system can assist individuals in better understanding their legal rights and obligations. This contributes to bridging the gap between legal expertise and general users, promoting wider access to legal information and services.

Moreover, future advancements in deep learning architectures and knowledge representation techniques can further strengthen the capabilities of neuro-symbolic systems. Incorporating real-time data processing, dynamic rule updating, and integration with external legal databases can significantly improve system performance and adaptability. The inclusion of explainable AI techniques will continue to play a vital role in ensuring transparency and accountability in automated legal systems.

Overall, this research highlights the importance of combining semantic understanding with logical reasoning to address complex challenges in legal document analysis. The proposed Neuro-Symbolic AI framework demonstrates a practical and effective approach for developing intelligent, reliable, and transparent legal decision-support systems, paving the way for future innovations in AI-driven legal technologies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to **Mr. CH. Vijayananda Ratnam**, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Vasireddy Venkatadri Institute of Technology, for his valuable guidance, continuous support, and constructive suggestions throughout the development of this work.
The authors also thank the Project Coordinator and the Head of the Department for their encouragement and for providing the necessary facilities to successfully complete this project. We extend our appreciation to the Principal and the Management of Vasireddy Venkatadri Institute of Technology for creating a supportive academic environment that enabled this research.

The authors express their sincere thanks to the contributors of publicly available legal datasets and research resources, which played a significant role in the successful development and evaluation of the proposed system. The authors are also grateful to their peers and classmates for their continuous support, collaboration, and constructive discussions that helped improve the quality of this research. Finally, the authors would like to thank their families for their constant encouragement, understanding, and moral support, which greatly contributed to the successful completion of this work.

The authors further acknowledge the support received from the institution's technical staff and laboratory facilities, which were instrumental in carrying out the experimental and implementation aspects of this research. The authors also appreciate the availability of open-source tools, frameworks, and scholarly resources that significantly contributed to the development and validation of the proposed Neuro-Symbolic AI system. Their accessibility enabled efficient experimentation, analysis, and refinement of the system. The authors sincerely recognize all indirect contributors whose work in the fields of artificial intelligence, natural language processing, and legal informatics has provided a strong foundation for this research.

Disclosures & Statements

Author Contributions Statement: V. D. S. Blessy, T. Lokesh, Y. Reshma Tanmai, and V. Soma Sekhar carried out data collection, preprocessing, system design, and implementation of the Neuro-Symbolic AI framework.
Mr. CH. Vijayananda Ratnam provided academic supervision, technical guidance, and contributed to the review of the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that there are no financial or personal relationships that could be perceived as influencing the work reported in this paper.

Data Access Statement: The data used in this study was collected from publicly available legal document repositories and open legal datasets. Requests for access to the processed dataset can be directed to the corresponding author.

Ethics Statement: This study utilized publicly available legal data. No private or sensitive information was accessed, and all data was handled in accordance with ethical research guidelines.

Funding Statement: This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

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