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Abstract— The problem facing society is the dark side of law ignorance. This paper is planned to build the solution to solve the problem of people's ignorance in the law department. This paper provides deep analyses of problem scenarios or crime scenes and provides technical suggestions for people irrespective of branch. It guides the people to take the necessary steps to make them aware of the case section and the evidence to be needed. This helps to glow the light of justice for illiterate people. It gives the work of architecture of law with chains of the future. This function gives the superpower of critical analysis and support assistance of legal terms. The lawyer's more critical work and legal terms are not aware by the people, this gives ultimate protection to survive and grip the handle of justice. This shows the real power of justice and the work of architecture of law. This is the best system people wish for the assistance of law and the judiciary. This shows the percentage of success in terms of law and evidence required. This gives real-time assistance based on the understanding of the scenario of the case and the type of case for which it is required. The NLP is used for the preprocessing steps to get the feature of the documents and also helps in linear vectorizing. This works on the methodology of vectorization using BERT with the dataset of cases. The vectorized input is trained into the LSTM and CNN for model generation. The generated model is accumulated for the best results for each scenario and propagates to find the network and form the connections.

Keywords— CNN, RNN,LSTM,BI-LSTM,BERT

I. INTRODUCTION

In India, People are concerned with the problem of ignorance of law. People are required to work with and understand the complex law in the required IPC. Ignorance is not considered for mercy. People afraid of the cost of an auditor and lawyer are big. Some people aren't aware of the law, so they think that it is taken for granted, but there is no word in law about the problem of consulting the law in the right way. The work of a lawyer is a great deed, but many become money-minded. Based on people's judgment concerning the law, they are liable or the victim for the offense that they don't have to be concerned about. This creates a huge torrent in the lives of people in their own agenda of society. Dispute Resolution features help the user approach scenarios in a rightful way and find the right methodology or tool to solve the problem. This model helps the analysts to find legal documents in an easier way and allows the user to pinpoint the issue in the right documentation. The higher-level sentencing shows the movement of documents in a more transparent way. The contact drafting techniques for particular techniques are implemented to help the people the right term of detailing the documents with the correct amount of information and filing in the right place with the right term of the procedure.

It normalizes the user for the difficulty of understanding the different kinds of legal documents so it leads to confusion for the common people in appealing the case in turn it generalizes the legal procedure and points the user in the right direction. This also helps the people in the world to solve their legal assistance and break linguistic barriers for the people in the foreign country. In this research, it focuses on the side of dispute resolution for certain user input.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Bi-Attention long short term with convolutional network model by Jia Guo et al [1] which uses the LSTM and bidirectional model to evaluate the case study and graph to connect the rules with the model. It uses the researchers data for the model prediction in low charge that affects the paper. It improvises from bi LSTM model to a hybrid bi-LSTM CNN model. Furthermore, it works the data from graphical analysis to textual user format results. The graph model runs with the user statement and predicts the charges in the statement of final judgment. It assesses the performance of the Judge feature, CNN layer, and LSTM layer.

Using Convolutional neural networks and Bag of Words for verdict predicted for Indian court assess the handling of data in the process of Bag of Words, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Natural Language Processing (NLP). It takes the proceeding of Indian high court judgment and gives the results in an unbiased way. It uses CNN to train the model with the dataset and make it close to humans. It uses high court judgment statements in proceedings and classifies the user statement as bailable or not bailable. It requires CNN to be mixed with deep learning and Natural Language processing. They extract the keywords from the judgment, predict the IPC process the feature, and extract the result. Textual content prediction with fuzzy neural networks by Canghong Jinet al. [2] shows the two methods. One methodology involves normal dataset feature extraction and normal vectorization of resultant text. The text is contained as a model for the Fuzzifier. This shows the extraction of the text in a seamless way and features prediction of judgments. The pre-processing involves data cleansing, data processing and data vectorization for model generation. The second methodology involves the three components: fuzzification of documents, Generation of Bert model and prediction results of KNN model. This gives the exact result of the user

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statement. The results from the document vectors show the input faced answers and keywords are extracted using the court mapping rule. This fuzzy method shows good results in RMSE value. Deep Learning with legal prediction System using Bi-Direction Encoder Representation from Transformer by Yongjun Wang [3] finds the extraction of text and predicts the verdict with a pretrained model. It uses the algorithm of BERT, LSTM, CNN and RNN. This extracts the features from the keywords and map the important text. This processing was achieved with named entity recognition and sentimental analysis. In this process starts with word segmentation, preprocessing by deleting the stop words and Bert pre language representation model is generated based on the document vectors. This process shows the best results in the processing of judgements. Case Study of Criminal based on multitasking learning is the subtasks of case prediction. The core subtask shows the query results of rules, prediction of charge, the sentencing of judgments and similar cases. This uses the BI-LSTM model for prediction. The preprocess involves the segmentation and the baseline shows the results of the model. The civilbased system also shows the subtask of methodology based on multi-task learning.

Computational model intelligence for legal prediction and decision support by Xuerui Shang .et al[4] depicts the model for predicting the case sentence based on user statements with topological dependencies of legal knowledge. This experiment uses the CNN deep learning technique with the PCA algorithm. The sequential legal prediction model contains the vectorized content as a mapped model and processes the input from that vectorized model. Shared Description Coding Layer shares the results of the model and sentences the predicted value. The process supervision layer accumulates the predicted value and modularises the value. The output layer executes the userrequired format of data. Rhetorical status Recognition using Deep learning analyzes the model of document retrieval system which infers the natural language processing with deep learning methodology using the document retrieval system. It automatically structures the claim, forms the system's summarization, and suggests the application. It starts with the process of categorizing the sentence on the basis of framing, disposal, background and facts. This uses the CNN and Bi-LSTM for categorisation. The next prediction is based on an aggregation of relationships produced by the model in CNN and Bi-LSTM. The prediction involves word embedding, pooling, inter sentence and classifying. There is not enough dataset to test the model and improvise the results and The model takes huge computation categorization. Legal judgment automatically using criminal case records process the criminal records and analyzes the different deep learning models using ensemble strategy. To achieve better results, it uses the combining of models using ensembling. This process involves data pre-processing, data enhancement, word embedding, Text classification models, law features, and ensemble which helps the output layer. It uses the model Text CNN, Fast Text, Deep Pyramid CNN, Hierarchical Attention Neural Network, and Text RNN. In this result, the problem of data imbalance occurs due to oversampling of data and enhancement of data using

FastText for extracting features. It generalizes the model and gives the results.

A learning algorithm for judicial decision support about the analysis of the judgment based on various aspects such as legal provision, penalty and accusation, is would help the lawyers and judges to make decision, and for normal people help in the basic idea of judgmental laws, the NLP processed the data and use the deep learning to judge of preliminary case result. Three main aspect of this paper is Penalties, Accusation and legal provisions were processed by the fastest and Text CNN. A Multichannel ANN (Attentive Neural Network) for Legal Judgment Prediction Proposed multichannel attentive neural network model it takes the textual description of the case and provides judgemental advice and also uses NLP and AI to Advance the legal advice, Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Units (Bi-GRU) hierarchical sequence to encoder and also uses the some of basis operation Deep learning & Machine Learning. Kankawin Kowsrihawat . et.al [5] proposed Predicting Judicial Decisions of Criminal Cases in Thai court that paper explains that the traditional way of using the bag of words(BoW) method to analyze text but it could be less accurate so they introduced a Deep Learning Neural Network which can increase the accuracy in analyzing the text and also innovate the new data sets called TSCC (Thai Supreme Court Cases) which is a more proper process to extract the textual format by using Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit it means that one GRU is used to take input in forward and another one in Backward direction. Ilias Chalkidis et.al[6] have proposed a system for the prediction of neural legal judgment the main update of this system, is made in English so every people can easily understand the application because the previous system is only focused on the Chinese language only, The system uses of basic models like a bag of words...etc.

They also proposed Human Rights laws for the European Court. the finding process contains of three multi-label classification, procedure steps: classification, and case importance detection. introduction of the hierarchical version of BERT which can bypass length limitations gives the best result. The system for predicting the charges for criminal cases which can help the legal system to determine the charges or fines for the case the check relevant law to the given case so they proposed a solution called attention-based neural network method which more efficient prediction can make. The uses K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) and bi-directional Gated Recurrent Units (Bi-GRU) also use the new dataset of Chinese laws to predict the charges accurately. Zheng.et.al [7] proposed a system called Lawrec which will automatically recommend the law based on the input of the user it can be achieved by AI technologies, first find out the keywords from the input and relating them to laws and giving a suggestion to the user to do so. It is based on the (Bidirectional Encoder Representation from Transformers) and Skip-RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) models. BERT is used to learn the description text and recommend the laws which are provided with a large amount of powerful dataset sources to be more accurately precide laws. Weerayut Krungklang and Sukree Sinthupinyo [8] proposed natural language text relating using the SMOTE (synthetic minority over-sampling technique) is

used and to train the model they use the LSMT and BiLSTM the type of RNN thai has three parts of criminal code part 1:General provisions, part 2: Specific offenses, part 3: is not specified in this paper the accurately level is upto 76% by this paper it fully based on thai criminal law only Itis only for the Thailand people. It makes people easy to understand and reduces misinterpretation to the law section This paper consists of two parts, part 1 is a decision tree using the CART algorithm to reason with humans, and part 2 is a model of NLP through deep learning.

Conneau.et.al [9] proposed text classification introduced the new architecture (VD-CNN) very deep convolutional network for text processing by having 29 convolution layers. The very first process is to pre-process the data based on the categories of structure text it showed very good results compared to the other conventional techniques and previously used the computer vision of ConvNet and sift is perform the extraction and classification, so the very deep approach in NLP [10] is giving a very appropriate result and accuracy. The Proposed text classification the traditional method of text classification is based on the NLP but deep learning could be the best alternative method to change it, depp learning could also find emotion analysis and spam identification. Mainly text classification is to determine the category and result classification and the next process is to remove the unwanted words by using bidirectional maximum matching it is done because of a better process for deep learning to train the model with more accuracy of prediction [11,12]. Charge predicting system with Rational Network which elaborates about the use case judicial prediction in deep learning and required for human science. This helps to work on a Recurrent neural network that uses the two phases as extraction and classifier. It fed the layer and extracted the concrete, literal, and documented meaning of the sentence. These iteration runs on three levels to create a directional recurrent unit to control the network over the field to quantize and use the vector for the classification. After the network enters the classifier shows the generated to form a model by the classifier using recurrent neural network which demonstrates the neural formation to predict the charges. This paper shows a good baseline with learning rate and the results are also consistent with classification. The system requires more evidence to predict the charges in an optimized way. Optimization algorithm [13,14] applied in

III. METHODOLOGY

various field for prediction and classification.

In the legal prediction system, it takes the user input in the textual format and matches the input most relevant scenario. This involves pre-processing [15] of data using regular expression and removal of stopwords and punctuation. The System optimizes the structure of text and feature extraction in input and sends it to the text classification. It gives a personalized user description for the particular user based on the user configuration.

This process explained in Figure.1. that transforms the raw text into the vectors for the model prediction. The preprocessing steps involve a stemming process from the input text. The tokenization of a sentence converts the paragraph of a sentence into each word and also separates the punctuation and whitespace, even if it removes these in this process. This is helpful for inserting the contents in the model and getting good accuracy. Regular Expression is used to extract the text in the correct format and pattern to omit the unidentified and deficient format in the case format.

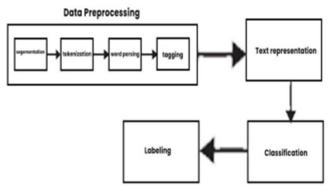
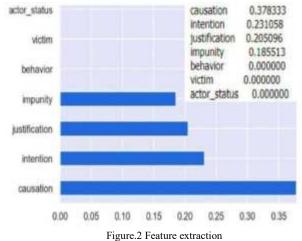


Figure.1. System Architecture

The resulting tokens are inserted into lemmatization and stemming process to Process the accuracy of the sentence in the unified form. In stigmatizing, the words can be reduced from their vocabulary form and lemmatization changes the words to their root form. This process helps with the vectorization. This gives the exact form of a vector with magnitude and direction. It also involves mapping of tokens in the one hot encoded form of converting the text into vectors; this shifting shows the powerful results from inserting the data into the model. This vectorization shows the dense meaning of the sentence with frequency matching and word embedding and the right amount of sentencing. This also captures the semantic meaning of the sentence. This also captures the pattern of the text in the pattern of the format. It gives the requirements and features of the text in the described pattern. The properties are evaluated in the CART algorithm and the score of the decision tree is prescribed. Figure 2 shows the Feature extraction. This scenario-based case shows the value of the action and condemns the damage of the violation in a visual format, the main approach is to build a decision based on the details of the features and actions described by the user.



A. Model Training Process

The Embedded text enters into the layer undergoes the classification and shows the term of results in the encoder. The Bi Attenuation mechanism embedded the rules and designed the vector into the model for evaluation. This plays an important role in evaluating the text in the results. The input is feedforward to the network layer for further evaluation. These transformation layers input all the feedforward information to the encoder and reiterate the results to the network. They form the rules based on the dataset. Figure.3 explains about the model training process. Figure.4 explains about the process of accessing the vector base.

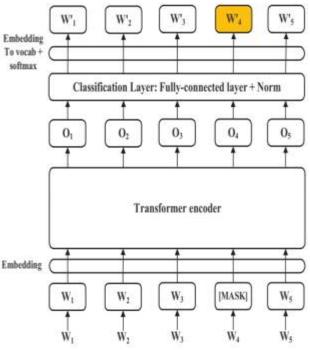


Figure 3. Transformation of vector to model in training

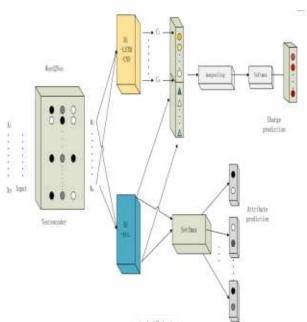


Figure 4 The process of accessing the vector base

This model captures the information weights, analyzes the facts and extracts the matched pattern from the baseline. The baselines capture the required value from the

matrix. The scores are calculated in both the direction of evaluation from right to left and left to right in the comparison manner. The Layer also attenuates the result in every manner and infers the results in all directions. This computation stands for the term results.

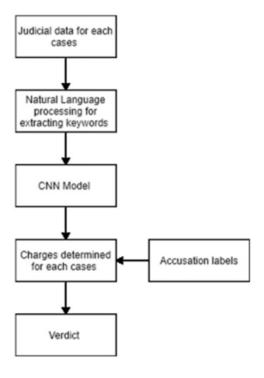


Figure 5. Flow diagram of CNN model

The extraction of the feature and word segmentation tool is used to predict the future in CNN model is shown in Figure 5. The render a keyword into the neural network for predictive analysis and passed into the layer for classification. The Determined cases are predicted in the model and fed into the label for classification. This tells the actual layer is fed into the neural network and shows the accusation result. This also helps in determining the rate of accusation the case had, The Verdict contains the severity and consequences of the case and the user cases show the required pattern. It has a set of two convolution networks which has a max pooling layer. The number of input layers in the system shows the categories of the neuron and helps the model in the system.

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The model tests from the various datasets are presented in the table. The test data of various kinds is taken to check the results of various inputs and check the model. It proves that this model can handle various kinds of data and results are also believed to be in the positive line. This proves the possibility of changing society to a great path of decision making and the judiciary society takes a leap to deep learning usage.

Table 1. I	Datasets	used	for	Testing	models
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Dataset	Training Samples	Testing Sample	Group s	Classifica tion
ABC News	125k	7.5k	7	Categoriz ed English News
Sogou	453k	60k	5	Categoriz ed Chinese News
DB Pedia	560k	70k	14	Classifica tion Based on Ontology
Yelp Review Polarity	570k	50k	5	Analysis on Sentiment
Yelp Review	658k	60k	5	Analysis on Sentiment
Yahoo! Answers	1400k	60k	10	Classified Topic
Amz US	3050k	750k	8	Analysis on Sentiment
Amz Polarity	3625k	455k	4	Analysis on Sentiment

Table 1 shows the information about the datasets used to test the proposed model. Table 2 shows the information about the testing results of the model.

Table 2. Testing results for the model

Subset	Word List	Count Fact	Count	Articles Count
Train	7. 105	2.421	43	0.71
Developm ent.	1.389	1.931	30	0.96
Test	2.998	2.588	45	0.71

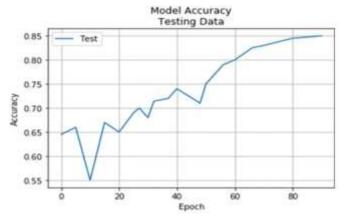


Figure 6. Accuracy based on case result



Figure 7 Comparison Results

This figure 6 and figure 7 shows that the graph is proving positive gradient observation in the right plane. The learning rate of the model is great for the given dataset with the model. They help the rate of positive direction in which the descending rate are error rate. This helps the system to criticize the usage and proves the leading point with the test usage in the accuracy. The model is tested with a test dataset against user review answers from the web. It shows 75% accuracy with test results compared with the graph. The RMSE values for this experiment is 0.63. This results are analyzed and taken in real time reviews from the open source website.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper there is an implementation of scenario-based search which relates the people for ease of use with the convenience without any technical knowledge of the legal system. This research clearly helps the society to break the curse of ignorance in the field of legal judiciary and saturates the society to the great path of standards. The task of analyzing the problem helps the people to brief through the process. This clearly justifies the path of procedure to understand the aspects and remedies to ponder the information.

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