

Legal Management System

Group 1



Software Requirement Specification

MC212: Database Management Systems

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1 | Introduction

1.1 | Purpose

The purpose of this project is to help general people to get legal assistance and guidance from a lawyer. It helps them find a lawyer easily in a quick and efficient way and gives them information about all the existing practicing lawyers. It is also built for the lawyers to check and take a look at their schedule and previous cases. It also aims at providing surveillance for the Bar Council to make them abide by the law.

1.2 | Scope

The project's scope entails providing users a simple, quick, and convenient interface to gather any data that can assist and guide them in the field of legal services. The document's scope is to explain which functionality will be applied for which user and the access that they can get when signed in as which user. It also contains which information is being provided by which members.

1.3 | Description

The Legal Management System is a big organized database. The Legal Management System aims to tackle various problems that can be faced while seeking legal assistance. One can easily access the profiles of lawyers in a specified domain with the help of this project. We plan on building a diversified database which includes clients, firms, lawyers both independent and working under a firm, certain government agencies, judges, and the Bar Council which keeps a watch over them and would also provide certain functionalities that can help the user experience. It also has functionalities which can help a lawyer view different case details and profiles of other lawyers.

2 | Fact-Finding Phase

2.1 | Interviews

2.1.1 | Interview-1 Summary

We took an interview with a lawyer in the High Court through a phone call to get more insight on our project and clear up some questions and doubts we had in our head. We recorded the interview with the permission of the lawyer.

Q-1) How much access to information does a user have about lawyers if he is seeking out?

A-1) So a lawyer can't give out a lot of information to a user until and unless they meet, and the user decides to hire a lawyer. There is a certain discrepancy that needs to be maintained. The user can know how long the lawyer has been practicing, in what field the lawyer is working, the win ratios, and the fee structure only gets revealed once the lawyer is finalized and confirms it.

Q-2) How does a user come in touch with a lawyer? Is there an already existing interface through which a user contacts a lawyer?

A-2) So usually there are three courts in a hierarchy: A trial/District court, a High court, Supreme court. So usually the hiring process in a court is such that a lawyer of any lower-tier court is hired only when a lawyer from the higher hierarchy court refers to him.

Q-3) As we know law firms are prevalent in the US but not to that extent in India. So can you explain the primary difference between independent lawyers and the lawyers working under firms? Also, can you please explain the structure of firms?

A-3) So in a firm, there are certain levels of hierarchy. There is a managing partner, which is usually a single individual and has the power to make the trial decision. Now, there are senior lawyers who are usually the ones who run the firm, and under those senior lawyers, there are junior lawyers who are usually the ones who handle all the important cases and pass on the tasks further down to associate lawyers. These associate lawyers handle the not-so-significant cases. There are also paralegals and legal assistants who handle the research aspect of the firm.



Q-4) What if a client wishes to switch among lawyers and what is the procedure that he/she should follow to do that?

A-4) If a client decides to switch lawyers, the client first needs to approach the new lawyer they wish to hire and get them on board first. They then need to get the existing lawyer to sign the approval letter, which allows the client to change lawyers. In most cases, the lawyer usually signs the approval letter.

Q-5) Does a judge have all the information about the lawyers and firms working in a case and can they access it?

A-5) Yes, the judge has all the information about the lawyers working in a case, and the records can be made easily available to him. But in most cases, the judges choose to stay aloof about the lawyer's information just to maintain discrepancy and to judge the case only based on the evidence presented.

Q-6) What are some other features that you would like to add to our project to make it more user-friendly and make it a bit more extensive?

A-6) Now, as I mentioned about how task divisions happen in a firm such as senior lawyers pass on tasks to junior lawyers which further on transfer it to associate lawyers, this task division and distribution can be made efficient by creating a task management system that helps the lawyer to keep their tasks in check while keeping in mind their working schedule.

2.1.2 | Interview-2 Summary

We took an interview with an LLB graduate student through a telephonic interview. And took a thorough interview with her. We recorded the responses given by her and decided to summarize it all in our fact-finding phase.

Question 1: Can you please tell us about your LLB degree and when and where did you finish your bachelor's?

Answer: I have done my LLB alongside BTech at GLS university, Ahmedabad. I graduated back in 2018. During my degree, I studied various subjects related to the legal system such as constitutional law, criminal law and more.

Question 2: Why did you choose to do LLB?

Answer: I pursued an LLB alongside a BTech to build a multidimensional skill set that combines legal expertise with technical knowledge. This choice aimed to prepare me for careers involving both law and technology while also enhancing my problem-solving skills.

Question 3.1: What would you look for in a lawyer's profile as a user?

Answer: As a user, I would like to see the lawyer's area of practice, experience, education, credentials, contact information, availability and schedule, fee structure and also information about the legal aid and pro bono cases.

Question 3.2: Can you give more information about the pro bono cases?

Answer: Some users seek lawyers who offer pro bono services. These lawyers assist the clients by taking no or little amount of fees. There are also certain eligibility requirements for an individual to qualify to ask for pro bono services. There are also certain documents to be submitted if one wishes to register for pro bono services.

Question 4.1: Do you have knowledge about how law firms work? If yes, could you please explain its structure?

Answer: In layman's terms, law firms are basically a group of lawyers having different areas of expertise working coherently to provide services. There is an organized structure and a system of hierarchy is followed in those firms. There are certain components working in the hierarchy such as partners, associates, counsel, and paralegals, and there is also a fair amount of non-lawyer administrative staff who work as secretaries and handle billing and finance. In bigger firms, there is also a managing partner who has the final say in making all the decisions related to the firm and implementing new policies.



Question 4.2: Can you please further explain the functionalities of each element in a firm?

Answer: In a firm at the upper strata of the hierarchy, there are partners. There is a managing partner in a firm that handles the administrative part of the firm. They can view all the information about all the other partners, lawyers and other support staff. They can update the salaries of all the employees and can even hire or fire them. Then there are senior and junior partners. The senior partner has a higher share in the firm than the junior partner. They both have almost the same functionalities. They can access all the information about all the lawyers working in the firm. They are the ones who assign a lawyer to a case who seems to be the most apt for that case. Then, next are associate lawyers who work under the partners. They work on the cases assigned to them and they distribute the tasks further down to trainees who are further down in the hierarchy.

Question 5: Do any interfaces like these exist that connect a client with a lawyer? And how can we make that process easier?

Answer: Yes, there are several existing platforms like this. To make the process of finding easier, you can implement certain functions such as review and ratings, search filters, personal recommendation, appointment scheduling and sharing and storage of certain documents.

Question 6: Can you provide us with a basic idea about what SRS is? And what are the important things that we should include in it?

Answer: SRS just gives an outline of what the project should do and provides a link between what's required by a user and the implementation of those requirements. Key features of an SRS document include purpose, scope, and description. There are also functional and non-functional requirements. Then there are certain user classes, assumptions and privileges that tie it all together.

Question 7: What is the government's involvement in the legal system?

Answer: So, the Judiciary as such functions independently from the ruling government. But the government can function as a client for its own cases. Moreover, the government can choose its own lawyer whether it's independent or working under a firm and ask him/her to fight that case. But the lawyer has the right to choose not to take up that case. An individual on the other hand doesn't get a choice of lawyer if they are hiring a firm to fight his/her case. Here, the firm assigns the lawyer on its own which appears as the most appropriate.

Question 8: Who has complete authority over all the subclasses i.e. judges, firms, lawyers, and clients?

Answer: Bar Council has the supreme authority over everyone. It keeps constant tabs on all the information of all of its subclasses. It has access to all the data regarding firms, judges, or lawyers. There are two sub-departments working in the Bar Council which are the advocacy department and administration department. The advocacy department looks after the criteria based on which licenses are issued to the lawyers. It also takes up certain complaints lodged by users in case of any malpractice done by a lawyer and passes that on to the Administration department. The administration department sets certain disciplinary standards that are to be followed by the lawyers and if they fail to do so, it can cancel the license issued by the advocacy department. The administration department also deals with the financial part of the Council.

2.2 | References

- Become an Expert - Expert (expertengine.com)
- https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_services/flh-home/flh-bar-directories-and-lawyer-finders/
- Web series - Suits
- <https://youtu.be/6EejaX4BDwg?feature=shared>
- <http://www.barcouncilofindia.org/>
- We have also used many other websites for small details.



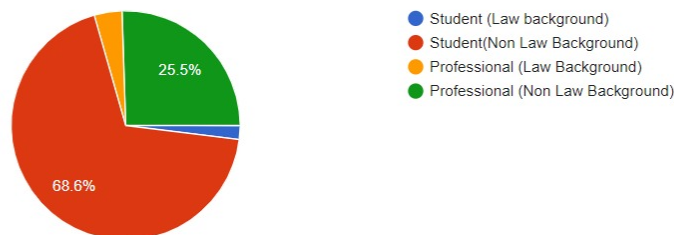
2.3 | Survey Form

In the Draft of SRS (Lab-3), we made a survey in which we haven't gotten satisfactory responses as many people do not have knowledge on this topic and the questions we asked were a bit descriptive. So this time we have decided to conduct a survey consisting of quick questions and focus more on the research part.

What describes you the best?

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51 responses

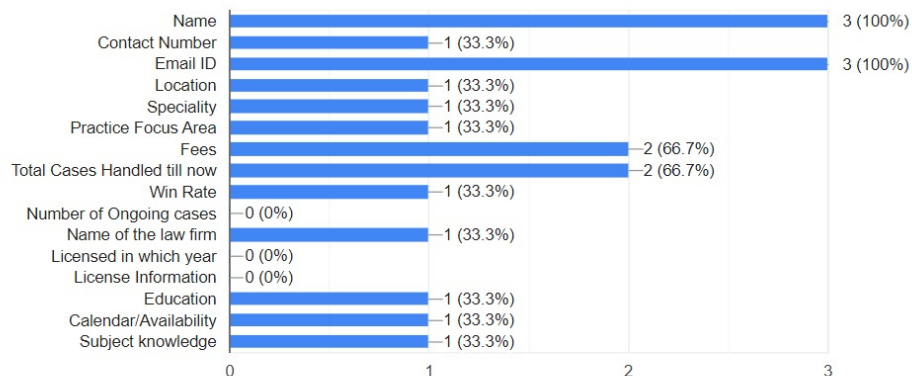


Law Background

As a lawyer what information would you like the user to see? [Please add other required information (if any) Other]

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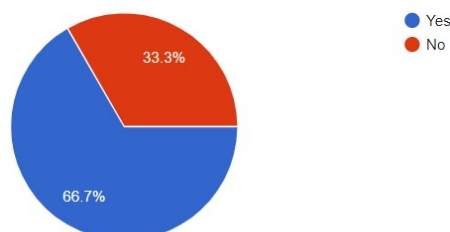
3 responses



Would you like to know where did the user got your recommendation?

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3 responses

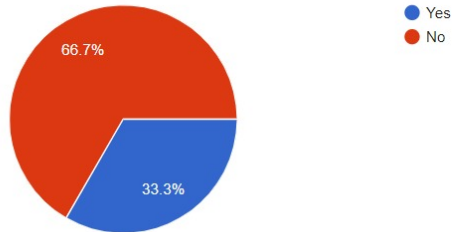




Can your client see all the information of all the other lawyers in the firm you are working with?

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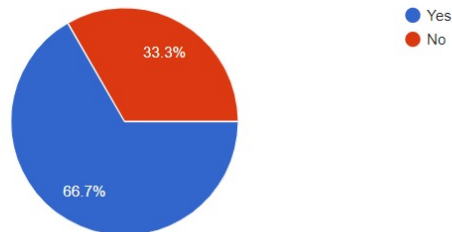
3 responses



Would you like to add a interface for subworker such as associate lawyer, paralegal,etc to assign them work?

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3 responses

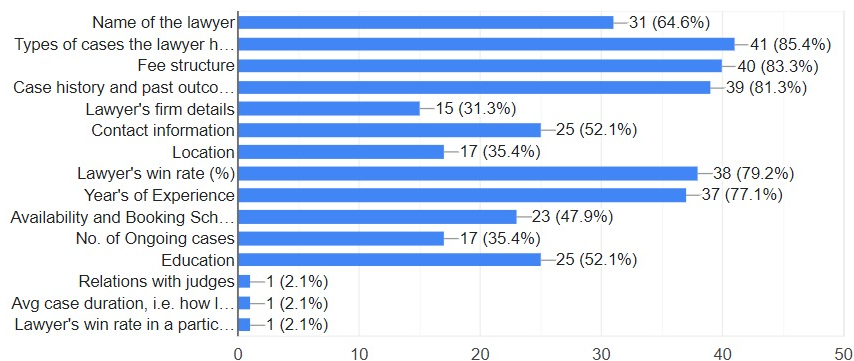


Non-Law Background

When considering booking a lawyer, what specific information would you find most helpful or important to have readily available? (You can select more than one)

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48 responses

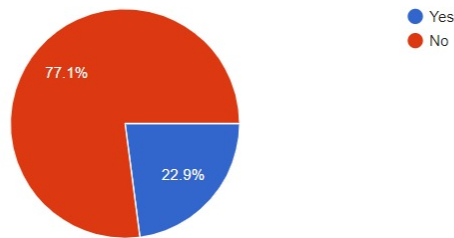




Are you aware of different laws in detail? (eg. Business law, Finance law, etc)

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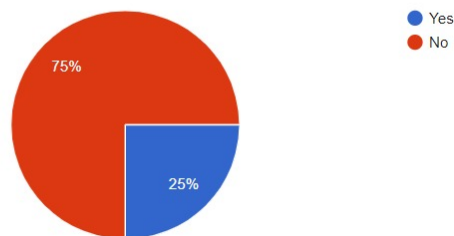
48 responses



Are you aware of the process of hiring a lawyer?

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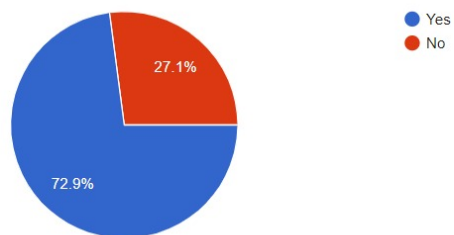
48 responses



Are you interested in seeing details of public cases which hold national importance?

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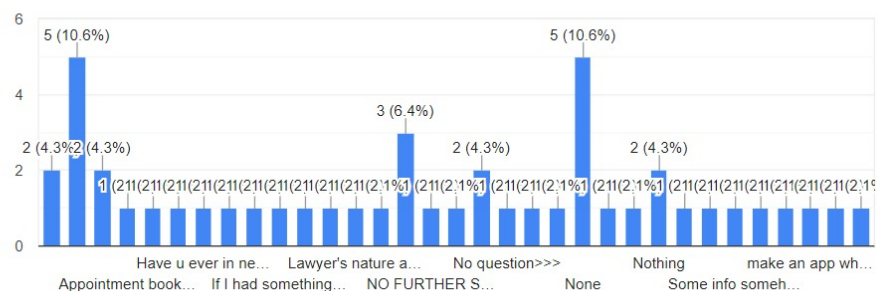
48 responses



Give other suggestions on things you think we might miss.

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47 responses





3 | Fact Finding Chart

Objective	Technique	Subject
To get different use cases in a legal management Website	Interview, Website	High court lawyer
Hierarchy in law firms	Google, Interview	High court lawyer, LLB graduate
Features in a Legal Management System	Website, Survey	Survey we conducted for students and professionals
Different attributes of different use cases	Google, Website, Interview, Survey	High court lawyer, survey of students and professionals

4 | User Classes and Characteristics

- i) **Guest:** The Guest is any general person who wants to hire a lawyer. He can view the profile and also view the information available on their profile. Their profile consists of name, email of lawyer, win ratio, field of expertise, location, calendar to book a slot, and experience (years). He/She can only view their profiles until the lawyer/firm confirms that he is taking his/her case.
- ii) **Client:** A guest is a user who has successfully hired a lawyer. He gets the contact number of the lawyer. Three types of use cases are possible for the Client:
 - An Individual who seeks a lawyer for Personal cases.
 - Company or Association who seeks a lawyer for their Corporate cases.
 - Government who seeks a lawyer for Public cases.
- iii) **Independent Lawyers:** These are lawyers who are not currently working under any of the law firms and they can be hired by other firms for some particular case. They may have a team consisting of paralegals and interns under them.
- iv) **Lawyers Under Firm:** These lawyers are firstly classified based on their position such as junior/senior partner or associate lawyers. Any lawyer working under the firm can take up some free cases as pro bono which means “for the public good”. Three types of use cases are possible for Lawyers under the firm:
 - Senior Partner: Senior Partners are the lawyers with the highest amount of experience in the law firm, who take partners of the firm and make management decisions of the firm also along with handling the cases.
 - Junior Partner: Junior Partners are lawyers who have very high experience but less than that of a Senior Partner. They are slightly in a lower hierarchy than a Senior Partner.
 - Associate Lawyer: Associate Lawyers are the lawyers who only handle the cases. Senior/Junior Partners decide the cases they have to handle from the requests of Clients for cases received by the firm. They also take other cases independent from the Firm.
- v) **Managing Partners of a Law Firm:** Managing partners in a law firm are those who manage the administration department of a law firm. They manage expenses, income, salaries, stipends, insurance, hiring and firing support staff and associate training. Any queries from the Administration Department of the BAR Council are handled by Managing partners.



- vi) **Judges:** They have the authority to see the information of all the lawyers whether independent or those under a firm. A judge can see all the details of the cases of which one is the judge.
- vii) **Bar Council:** They hold the supreme power and authority over all the other law firms, individual lawyers, clients and users. Bar council comprises 2 major departments:
 - **Advocacy Department:** The Advocacy Department deals with the legal part of the Council. It sees the matter of issuing and suspending the license of the lawyer. It has to look after the complaints made by any general public which may be a client, a lawyer, a trainee or any other person.
 - **Administration Department:** Administration Department works to maintain the decorum and all the disciplinary issues. It also oversees the financial decisions of the Council.

5 | Functional Requirements

5.1 | Use Case 1: Guest

- On opening the website, any user is treated as a guest.
- The first view of a guest is the homepage of the website.
- There is some information about the Legal Management System on the homepage.
- A Guest can search for lawyers by applying different filters like Name, Location, Speciality, Experience, and Win ratio.
- A Guest can view information about different types of laws.
- A Guest can open the profile of any lawyer and see the information which the particular Firm or Lawyer has allowed a guest to view.
- A Guest can view public case records which are posted by the BAR Association.
- A User can shift from Guest use case to any other Use Case.
- A Guest can become a Client by hiring a lawyer and creating an account and then sign up on the website. Once a Guest books a lawyer, the Guest becomes the Client and has a unique ID and Password.
- A Guest can shift to any other of the use cases by Logging In with their Unique User ID and Password. Every person of every other use case will have a unique ID and Password.
- A Guest can make a query to Advocacy Department of Bar Council.

5.2 | Use Case 2: Client

- A Client has all the functionalities a Guest has. A Guest becomes a client when he/she hires a lawyer. Thereafter, a Guest has a unique ID and password and is treated as a Client. So, a Client is only a special case of a Guest.
- A Client can be of three types: i) Individual ii) Company iii) Government.
- These are the common features between all three types of Clients:
 - On booking a lawyer, a Client can see the details of his/her case like Name, Type, Defending attorney, Prosecuting attorney, Case description, Witness list, and Evidences.
 - A Client can request a meeting with his/her lawyer.
 - A Client can file a complaint against the lawyer on being unsatisfied with the lawyer.
 - If the lawyer was not independent (i.e. A Lawyer working under a firm), on filing a complaint, a Client can request for his/her preference of lawyer to handle the case from the Lawyers of the same firm.
 - A Client can make a query to Advocacy Department of Bar Council.



- Individuals are assigned lawyers by the Law Firm and they have to accept it.
- Companies can add their preference of lawyers from all the lawyers in that firm.
- Government can select a particular lawyer to handle their case.

5.3 | Use Case 3: Paralegals

- A Paralegal can be associated with either a single firm or can work under an independent lawyer.
- A Paralegal can see the list of tasks assigned to them along with the deadline set by the lawyers.
- A Paralegal can send or receive requests to assist with a case.
- A Paralegal can see the list of cases in which he/she is assisting.
- A Paralegal can make a task request to trainees which are part of their case.
- A Paralegal can make a query to the Advocacy Department of Bar Council.

5.4 | Use Case 4: Trainee

- A Trainee can be part of many different cases. The trainee is said to be associated with a law firm or an individual lawyer if the trainee is part of a case handled by that law firm or individual lawyer.
- A Trainee can access the cases which are allowed by individual lawyers and law firms have provided them access.
- A Trainee can send or receive requests to be part of cases of which he/she has access.
- A Trainee can access but neither suggest nor change the details of the case of which he/she is part.
- A Trainee can request a meeting with his/her associated lawyers.
- A Trainee can make a query to Advocacy Department of Bar Council.

5.5 | Use Case 5: Associate Lawyers in a Law Firm

- Primary work of an associate lawyer is to handle the cases assigned to him/her.
- An associate lawyer working under a firm can see details of all of his/her cases like Name, Type, Opposing attorney, Case description, Witness list, Evidence and approach to handle the case.
- An associate working under a firm can edit his/her profile.
- An associate working under a firm has a calendar to manage his/her hearings and meetings.
- An associate working under a firm can see and accept or reject the meeting request made by the client, paralegal or trainee.
- An associate working under a firm can make a task request to a paralegal or trainee of the case.
- An associate can reject or approve the suggestions in case details made by a paralegal or trainer involved in the case.
- An associate working under a firm can make a request to reassign the case assigned to them to some other lawyer of their firm.
- An associate working under a firm can resign from the Firm.
- An associate working under a firm can accept or reject cases requested by clients to them individually (i.e. not through the firm). This case is the same as this lawyer acts as an individual lawyer.
- An Associate Lawyer can make a query to Advocacy Department of Bar Council.



5.6 | Use Case 6: Senior/Junior Partner

- Senior Partner hold a higher percentage of shares in the firm and are also included in the important decision making of the firm compared to the junior partner and have more experience than Junior Partner. But their other functionalities are almost the same.
- A Senior/Junior Partner can see the details of all the lawyers, paralegals, trainees, of the law firm.
- Senior and Junior Partners accept/reject the requests of clients to handle the case by their firm. They also decide which lawyer will handle the accepted case.
- Senior and Junior Partners can accept and reject requests made by independent lawyers to join in their firm.
- Senior and Junior Partner can send/receive case requests from paralegals and interns.
- Senior and Junior Partner are themselves lawyers, so they inherit all the functionalities of a lawyer working under a firm.
- Senior and Junior Partner can assign tasks to associate lawyers.
- A Senior Partner and a Junior Partner can make a query to Advocacy Department of Bar Council.

5.7 | Use Case 7: Managing Partner

- A Managing Partner can see the details of all the lawyers, paralegals, trainees, junior partners and senior partners of the law firm.
- A Managing Partner can set, change and update the salary of all the employees associated with the law firms.
- A Managing partner can promote or demote employees in different positions.
- A Managing partner receives and works upon the requests made by an employee associated with the law firm.
- A Managing Partner hires and fires the support staff, interns and paralegals.
- A Managing Partner schedules slots for associate training by checking the schedule of all employees.
- A Managing Partner can make a query to Advocacy Department of Bar Council.

5.8 | Use Case 8: Independent Lawyers

- An Independent lawyer is like a law firm which has only one senior partner or one junior partner or one associate lawyer. Independent lawyers do not come under any firm and act independently.
- An Independent lawyer can see details of all of his/her cases like Name, Type, Opposing attorney, Case description, Witness list, Evidence and approach to handle the case.
- An Independent lawyer can edit his/her profile.
- An Independent lawyer has a calendar to manage his/her hearings and meetings.
- An Independent lawyer can see and accept or reject the meeting request made by the client, paralegal or trainee.
- An Independent lawyer can make a task request to a paralegal or trainee of the case.
- An Independent lawyer can reject or approve the suggestions in case details made by a paralegal of the case.
- An Independent Lawyer can send/receive case requests from paralegals and interns.
- An Independent Lawyer can make a request to law firms to join their law firm.
- An Independent Lawyer can make a query to Advocacy Department of Bar Council.



5.9 | Use Case 9: Judges

- A Judge can see details of all the cases in which he/she is acting as a judge.
- A Judge can see the information of all the lawyers of any firm and all Individual Lawyers.
- A Judge can communicate between both the attorneys and give suggestions and decisions on the case.
- A Judge can update the case status of the case, i.e., Case is yet to start, Case is Ongoing or Case is Closed.
- A Judge can set, change and update the next hearing of the case.
- A Judge can see details of all the laws and its sections.
- A Judge can update the result of the case.
- A Judge can make a query to the Advocacy Department of Bar Council.

5.10 | Use Case 10: Administration Department of Bar Council

- The Administration department can view all the details of all the other use cases.
- The Administration department can change and update the rules of discipline of the Legal Management System.
- The Administration department can suspend the members of the Legal Management System who are found to violate the discipline of the Legal Management System.
- The Administration department handles the financial decisions of the Council.

5.11 | Use Case 11: Advocacy Department of Bar Council

- The Advocacy department can view all the details of all the other use cases.
- The Advocacy department can release criteria for users wishing to get a license to become a practitioner.
- The Advocacy department can issue licenses to the users who qualify for the position of practitioner.
- The Advocacy department can update the Laws of the Constitution.
- Advocacy departments look after the queries made by any other users and notify Administration departments to take the necessary actions.

6 | Privileges

Guest:

- Can search for lawyers.
- Can view lawyer profiles.
- Can hire lawyers.
- Can view public case records.
- Access to information about various laws.
- Can shift to any other user case (all possible) by either creating an account or logging into an existing account.
- Can file queries to the advocacy department of the Bar Council.

Client:



- Can view a lawyer's profile.
- Can request a meeting with his/her lawyer.
- Can see the payment details as discussed in the meetings and the additional information that the lawyer allows.
- Can file a complaint to the firm as well as to the bar council.
- Can put up a request to either the firm or the independent lawyer himself.
- Can see the ongoing case details such as witness list, discoveries, evidence, hearing dates, etc.

Paralegals:

- Can see and edit their profile.
- Can see the list of tasks assigned to them.
- Can receive requests to assist with a case.
- Can see the cases that they are currently assisting.
- Can make a task request to trainees on their case.
- Can file queries to the advocacy department of the Bar Council.

Trainees:

- Can access cases to which the law firm has provided them with access.
- Can receive requests to assist with a case.
- Can request a meeting with their associated lawyers.
- Can view the tasks assigned by their superiors.
- Can file queries to the advocacy department of the Bar Council.

Associate Lawyers (Law Firm):

- Can see the list of cases assigned to them along with their details.
- Can edit their own lawyer profile.
- Can access and edit their own calendar to manage meetings and case details.
- Can assign tasks to the trainees and paralegals involved in the case.
- Can approve or reject suggestions made by the trainees and paralegals involved in the case.
- Can request that their case be reassigned to some other lawyer in the firm.
- Can request to work on a case with a lawyer.
- Can approve or reject direct client requests (in this case, the lawyer acts as an individual lawyer).
- Can file queries to the advocacy department of the Bar Council.

Junior/Senior Partner:

- Can perform all the functionalities of all lawyers in a firm.
- Can see the details of all the lawyers, paralegals, and trainees of the law firm.
- Can accept/reject (in case of conflict of interest) the requests of clients to handle the case by their firm.
- Can accept/reject requests from independent lawyers to join the firm.
- Can send/receive case requests from paralegals and interns.



- Can file queries to the advocacy department of the Bar Council.

Managing Partner:

- Can see all the details of all lawyers, paralegals, trainees, and junior and senior partners of the law firm.
- Can set and update the salaries of all employees of the law firm.
- Can promote, demote, hire, or fire employees of the law firm.
- Can make a query to the Advocacy Department of the Bar Council.
- Is answerable to all the queries presented by the bar council about the firm.
- All the complaints and queries related to the firm or the lawyers under the firm by clients are entertained by the Managing Partner.

Independent Lawyers:

- Can hire trainees under them to work.
- Can see details of all of his/her cases like Name, Type, Opposing attorney, Case description, Witness list, Evidence, and approach to handle the case.
- An Independent lawyer can edit his/her profile.
- An Independent lawyer can make a task request to a paralegal or trainee of the case.
- An Independent Lawyer can make a request to law firms to join their law firm.
- An Independent Lawyer can make a query to the Advocacy Department of Bar Council.
- Can file queries to the advocacy department of the bar council.

Judges:

- They can see all case details of all cases that they are handling.
- Can update the status of the cases that they oversee.
- Can set and update the date of the next hearing of any of the cases that they handle.
- Can recommend a lawyer to the Bar Council if (s)he feels that the law is being violated.
- Can update the result of the case.
- Can make a query to the Advocacy Department of the Bar Council.

Bar Council:

- At the highest hierarchy.
- Have access to all functionalities.
- Have the power to give and suspend the license of the lawyers as well as judges.
- Answer the queries received by them.
- Can update any functionality of any user accessing the Legal Management System.

7 | Assumptions

- The payment to the lawyer will be discussed with the lawyer personally by the lawyer/his law firm and the lawyer itself.
- If the lawyer is fired from the firm then he will be registered as an independent lawyer under bar council.



8 | Attributes

Client

- Name
- Contact Information
- Case Information
- Case Status
- Lawyer name
- Law Firm name
- Legal Documents
- Payment Info

Independent Lawyer

- Name
- Contact - email
- Location
- Speciality (e.g., Civil, Criminal, Business)
- Practice focus areas
- Fees
- Total Cases
- Total Cases won
- No. of Ongoing cases
- Law Firm Name/Independent
- Licensed in which year
- Education
- Years of experience
- Calendar/Availability
- License Info

Cases

- Name (e.g., Romesh Thappar vs State Of Madras)
- Type (e.g., Civil)
- Defending attorney (lawyer table in foreign)
- Prosecuting attorney
- Case description
- Witness List
- Evidence
- Case Status (pending, ongoing, closed)
- Result



Law Firm

- Firm name
- Location
- Contact Info
- No. of Lawyers
- No. of Associates
- License Info
- Ongoing Cases
- Total Cases
- Partners

Junior/Senior Partner

- Name
- Contact - email
- Location
- Speciality (e.g., Civil, Criminal, Business)
- Practice focus areas
- Fees
- Total Cases
- Total Cases won
- No. of Ongoing cases
- Law Firm Name/Independent
- Licensed in which year
- Education
- Years of experience
- License Info
- Tasks assigned to associate lawyers
- Tasks assigned to paralegals
- Tasks assigned to trainees

Associate Lawyers

- Name
- Contact - email
- Location
- Specialization (e.g., Civil, Criminal, Business)
- Total Cases
- Total Cases won
- No. of Ongoing cases



- Law Firm Name
- Licensed in which year
- Education
- Years of experience
- Calendar/Availability
- License Info
- Work History
- Salary/Fees
- Tasks assigned

Paralegals

- Name
- Education
- Cases assisted with
- Ongoing cases
- Supervisor/Working Under
- Calendar
- Salary/Fees
- Tasks Assigned

Trainee

- Name
- Law firm name
- Education
- Cases assisted with
- Ongoing Cases
- Supervisor/Working under
- Calendar
- Salary/Fees
- License information
- Work History
- Tasks assigned

BAR

- Name of the association
- Location
- Contact Info
- BAR licensed in which year



9 | Appendix: Project Contributors and Details

Vedanshee

Purpose, User Classes and Characteristics, Privileges

Preksha

Description, Attributes, Survey

Rohan

Scope, Interview, Fact Finding Chart

Aum

Interview, User Classes and Characteristics, Functional Requirements

Madhav

Interview, Privileges, Website Research

Vyom

User Classes and Characteristics, Functional Requirements