



Presentation Outline

Introduction & Motivation

Related works

Data

Proposed ideas

Final Result

Limitations

Future Works



Introduction and Motivation

LAW IS ORDER,
AND GOOD LAW
IS GOOD ORDER.

ARISTOTLE



Related works

- Malik et al. (2021): ILDC for CJPE Indian legal documents corpus for court judgment prediction and explanation.
- Wang et al. (2019): Hierarchical matching network for crime classification.



Data (Quick Overview)

Shared Task Data

| Text(legal judgment document) | label | split |
|---|-------|-------|
| CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION Civil Appeal No. 1725 of 1972. Appeal by Special Leave from the Judgment and order dated 22-6-72 of the Bombay High Court in Special Application No. 1441 of 1968. R. Zaiwala, K. J. John and J. S. Sinha for the Appellant. S. Desai, P. B. Agarwala and B. R. Agarwala for Respondent No. 1. The Judgment of the Court was delivered by GOSWAMI, J.-This appeal by special ... | 1 | train |

Ours Task Data

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Text | S.THAKUR, J.Leave granted.These appeals ar... |
| Constitution art.number | 309 , 142 , 141 , 368 , 226 |
| CodeofCriminal art.number | nothing |
| IndianPenalCode art.number | nothing |

Table 1: processed dataset example

| main text | constitution text | CrPC text | IPC text |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| main text | article 309 text | - | - |
| main text | article 142 text | - | - |
| main text | article 141 text | - | - |
| main text | article 368 text | - | - |
| main text | article 226 text | - | - |

Table 2: Feature enriched data



Data

TEXT CLEANING

F NARIMAN J Leave granted In 2008 the Punjab ...
 F NARIMAN J Leave granted In 2008 the Punjab ...
 S THAKUR J Leave granted These appeals are di...
 S THAKUR J Leave granted These appeals are di...
 S THAKUR J Leave granted These appeals are di...
 ...
 civil appellate jurisdiction civil appeal numb...
 criminal appellate jurisdiction special leave\...
 civil appellate jurisdiction civil appeal numb...
 civil appellate jurisdiction civil appeal numb...
 criminal ...
 leave grant punjab state issue numberice invit
 leave grant punjab state issue numberice invit
 leave grant appeal direct order date pass hig
 leave grant appeal direct order date pass hig
 leave grant appeal direct order date pass hig
 ...
 civil appellate jurisdiction civil appeal num
 jurisdiction petition crl number judgment ord
 civil appellate jurisdiction civil appeal numb...
 civil appellate jurisdiction civil appeal numb...
 jurisdiction criminal appeal number appeal spe...

LDA ANALYSIS

| | case text |
|---------|----------------------|
| Topic 1 | 0.054048 |
| Topic 2 | 0.023300 |
| Topic 3 | 0.078853 |
| Topic 4 | 0.843799 |
| | $\sum_{n=1}^4 n = 1$ |

Table 4: Experiment 2. LDA, 4 topics

| n-gram | Topic 1 | Topic 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| bigram | death penalty | high court |
| | death sentence | police officer |
| trigram | death penalty number | chief criminal procedure |
| | death penalty may | chief criminal procedure |

| | Topic 3 | Topic 4 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | fundamental rights | high court |
| | make law | companyid number |
| | right companyferre part | civil appellate jurisdictions |
| | power amend constitution | appellate jurisdiction civil |

FEATURE ENGINEERING

For finding the relationship between sections of law and case text, we transformed them into vectors with size 500 using the Doc2Vec technique. After finding their vector representation we estimated the cosine angle between the case text vector and the section of the law vector that was referenced in this case. Then these cosines, we used as features for our models.

- cosine(main vector, constitution vector)
- cosine(main vector, CrPC vector)
- cosine(main vector, IPC vector)



PROPOSED IDEAS (CLASSIFICATION)

**LDA Analysis + Cosine
Similarity with Shallow
Learning**

**Text Classification Deep
Learning**

Majority Voting Explanation

We manipulated the dataset's positive and negative instances by artificially increasing their quantity.

**LDA Analysis with Deep
Learning (RoBERTa)**

| main text | constitution text | CrPC text | IPC text |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| main text | article 309 text | - | - |
| main text | article 142 text | - | - |
| main text | article 141 text | - | - |
| main text | article 368 text | - | - |
| main text | article 226 text | - | - |

Table 2: Feature enriched data

Classical models

| MODELS | F1 SCORE |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Extra Tree Classifier (ET) | 0.66 |
| XGBoost (Ensemble of DTs) | 0.65 |
| Logistic Regression | 0.42 |
| Stacking[ET, RF, DT] | 0.69 |
| --(meta-model)Logistic Reg | |
| ILDC Classical Model | 0.62 |
| ILDC Sequential Mode | 0.64 |
| ILDC Hierarchical Model | 0.77 |

Deep Neural Networks models

MODELS

F1 SCORE

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| BiGRU + attention | 0.54 |
| BiLSTM + attention | 0.52 |
| CNN | 0.62 |
| CNN + constitution embedding | 0.60 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| ILDC Classical Model | 0.62 |
| ILDC Sequential Model (BiGRU, BiLSTM) | 0.64 |
| ILDC Hierarchical Model | 0.77 |
| (Transformer + Sequential Model) | |

Explanation proposed idea

PROPOSED IDEAS (CLASSIFICATION)

LDA Analysis + Cosine Similarity with Shallow Learning

Presentations are communication tools that can be used as lectures.

Text Classification Deep Learning

Presentations are communication tools that can be used as lectures.

Majority Voting Explanation

We manipulated the dataset's positive and negative instances by artificially increasing their quantity.



| main text | constitution text | CrPC text | IPC text |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| main text | article 309 text | - | - |
| main text | article 142 text | - | - |
| main text | article 141 text | - | - |
| main text | article 368 text | - | - |
| main text | article 226 text | - | - |

Table 2: Feature enriched data

LDA Analysis with Deep Learning

Presentations are communication tools that can be used as lectures.

| main text | constitution text | CrPC text | IPC text |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| main text | article 309 text | - | - |
| main text | article 142 text | - | - |
| main text | article 141 text | - | - |
| main text | article 368 text | - | - |
| main text | article 226 text | - | - |

Table 2: Feature enriched data

Majority Voting Explanation

We manipulated the dataset's positive and negative instances by artificially increasing their quantity.

Law1: Approve (70%)

Law2: Approve (54%)

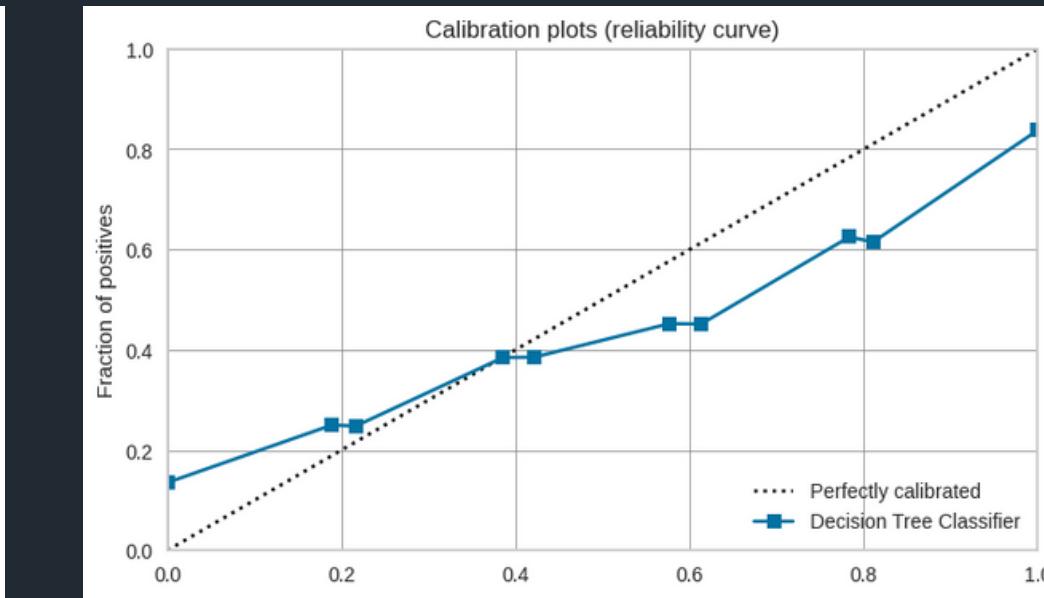
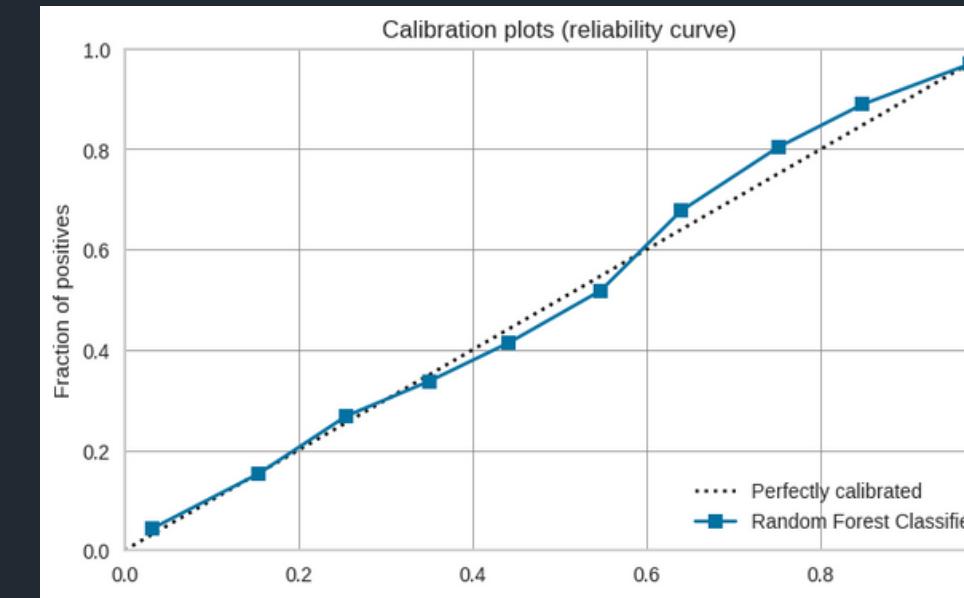
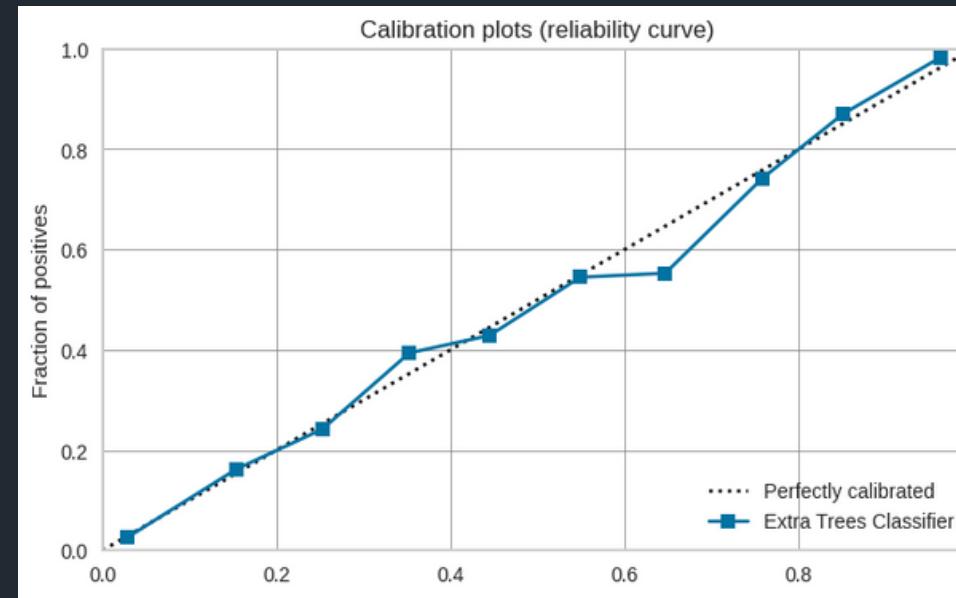
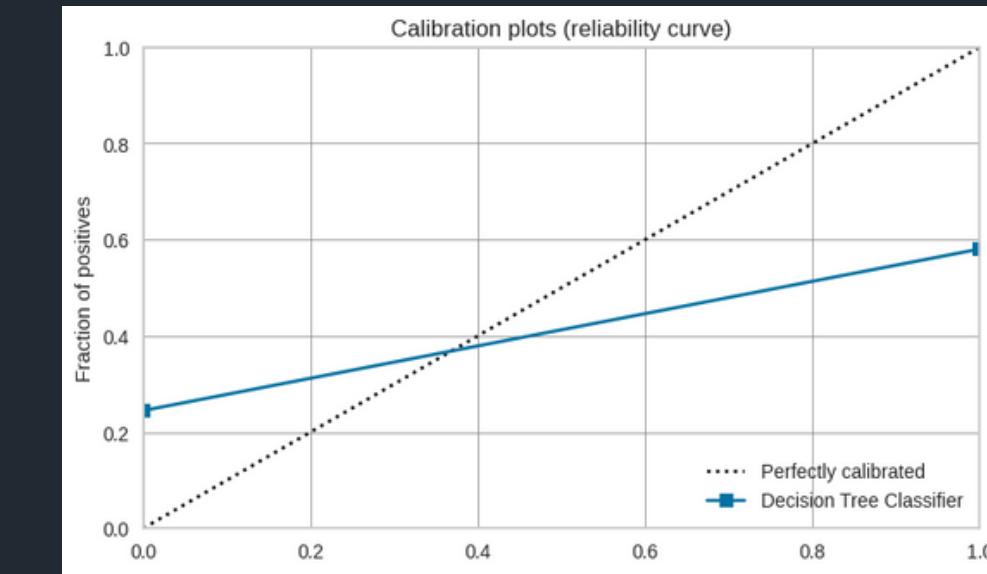
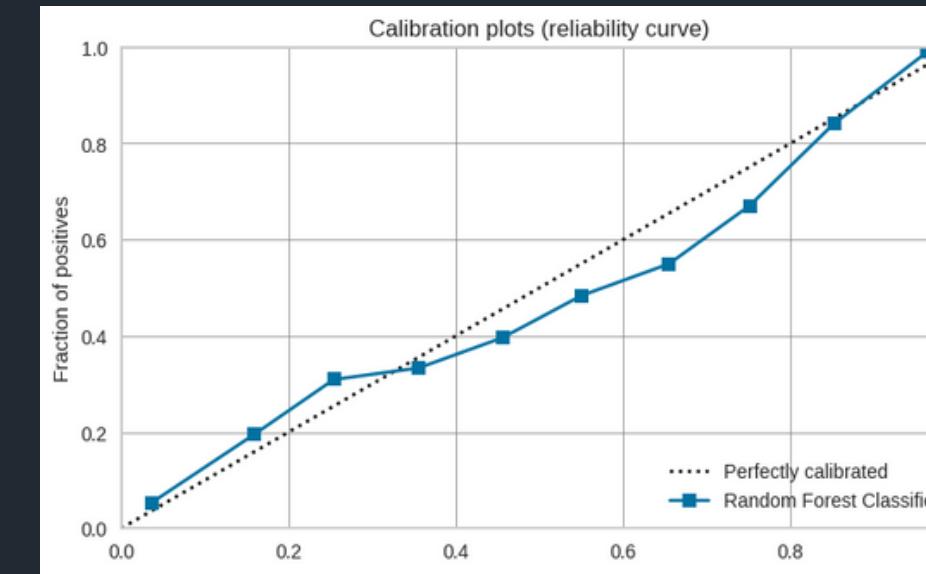
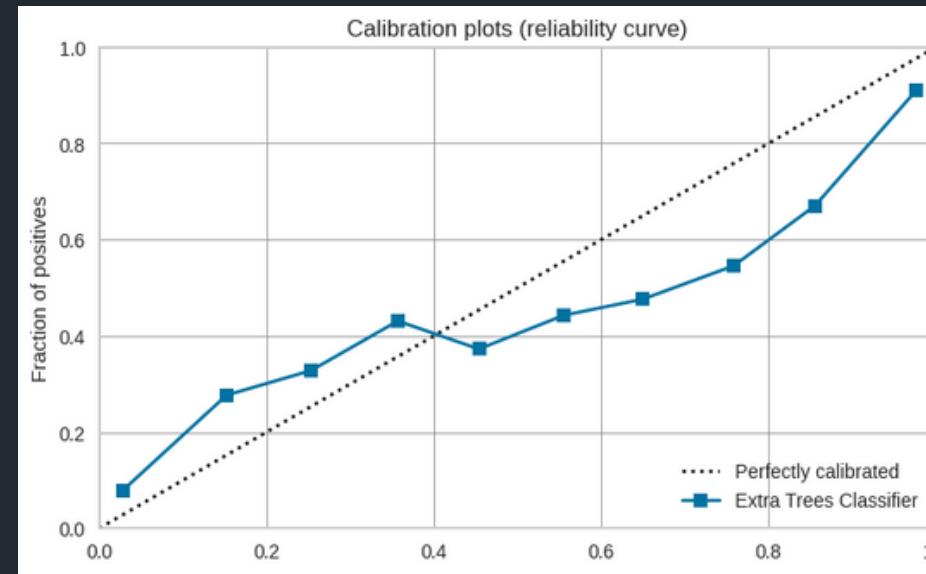
Law3: Reject (30%)

Majority Voting

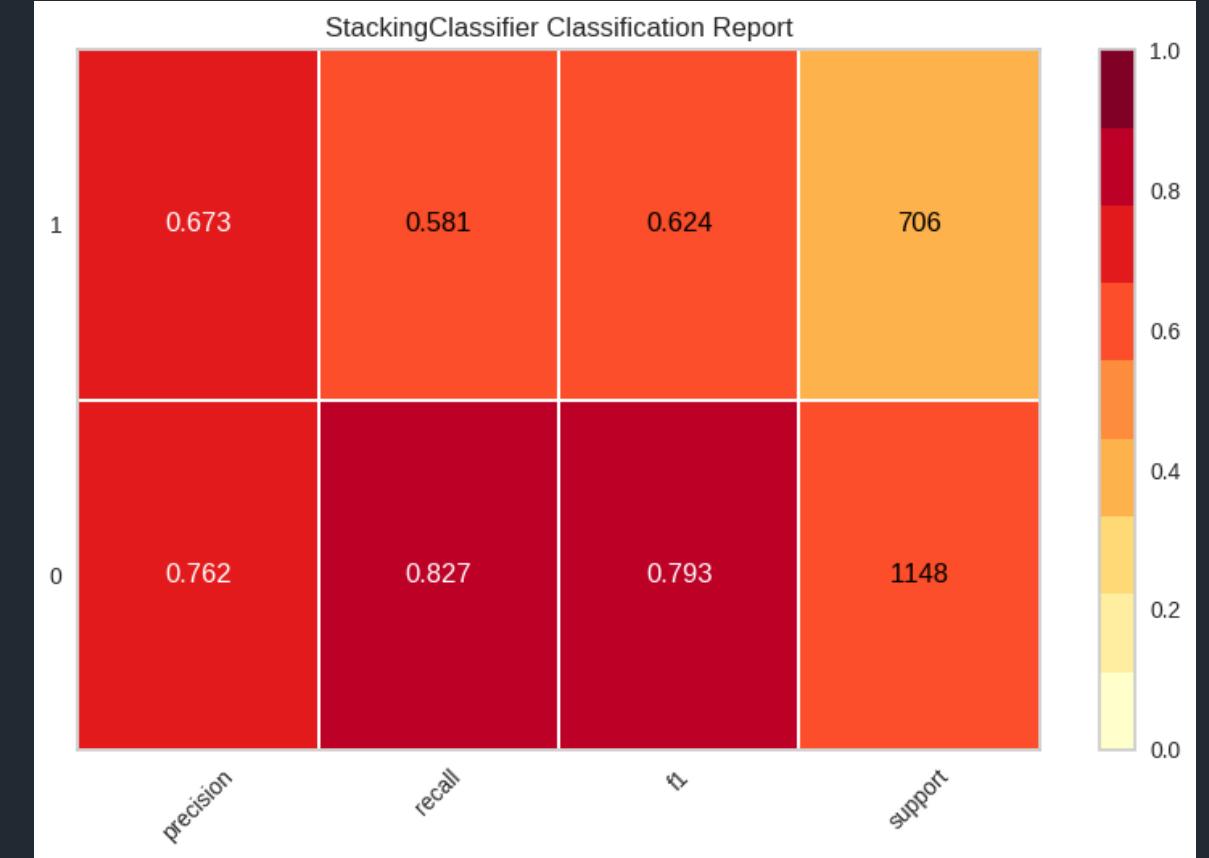
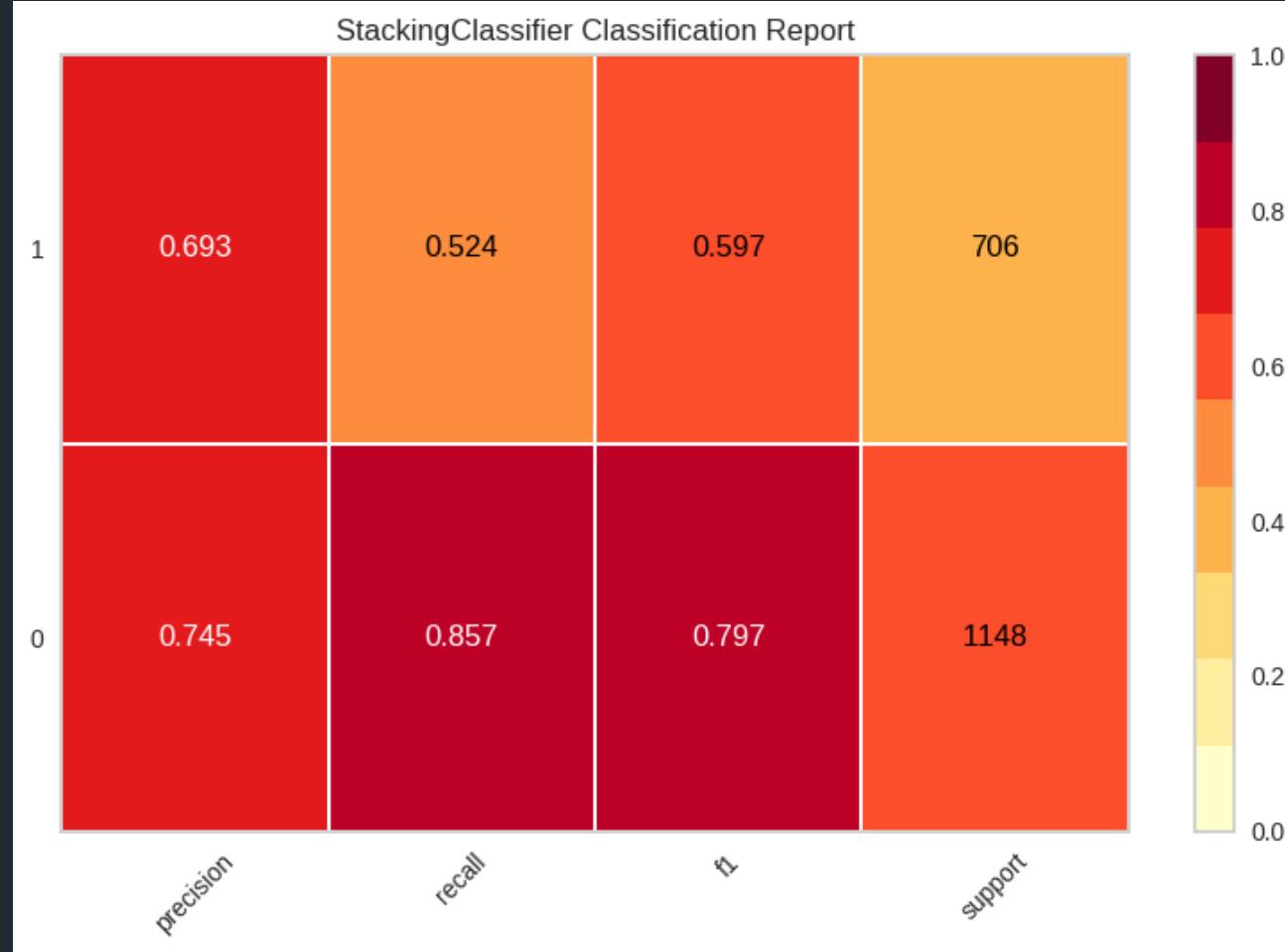
According to [SUMMARY LAW 1] and [SUMMARY LAW 2] this case should be [APPROVED]

Approve by Law 1 and Law 2

Approve

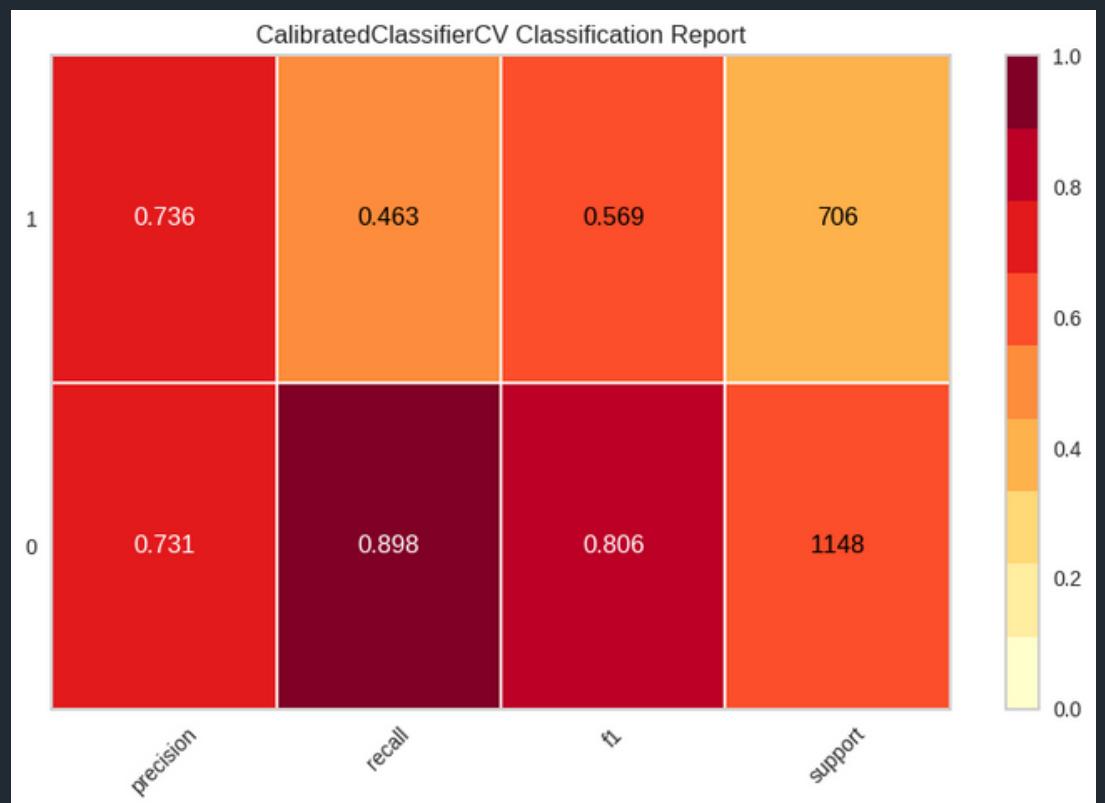


Calibration

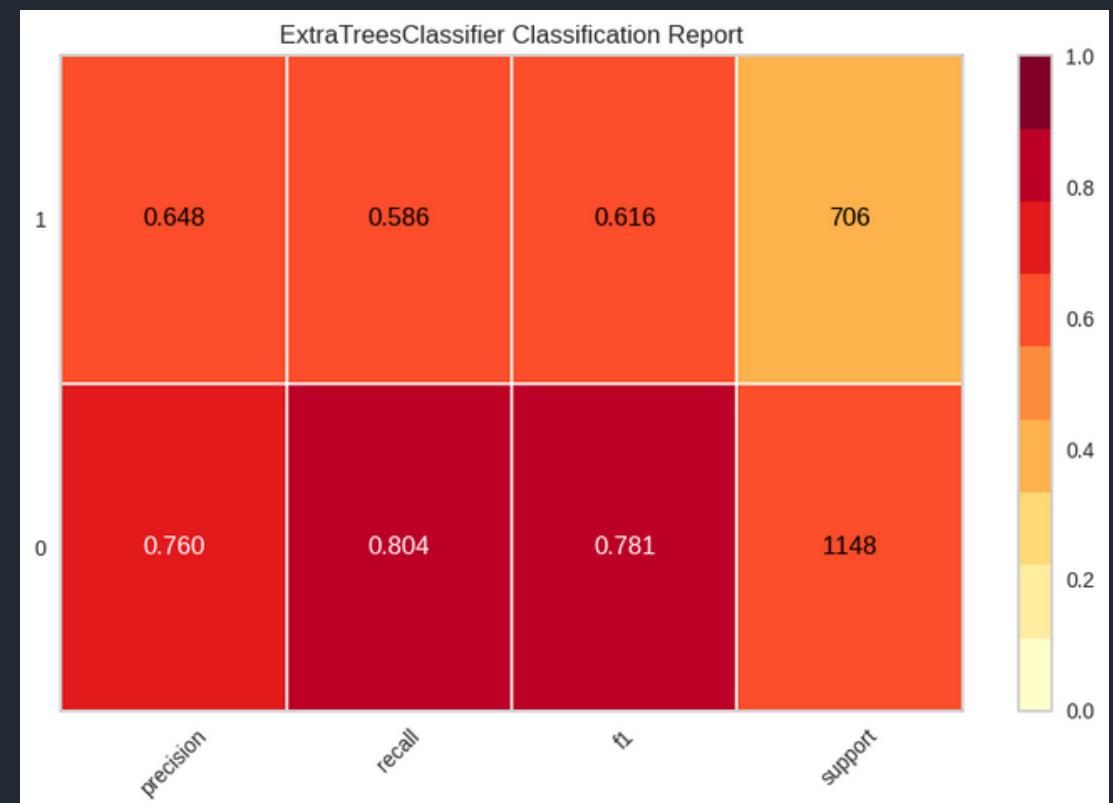


Not Calibrated

Calibrated



Calibrated



Not Calibrated

Future Works & Limitations

```
from transformers import pipeline
import tqdm

summarizer = pipeline("summarization", model="facebook/bart-large-cnn")
for i, text in tqdm.tqdm(enumerate(data['paragraph'].values.tolist())):
    result = summarizer(text, max_length=30, min_length=10, do_sample=False)[0]['summary_text']
    with open(f'summary/{i}_30_summary.txt', 'w') as f:
        f.write(result)
result
✓ 245m 43.4s
```

3821it [52:33, 1.21it/s]

```
from transformers import pipeline
import tqdm

summarizer = pipeline("summarization", model="facebook/bart-large-cnn")
for i, text in tqdm.tqdm(enumerate(data['paragraph'].values.tolist())):
    result = summarizer(text, max_length=100, min_length=50, do_sample=False)[0]['summary_text']
    with open(f'summary/{i}_100_summary.txt', 'w') as f:
        f.write(result)
result
✓ 535m 11.9s
```

```
from transformers import pipeline
import tqdm

summarizer = pipeline("summarization", model="sshleifer/distilbart-xsum-12-1")
for i, text in tqdm.tqdm(enumerate(data['paragraph'].values.tolist())):
    result = summarizer(text, max_length=100, min_length=50, do_sample=False)[0]['summary_text']
    with open(f'summary/{i}_100_summary.txt', 'w') as f:
        f.write(result)
result
✓ 86m 49.5s
```



Questions?