Paper	Year	Problem statement	Solution they provided	Limitations	Our solution
An Information Extraction Framework for Legal Documents: a Case Study of Thai Supreme Court	2015	Manual summarization of Thai Supreme Court judgments is slow, taking months per case, which delays legal research and decision-making, underscoring the need for an automated solution.	The "JudgeDoll" system automates legal summary generation for Thai Supreme Court judgments, using information extraction and text summarization.	Limited to Thai Supreme Court cases and specific legal domains like civil and criminal law. Does not perform well with multi document summarization	Enhance the model to process multilingual legal documents for broader applicability. Incorporate advanced natural language processing (NLP) models to improve summarization for complex cases.
NLP Based Latent Semantic Analysis for Legal Text Summarization	2018	Lawyers and citizens face challenges in manually extracting useful information from lengthy judgments, which is time-consuming and often requires hiring legal editors	An automated text summarization system using Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) to generate concise, useful summaries from legal judgments.	The system's generated summaries lack continuity, and the evaluation might not fully capture the effectiveness of the summaries in legal practice.	Enhancing continuity within summaries and refining evaluation methods for better accuracy and relevance.
Automatic Text Summarization Model using Seq2Seq Technique	2020	Exploring Text summarizer using SeqtoSeq models like RNN.	The summarization method uses word embeddings followed by an encoder-decoder architecture with attention mechanisms, successfully applied to Hindi language legal and news articles.	The current approach relies solely on the seq2seq architecture, which may not fully capture all nuances, and the model might not generalize well across diverse domains without more tailored data.	Experimenting with pointer generator networks for more effective summarization and utilizing larger datasets to generate domain-specific summaries like legal documents with improved performance.
Deep Learning Techniques for Legal Text Summarization	2021	Summarizing legal texts is challenging due to their complexity and length, requiring effective methods to extract key information while maintaining legal accuracy.	The paper compares deep learning strategies, focusing on sequence-to-sequence models and transfer learning to	Primarily focuses on deep learning methods and seqtoseq models which hinder the performance	

			enhance summarization accuracy for legal texts.		
Indian Legal Text Summarization: A Text Normalization-based Approach	2022	The Indian court system has over 4 crore pending cases, and manually summarizing legal documents is time-consuming, worsened by the lack of suitable datasets for model fine-tuning.	The authors experimented with two state-of-the-art domain-independent models for legal text summarization, namely BART and PEGASUS.	Less accessible as it does not support other languages.	More specialized datasets for Indian legal texts and refining the models to improve summarization accuracy for various legal domains
Text Summarization from Judicial Records using Deep Neural Machines	2022	The increasing volume of legal data in Pakistan, coupled with time-consuming trial preparations, makes it difficult for lawyers and judges to efficiently review judgments, hindering the timely delivery of justice.	This work fine-tunes a pre-trained Longformer Encoder-Decoder (LED) transformer model for legal text summarization, improving performance on Australian and Pakistani legal datasets.	Training transformer-based models requires substantial computational resources, which limits their accessibility for broader use in resource-constrained environments.	We will explore more efficient models for legal text summarization to make the technology more widely accessible.
Legal Document Summarization Using Ripple Down Rules	2022	Summarizing Indian legal documents is challenging due to the difficulty in accurately labeling sentence roles, compounded by the lack of domain-specific summarization methods.	This paper presents an approach for legal document summarization using Ripple Down Rules(RDR).	The system relies on a specific dataset from the Manupatra Legal Search System, which does not cover the full diversity of Indian legal documents.	By creating a diverse data set , we intend to provide better accuracy with other state legal documents as well.
Research Challenges for Legal Document Summarization	2023	This research focuses on role of summarization in legal domain and various methods for summary generation.	It compares the performance of multiple models like Bert , XL-Net .etc	This research does not provide accurate results as it does not focus on particularly on single country legal domain.	Focusing mainly on Indian legal documents
Pre-trained Language Models for the Legal Domain: A Case	2023	Legal NLP models trained on European and US texts may not perform well on Indian legal data due to differences in language and legal structures.	This study investigates pre-training LegalBERT and CaseLawBERT on Indian legal	Focuses only on two Bert architectures and does not support multiple languages.	We will explore other different architectures and provide summaries in

Study on Indian Law		There is a need to adapt models for the Indian legal domain.	texts, improving performance on Indian tasks while maintaining strong performance on European and UK datasets.		multiple languages
LTSum: Legal Text Summarizer	2023	With the increasing volume of legal cases and documents, it becomes challenging for law professionals to manually review these texts, necessitating effective legal text summarization models.	The proposed Legal Text Summarizer (LTSum) utilizes a legal judgment prediction model to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of legal text summarization, evaluated using the ROUGE metric.	Its performance may vary across different legal domains and the model's dependency on judgment prediction could limit its applicability to documents lacking case-specific data.	Focusing particularly on Indian Legal domain, we intend to provide abstract summaries in multiple languages with better accuracies
Indian Legal Corpus (ILC): A Dataset for A dataset summarizing Indian Legal Proceedings using Natural Language	2024	There is a significant backlog in legal proceedings, especially in countries like India. The lack of high-quality datasets for training legal AI systems hinders the development of effective document summarization tools, which are necessary for faster legal processes.	The paper presents the Indian Legal Corpus (ILC), a dataset designed for summarizing Indian legal documents.		This dataset can be used to explore different architectures and provide summaries in multiple languages.
MT-SAL: Multi-task Structure-aware Learning for Legal Document Summarization 2024	2024	Summarizing legal documents automatically is crucial for reducing the workload of legal professionals.	MT-SAL improves legal summarization by adding tasks like sentence importance classification and document reordering, using T5 and Pegasus models to efficiently generate high-quality summaries.	The framework relies heavily on the quality of the training data, which means that noisy or inconsistent input affects the results.	Developing different architectures to provide better accuracy and making it more accessible.
Large Language Models for Indian Legal Text Summarisation	2024	Summarizing legal case judgments is a complex task in Legal Natural Language Processing (NLP)	BART, T5, PEGASUS, ROBERTA, Legal-PEGASUS, Legal-BERT models are	Does not focus on multiple languages.	Using the proposed solution , we can further extend it to other languages.

			used for abstractive summarisation. TextRank, LexRank, LSA, Summarizer BERT, KL-Summ are used in case of ex tractive summarisation.		
Summarizing News: Unleashing the Power of BART, GPT-2, T5, and Pegasus Models in Text Summarization	2024	Summarizing large datasets like news articles, legal documents, or movie plots is a challenging task for NLP models.	The study investigate the performance of models including a comparative analysis of four models GPT-2, T5, BART and PE GASUS, for abstract generation on the widely used CNN Daily corpus.	The study is limited to the CNN Daily corpus, which may not fully represent other types of content like legal or medical documents.	Focusing mainly on the legal text and provide summaries in multiple languages.