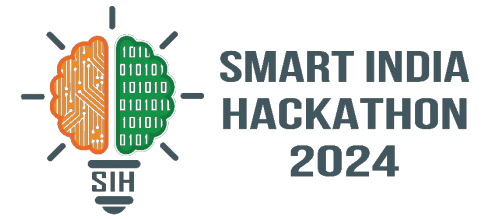


SMART INDIA HACKATHON 2024



TITLE PAGE

- Problem Statement ID - **SIH1701**
- Problem Statement Title - **AI Driven Research Engine for Commercial Courts**
- Theme - **SMART AUTOMATION**
- PS Category - **Software**
- Team ID - **6769**
- Team Name - **Trailers**



IDEA / SOLUTION :

Implementation of a **AI Research Assistant for Commercial Courts** specialized by **Chain of AI Agents** using **Gen AI [Large Language Models]**.

- ❖ **LLM** is **Fine-tuned** with greater understanding of National, State and Local Laws and Procedures.
- ❖ Automates analysis of Legal documents using **RAG**.
- ❖ **Chain of AI Agents** collaborates to draft **verified** outputs, documentation & answers user queries.
- ❖ Analyses the **relevant past cases** and relevant **legal laws** for better verification & **forecasting** outcomes.
- ❖ Ensures reliable, and legally accurate answers through **Chain of Thought** & Verification Agent.
- ❖ AI Assistant supports multiple Indian languages.

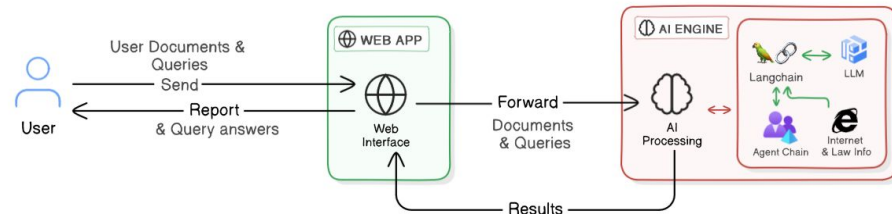
PROBLEM RESOLUTIONS :

- ❖ Our AI Research Assistant drastically reduces **case resolution time** by providing rapid, comprehensive legal analysis, catering to multiple diversities of India.
- ❖ Chain of AI Agents delivers **customized reports** with **unbiased** analysis, accurate **forecasting**, enhancing judicial decision-making in commercial disputes.

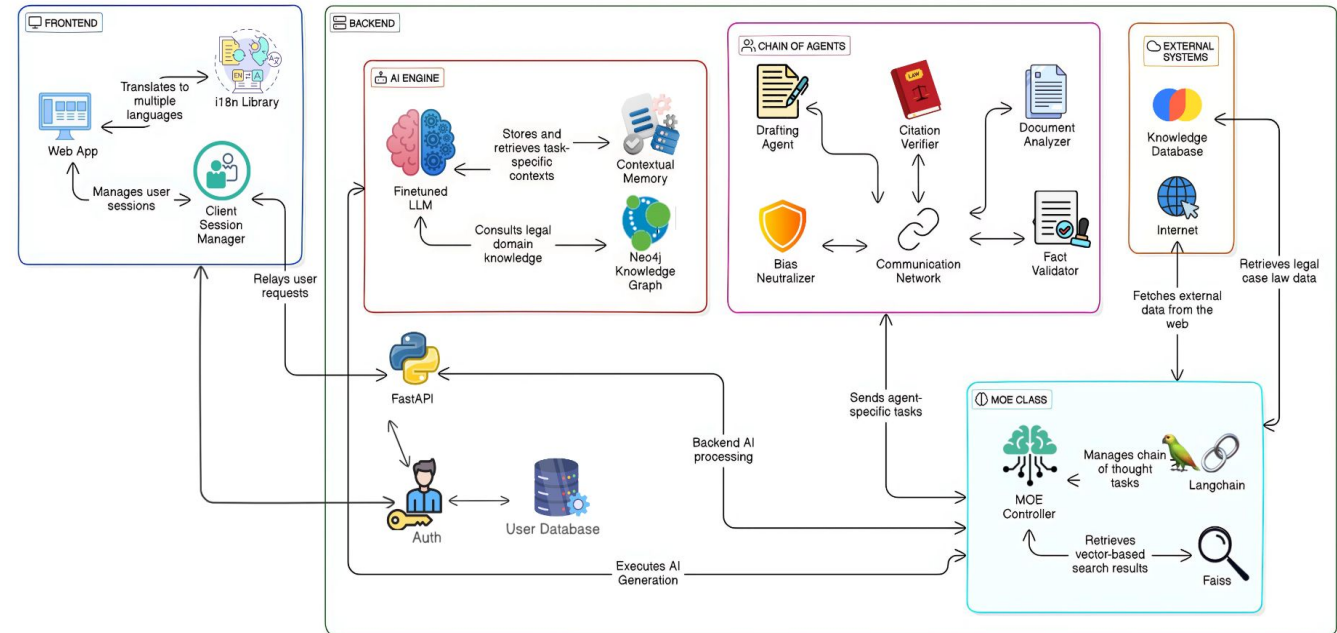
UNIQUE VALUE PROPOSITIONS (UVP) :

- ❖ **Chain of Agents** for precise & accurate legal analysis by reducing the AI hallucination and verified citations.
- ❖ **Fewer mistakes** compared to other AI approaches.
- ❖ **Bias removal** for incorrect statements and insights.
- ❖ **Self-improving system** based on judicial feedback.

SYSTEM FLOW



SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



Backend Development :

- ❖ **Fast API** (Python) for high-performance API.

Frontend Development :

- ❖ **ReactJS** for client-side website rendering.
- ❖ **i18n Library** for Multi Language Translation.

AI Development :

- ❖ **QLoRA** for fine tuning LLM on Indian Laws.
- ❖ **Lang-Chain** to build the AI Architecture.

Databases :

- ❖ **FAISS & Chroma DB** to manage AI Memory.
- ❖ **OAuth & PostgreSQL** for secure user database.

Product Status : 70% product is built and further build is on progress. Validation testing to be done. Here is the [video link](#) & [test link](#) for the prototype.

FEASIBILITY OF IDEA

- ❖ The integration of **Gen AI** can improve accuracy and efficiency of legal processes with existing data & frameworks.
- ❖ Potential **cost & time savings** with accurate dispute resolution and streamlined judicial processes.
- ❖ A **strong demand** for improved legal research tools in commercial courts across India.
- ❖ The system requires **minimal operational changes**, leveraging existing judicial processes and workflows.

POTENTIAL RISKS / CHALLENGES OF IDEA

- ❖ Integration complexities with diverse legal data sources and ensuring accuracy in AI predictions.
- ❖ The complexity of developing AI solutions may lead to unexpected costs, which can strain financial resources.
- ❖ Resistance from traditional legal professionals and slow adoption within the judiciary.
- ❖ There is a risk of bias in AI algorithms, which can lead to unfair outcomes in legal decisions.

STRATEGIES OF OVERCOMING THESE CHALLENGES

- ❖ **Modular architecture** for easier integration and updates to handle diverse data sources.
- ❖ Ensure **self-owned infrastructure** to mitigate any unexpected costs.
- ❖ Engage Legal professionals with easy to **user interface** and features for smooth and easier adoption of tech.
- ❖ Implement reinforcement learning to **continuously refine predictions** and improve system performance based on real-world feedback.

POTENTIAL IMPACT ON AUDIENCE

Positive Impact

1. **Improvement** in faster and more accurate legal research leads to quicker dispute resolution.
2. **Economical** i.e reduces long-term costs by streamlining judicial processes and lowering case backlogs.
3. **New Opportunities** are created for further innovation in legal tech and AI applications.
4. **Social Benefits** from enhances transparency and efficiency in the judicial system, promoting fairness and accessibility.

Negative Impact

1. **Adoption Issues** from traditional legal professionals create difficulties in integrating with existing systems.
2. **Operational Costs** of servers increase but are comparatively less than long term costs.

BENEFITS OF SOLUTION

Societal Benefits:

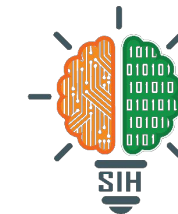
1. **Improved Access** of legal information for legal professionals & public if provided with general access.
2. **Empowerment** of judicial decision-making and reducing case backlog and delays in court system.
3. **Reduction** of delays and inefficiencies in the legal process.

Economic Benefits:

1. Increase in efficiency and **productivity** of legal research and case management and documentation of case.
2. **Costs** are reduced long-term via increase in process efficiencies of case processing, documentation, and research.
3. **Market** drives growth in the legal tech sector and attracts investment.

Environmental Benefits:

1. **Reduction** of paper use and waste, supporting **SDG 12**.
2. **Affordability & Energy efficiency** makes it sustainable to scale, supporting **SDG 7**.



RESEARCH REFERENCES

1. **Cobbe, J., & Singh, J. (2021). Artificial intelligence as a service: Legal responsibilities, liabilities, and policy challenges. Computer Law & Security Review, 42, 105573. [Link](#)**
2. **Rodrigues, R. (2020). Legal and human rights issues of AI: Gaps, challenges and vulnerabilities. Journal of Responsible Technology, 4, 100005. [Link](#)**
3. **Carrillo, M. R. (2020). Artificial intelligence: From ethics to law. Telecommunications policy, 44(6), 101937. [Link](#)**
4. **Aissa, H., Tarik, A., Zeroual, I., & Yousef, F. (2021). Using machine learning to predict outcomes of accidents in moroccan courts. Procedia Computer Science, 184, 829-834. [Link](#)**
5. **Liu, S., Cao, J., Li, Y., Yang, R., & Wen, Z. (2024). Low-resource court judgment summarization for common law systems. Information Processing & Management, 61(5), 103796. [Link](#)**

PROTOTYPE

Tata Sons vs Cyrus Case PDF Document is given with all the case proceedings except the judgement of the case.

The LawAI

Case DocumentsReport GenerationCase Queries

The LawAI QA Chat

Hi I'm The LawAI, an AI Legal Assistant. How can I assist you today?

what is the case about

The case is about the removal of Cyrus Mistry as the Chairman of Tata Sons, the holding company of the Tata Group, by the Board of Directors led by Ratan Tata. The case involves allegations of poor governance and breach of Articles of Association (AoA) by the Board, as well as counter-allegations by Mistry and his supporters. The case has been ongoing in various courts and tribunals, including the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).

who has the higher chances of winning the case and why

Based on the analysis of the case documents, legal knowledge base, and internet search, it appears that the Tata Group has a strong case for the removal of Cyrus Mistry as the Chairman of Tata Sons. The following reasons support this conclusion:

1. **Procedural compliance:** The Tata Group has followed the procedure for removing a director as prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013, and the Articles of Association (AoA) of Tata Sons.
2. **Independent Directors' support:** The Independent Directors of Tata Sons have supported the decision to remove Mistry, which suggests that they have confidence in the Board's decision-making process.
3. **Lack of clear evidence of breach of contract or AoA:** There is no clear evidence that the Tata Group has breached the contract or AoA, which would be a necessary condition for Mistry to succeed in his case.
4. **Mistry's resignation:** Mistry's resignation as Chairman from all Tata Group companies suggests that he may have accepted the decision to remove him.

However, Mistry's case is not entirely without merit. The following reasons suggest that he may have a chance of winning:

1. **Allegations of poor governance:** Mistry has raised allegations of poor governance and breach of AoA, which may be investigated further.
2. **Independent Directors' support:** The Independent Directors of Indian Hotels and Tata Chemicals have expressed their gratitude for Mistry's contribution, which suggests that they may not entirely support the Tata Group's decision.
3. **NCLT and NCLAT decisions:** The NCLT and NCLAT decisions may not be final, and Mistry may appeal these decisions to higher courts.

In conclusion, while the Tata Group has a strong case for the removal of Cyrus Mistry, Mistry's case is not entirely without merit. The outcome of the case will depend on the evidence presented and the decisions of the courts.

Using Internet can you tell me what is the current status of the case who did with the case

Based on the internet search, the current status of the case is as follows:

The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) has ruled in favor of Cyrus Mistry in the Tata Sons case. On August 18, 2021, NCLAT set aside the order of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) that had upheld the removal of Cyrus Mistry as the Chairman of Tata Sons. The NCLAT order stated that the removal of Mistry was not in accordance with the Articles of Association (AoA) of Tata Sons and that the Board of Directors had not followed the proper procedure for removal.

However, on September 22, 2021, the Supreme Court of India stayed the NCLAT order, allowing Tata Sons to continue its operations without Mistry as the Chairman. The Supreme Court also directed Mistry to withdraw his appeal from the NCLAT.

In summary, while NCLAT initially ruled in favor of Cyrus Mistry, the Supreme Court stayed the order, effectively allowing Tata Sons to continue without Mistry as the Chairman.

Upload Your Case Documents

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Tata vs Cyrus Case.pdf 1.3MB

Tata vs Cyrus Case.pdf Uploaded Successfully

The LawAI

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Generate Report

Completed Case

General Reference Information

Case Finding & Key Reference Data

Report Successfully Generated

"Case Summary"
The case involves a dispute between Tata Sons and Cyrus Mistry, the former Chairman of Tata Sons. The Board of Tata Sons removed Mistry as the Chairman in October 2020, citing non-performance and other reasons. Mistry filed an appeal in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and later in the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) challenging the decision. The NCLT dismissed the petition on grounds of lack of jurisdiction, and Mistry's appeal in NCLAT is pending. The dispute has raised concerns about governance, independence of directors, and the rights of shareholders.

Key Points with Citations

1. **Removal of Directors:** The Companies Act 2013 does not distinguish between independent, non-independent, executive, and non-executive directors in the procedure for removal of directors. (Section 169 of the Companies Act 2013).
2. **Notice to Directors:** The law prescribes that a copy of the notice to be sent to the director being removed, and the director has the right to make a representation and be heard at the meeting. (Section 169 of the Companies Act 2013).
3. **Alteration of Articles of Association:** The Articles of Association of Tata Sons were amended to give more power to the Tata Trusts, which has been criticized as poor governance practice. (Article 194B of the Articles of Association of Tata Sons).
4. **Removal of Incumbent Chairman:** The Articles of Association of Tata Sons provide for the removal of the incumbent Chairman, but the procedure is not clear. (Article 138 of the Articles of Association of Tata Sons).
5. **Independent Directors:** The support of independent directors of Indian Hotels towards Mistry may be seen as a result of being pushed to the wall and their independence being subject to examination. (Independent Directors' statement).

Predictive Analysis of the Case Outcome
Based on the analysis, it is likely that the case will be decided in favor of Tata Sons. The NCLT has already dismissed the petition on grounds of lack of jurisdiction, and the appeal in NCLAT is pending. The Companies Act 2013 provides for the removal of directors, and the procedure followed by Tata Sons appears to be in accordance with the law. However, the dispute has raised concerns about governance and the rights of shareholders, which may lead to further scrutiny and potential changes in the law.

Citation: The Companies Act 2013, Section 169, Article 194B and 138 of the Articles of Association of Tata Sons.

Reasoning: The Companies Act 2013 provides for the removal of directors, and the procedure followed by Tata Sons appears to be in accordance with the law. The alteration of the Articles of Association of Tata Sons has been criticized as poor governance practice, but it does not necessarily affect the validity of the removal of Mistry as Chairman. The support of independent directors of Indian Hotels towards Mistry may be seen as a result of being pushed to the wall and their independence being subject to examination.

Predicted Outcome
Based on the analysis, it is likely that the case will be decided in favor of Tata Sons. The NCLT has already dismissed the petition on grounds of lack of jurisdiction, and the appeal in NCLAT is pending. The Companies Act 2013 provides for the removal of directors, and the procedure followed by Tata Sons appears to be in accordance with the law. However, the dispute has raised concerns about governance and the rights of shareholders, which may lead to further scrutiny and potential changes in the law.