

#	Paper	One-line Summary (Existing Work)	Advantage	Limitation	Overcoming Solution in Your Work
1	Chalkidis et al. (2020) – LEGAL-BERT	Introduced a BERT model fine-tuned for legal text understanding across multiple jurisdictions.	Domain-adapted model improves performance on legal tasks like entailment and classification.	Limited to Western legal corpora; lacks Indian law coverage.	You train embeddings on Indian IPC and judgment data to address jurisdiction-specific retrieval.
2	Xiao et al. (2021) – Lawformer	Proposed a long-document transformer for Chinese legal cases.	Handles long legal documents effectively.	Language- and jurisdiction-specific; no Indian adaptation.	Your system uses summarized Indian judgments to ensure domain relevance.
3	Lewis et al. (2020) – RAG	Introduced Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) for knowledge-intensive tasks.	Combines retrieval with generative models for factual accuracy.	Generic; not tuned for legal reasoning or citation constraints.	You adapt RAG to IPC and case-law retrieval using FAISS for legal context.
4	Karpukhin et al. (2020) – DPR	Developed dense passage retrieval for open-domain QA.	High retrieval accuracy using dense embeddings.	Does not capture hierarchical legal context (e.g., sections, judgments).	You integrate structured IPC and judgment embeddings for better interpretability.
5	Wahidur et al. (2025) – Legal Query RAG	Applied RAG to legal queries for domain-specific question answering.	Shows potential of RAG in legal tech.	Limited dataset and evaluation on Indian law.	Your system extends RAG to Indian Penal Code and judgments.
6	Shreeram et al. (2025) – NLU-Powered IR	Used property graphs for Indian legal IR.	Improves retrieval using structured graph features.	Focused on property law only; lacks generative explanation.	You combine vector retrieval with LLM generation for broader criminal law coverage.
7	Giri et al. (2017) – IR in Legal Docs	Early survey of IR methods in law.	Summarizes early approaches to text retrieval.	Predates transformer models; low semantic accuracy.	You use modern transformer-based embeddings for higher precision.
8	Dina et al. (2025) – Judgment Prediction SLR	Reviewed ML and NLP for judgment prediction.	Offers insight into predictive legal analytics.	Focused on outcome prediction, not retrieval or summarization.	You target retrieval and question answering, not prediction.
9	Louis et al. (2024) – Interpretable	Used RAG for interpretable long-	Focuses on transparency and	Trained on European legal data.	You adapt interpretable retrieval

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	Legal QA	form QA.	interpretability.		to Indian legal data.
10	Deroy et al. (2024) – Ensemble Legal Summarization	Ensemble approach for summarizing legal judgments.	Enhances extractive summarization accuracy.	Focuses only on summarization.	You use summaries as retrieval-friendly inputs to LLMs.
11	Sharma et al. (2023) – Indian Legal Summarization	Analyzed summarization methods for Indian cases.	Focused on Indian context and text cleaning.	Summarization only, no retrieval component.	You integrate summarized data into RAG pipeline for retrieval and reasoning.
12	Dan et al. (2025) – Semantic + Structural Summarization	Combined semantic and structural features for summaries.	Produces contextually rich summaries.	Does not connect summaries to generative systems.	You link these summaries to LLM-based Q&A.
13	Li et al. (2025) – LexRAG	Introduced benchmark for multi-turn legal consultation with RAG.	Domain-specific evaluation for legal chat systems.	Benchmarks Western legal systems.	You create a similar RAG pipeline but trained on Indian IPC data.
14	Hindi et al. (2025) – RAG in Legal Tech Survey	Surveyed precision and interpretability improvements in legal RAG.	Gives comprehensive overview of RAG variants in law.	No implementation details for Indian legal systems.	You implement a working RAG system with Indian data and FAISS retrieval.
15	Viswanathan & Pillai (2025) – AQgR	Introduced question-guided retrieval for Indian case law using LLM + RAG.	Targets Indian legal retrieval specifically.	Early-stage, limited dataset and scalability.	You improve scalability using local FAISS indices and structured IPC integration.