

Legal Service Mission Promotes Rule of Law

Krushna Chandra Dalai

HoD, Law Department, Kalinga University, Naya Raipur (C.G)

Email: krushna.dalai@kalingauniversity.ac.in

Legal clinic and legal literacy programmes may be encouraged to provide enlightenment path to the needy for welfare of the society. Law is a means to an end to obtain justice (Justice J.N.Bhat).

INTRODUCTION

Law and justice have been existing from the very inception of human civilization. It is impossible to have a civilized society in the absence of law and justice, Social justice is one of the most important objectives that our Constitution seeks to attain. Wherever possible, Indian judiciary has given such construction to the statutory language as to promote social justice. The courts have upheld and given widest possible ambit to the legislation made to remove economic inequalities, the ones made to provide a decent standard of living of the working people and those that seek to protect the interests of the weaker sections of the society. The purpose of the law is to control the society. The behavior of the society is controlled by law. In every society there are innumerable problems. Problems are the facts; legal rules are framed to solve the problems. Hence forth the researcher mean, judges, advocates, academicians, law students are always research oriented to find out the base of solutions to achieve the golden means and the method. Why? Every legal problem is associated with a social problem. The law exists to serve the needs of the society.

The Constitution of India is one of the finest legal documents in the world and in order to prepare a concrete ground to run the state the framers of the Constitution have not hesitated in borrowing from all over the world. Part-III of the Indian Constitution has fundamental rights which are inspired by the bill of rights enshrined in the American Constitution while Part IV on Directive Principles of State Policy comes from the Irish Constitution. The political part which includes the principle of cabinet government and the relations between the executive and the legislature has been built on the British experience. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal and a court of record. The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all citizens, government and the courts across the country. In the areas where the legislature has not made a law, the supreme court is empowered to do so and the law so made remains in force so long as the Constitution and the rights of the people are there. The law is declared by the Supreme Court that decides whether the law stays or goes. The Supreme Court consists of the chief justice and not more than twenty six judges to pass verdicts for no one can be deprived from natural justice.

Indian judiciary has earned the respect and faith of the people by protecting their rights and performing its Constitutional duties constantly and unwaveringly. This faith is also the source of the enormous power, authority and command that it has come to however, there have been a few instances of errant behavior by a few judges. And instances have, of course, been very few, but judiciary rose early to take punitive as well as preventive actions and

measures. The supreme court of India devised an in-house inquiry method to inquire into the complainant against judges.

Social Change and Justice

Of course change is constant, so is the law and justice. They change with the change in the society. Law is changing day by day. The modern mechanism plays a vital role to achieve the means of success. This is a weapon towards the welfare of the society. The wisdom of the law is wiser than any man's wisdom. But it's unfortunate that people of our country considers 'Law' is only concerned with the lawyers and courts and for redressal of the grievances which is critical and complex. The general people have no role to play in it. It has become very difficult for a poor or indigent person to get entry in the temple of justice. Where as such, there should be no passport and there should be free and fair easy entry. Even if one gets entry into it there he does not find an easy and early exit door. He has to be ready to travel for tomorrow on wards journey. The law should be like of the traveler of this type to be ready for tomorrow. Law is a means to an end and justice is that end therefore law and justice cannot be distant neighbors. Right to know is crucial in a democracy because it enables people to make informed decisions and form opinions based on concrete facts. Without the ability to make informed decision right to vote comes to nothing because an uninformed mandate has no place in a true democracy. Besides, the Supreme Court has held that right to information is an implied fundamental right under Article 19 which guarantees the right to speech and expression, Judicial pronouncement recognizing right to information as an implied fundamental right was finally recognized by the legislature in the freedom of Information Act of 2002.

Law is, and has to be dynamic. It must adapt to changing social and economic conditions that is the reason it has to be constantly reviewed and analyzed on the basis of new research studies conducted in the area of jurisprudence and other associated areas. Law commission is a standing body that conducts periodic revision of the form and content of law. It conducts studies and suggests measures for smoother and more effective administration of justice.

Today institutions of legal learning have been primarily concerned with imparting of formal education. However, the national legal literacy mission has envisioned a new role for them to play, to take law to the masses through informal learning techniques. It has to touch every soul, every time it is called into action. All such is possible with the help of student community and young adults in the society. The national legal literacy mission will become a successful tool for legal empowerment of the communities.

Role of Legal Literacy Mission

The mission provides a path to improving access-promoting legal literacy for all. An important aspect of improving access to justice focuses on promotion of legal literacy and knowledge of legal rights and awareness of availability of legal assistance to the deprived and disadvantaged. All it has been seen that the lack of this, retards access to justice. The national legal literacy mission focuses on making justice accessible and affordable to people particularly to the deprived. The mission envision that the republic shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights,

freedom, respect for the dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed as outlined in the Constitution of India.

Dr.A.P.J Abdul Kalam, ex-president of India feels, “Indian society has mixed population, mainly of two categories those who know their rights and duties and those who don’t know their rights. Population in the second category is high in India. Court of law and judicial system have to work to protect the rights of citizens. In such a situation, justice has to be oriented towards providing better access to all people who are not aware of their own rights. Access to justice has to be sensitive for everyone in time, in a user friendly manner. The goal is promotion of social justice and mainstreaming of the weaker sections and minorities and it will continue to be a constant endeavor. One of the key strategies for ensuring this is through economic justice and employment oriented assistance.

Democracy has no meaning unless people do not make an informed choice about those whom they elect, nor can there be any fruitful debate bringing all sides of an issue in focus without there being a plurality of opinions and multiplicity of ideas. Only from intellectual clamors of ideas and opinions can any true order emerge. A free press is a symbol of healthy democracy. Right to freedom of speech is a fundamental right under Article 19 of our Constitution and cannot be obstructed on any ground other than the ones enumerated therein. The state cannot obstruct the free flow of knowledge by putting unreasonable restrictions upon the freedom of press. The Constitutional provision of equal justice for all can be seen in Article 39A of the Constitution of India which provides that all state shall secure that the operation of the legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disability. Articles 14 and 22(1) also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. The government is under a Constitutional obligation to ensure access to justice on the part of the deprived, the disadvantaged and women. The legal mission promises to give guarantee of freedom, human dignity, community and freedom of existence, promote cultural identity by recognizing differences in identity, redressal of socio-economic exclusion, envision policies on customary law and legal pluralism, denying of cultural, civil, political, economic and social rights, the Measurement of human development index. Capture inequalities across groups, access justice. land rights, intellectual property rights, right based representation of minorities and tribal groups, integrate legal aid into human development strategies, commitment to education, commitment to health, resources access and services, measure water, sanitation and nutritional status of people, ensure rights of survivors of leading global health crisis and risk. Right of literacy and enrolment, right bridge inequality in income or consumption, setting priorities in public spending, rights of preserving energy and environment, protecting personal security of refugees, armaments and victims of crime, achieve equality for all women and men, provide gender empowerment measures, eradicate gender inequalities in education and gender inequality in economic activity, work burden and time allocation, ensure women’s political participation and fundamental labour rights protection.

It also provides guidelines and standards for legal literacy books and materials. Furthermore, after legal literacy training, it intends to follow up or monitor the beneficiaries or organizations engaged in these types of activities.

The legal literacy mission also envisages learning to work collaboratively with shared visions and goals. Adult learning centers can foster the skills, awareness, knowledge, and experiences of working together effectively. Through group class, rural management committees, potlucks, and community activities, learners may have the opportunity to solve problems, offer their opinions, make decisions, advocate, and listen to others from different backgrounds. As individual's experience being listeners and being heard, they become more willing and able to advocate on their own behalf outside the four walls of the informal class room, be it with spouses, landlords, employers, teachers, neighbors, or politicians.

CONCLUSION

Civil society shows greater dedication and creativity than government in constructing legal empowerment strategies. Hence, participation of vibrant civil society partners, and laws that protect it, are important for such strategies. Many of the people's legal needs and avenues for addressing them do not involve the courts. Administrative bodies, local governments, legislatures, alternative dispute resolution and informal conciliation processes often offer better modes for seeking justice.

The need of the hour is to bring in legal literacy with pro-poor social development schemes as this will enhance the capacity of citizens. Also to incorporate legal literacy and legal aid in all local areas development funds, recognize legal empowerment, a national challenge for change in equality of human life, introduce legal aid schemes as a part of all planned and welfare schemes of government. Apart from that there is a need to induce "Change management catalysts" in legal aid movement and bring the National Legal literacy mission at par with other national campaigns such as polio or Aids mission, to tackle new pandemic and epidemic like corona virus which is a hue and cry over the society. The mankind is endangering for livelihood in this rem. This also can be achieved with door to door campaigns, social action initiatives, people movement for legal aid and social justice. Organizing legal aid camps and legal aid fairs, conducting exhibitions and expositions, broadcasting special programmes on television and radio and special website and working with other forms of the media, theatre groups, entertainment and advertising industry to make the legal movement for its rights and secure justice in the interest of society. It is possible to control this type of pandemic of all countries to make a joint concerted crackdown to wipe out this virus corona. Can the world enjoy a peaceful and painless tomorrow, the poor get relief from poverty and developing nations have hope for a future. Therefore it has to take globally to bring a lasting peace in the world democracies where everyone can breathe cool and fresh air in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility which is the dream of every civilized society.

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