



ROLE OF PARA-LEGAL SERVICES IN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ASHOK NAGAR DISTRICT

Raj Kumar Verma¹
Ramesh Kumar²

Abstract:

In present era, rule of law exists, subjecting to principle of natural justice, equity, justice, good conscious & morality in democratic, secular, sovereign and republic India. The Legal & Para-Legal Services have got the most special and primary role in administration of justice in delivery of justice. Law is the medium & it is has the highest goal of justice. This Research paper has been emphasized on The Role of Para-Legal Services in Administration of Justice: An Empirical Study of Ashok Nagar District which is situated in heart of India namely The State of Madhya Pradesh. This Research has been conducted in respect to Institutions/colleges/universities where LL.B./B.A.LL.B./B.Com.LL.B./ B.B.A.LL.B.(5Ydc) &/ LL.B(3Ydc) namely Legal/Law education are being conducted in accordance with UGC rules & regulations & approval of Bar Council of India's rules & regulations. In this regard, this research shows the genuine/ real/ actual conditions or other related facts of Legal & Para-Legal Services, its conduction, legal aid clinics Para-Legal Aid clinics, Para-Legal Training, Education, Literacy, Awareness, Accessibility, Paralegals, Volunteers & other connected things with it. This research paper is helpful for professors, Lecturers, teachers, researchers, students, NGO's, Trusts, Governments, Organizations, Commissions, Institutions, Colleges, Universities, Establishments and others connected with the same.

Introduction:

Now a-days Legal & Para-legal services are playing a very important role in administration of justice as one of the major pillars, ensuring its own specific place to ensure the ends & delivery of justice in India. The concept of Para-Legal services is as old as administration of justice. Para-Legal & Legal –Aid services are correlated, inter connected, complement & depend on each other. The Para-Legal services have been developed by seeing the Para-military forces which were created for

¹ Research Scholar (Law), Jiwaji University, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India

² Research Scholar (Law), Jiwaji University, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India



help of military in emergency and also in medical fields as Para-medics in India. The Implementation of Legal aid services, schemes, programs, legal services or other connected things in administration of justice is not possible without paralegals and Para-legal services. Paralegals are the main and part & parcel organ of Para-legal services and legal system. The Legal Services Authority Act 1987 and General clauses Act 1897 are silent with respect to definition of Para-Legal Services. It is relevant to mention over here that “legal service” includes the rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceeding before any court or other authority or tribunal and the giving of advice on any legal matter.³” it can be said that Para-Legal services are the procedure which made to conduct or accomplish or conducted or accomplished by paralegals for causing it to implement or the implementation of Legal-Aid services, Schemes, programs or legal services or other connected things to support or help and ensure or cause it to ensure the ends of justice.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ASHOK NAGAR DISTRICT:

The territory of present Ashok Nagar district was part of Chedi kingdom of Shishupal in Mahabharata period and ChediJanapada in Janapada period. In medieval period was part of Chanderi State. In the 6th century B.C. Chanderi area (territory of Ashok Nagar district) was under Avanti, Dasharna and Chedi Janapadas. It was part of Nanda, Maurya, Sunga and Magadh kingdoms. It is believed that the Great Emperor Asoka, while on his trip to conquer Ujjain, had spent one night in Ashoknagar, hence the area been named Ashoknagar. After the Magadh, Sungas and Sakas of Naga dynasty ruled over it. Subsequently, after the Guptas and the Maukharis, it formed part of the empire of Harshvardhan. In 8th-9th century AD. It fell to the Pratihara Rajput dynasty. The 7th descendent of Pratihara dynasty, Raja Kirtipal founded Chanderi city in the 10th-11th century AD. And made it his capital. After the fall of Pratihara dynasty, the Chandelas of Jejakhukti also ruled here briefly. Chanderi kingdom was also affected by repeated invasions of Mahmood Ghaznavi in the 11th century AD. After establishment of Delhi Sultanate, Turks, Afghans and Mughals ruled it. During the reign of Chanderi's Bundela ruler Morprahalad, Gwalior ruler Daulatrao Scindia sent his general John Baptiste to attack Chanderi. He captured Chanderi and also Isagarh and nearby areas. The last

³ Section 2 (c) of The Legal Services Authority Act 1987



Bundela ruler of Chanderi Raja Mardan Singh made supreme sacrifice as a freedom fighter in 1857-58 AD.⁴

Ashok Nagar is located on the northern part of Madhya Pradesh between Sindh and the Betwa rivers. It comes under the northern part of Malwa plateau, though main part of its district lies in the Bundelkhand Plateau. Geographically, the district is situated between the latitude 24.34 N and longitude 77.43 E. The eastern and western boundaries of the District are well defined by the rivers. The Betwa flows along the eastern boundary separating it from Sagar District and Lalitpur District of Uttar Pradesh. The Sindh is the main river flowing along the western boundary. Ashok Nagar was formerly known as pachhar. Ashoknagar is well known for its Grain Mandi and “Sharbati Gaihu”, a type of wheat. Ashok Nagar District in Madhya Pradesh was a part of Guna district till 2003. On 15 August 2003 Ashok Nagar was created as a separate district on the ground that Guna as it then stood was a too large district for administrative purpose. The District consist five tehsils named Ashok Nagar, Chanderi, Isagarh, Mungaoli and Shadora. Ashok Nagar district is surrounded by the Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha and Sagar Districts of Madhya Pradesh and touches the Uttar Pradesh Boundary. Ashok Nagar is approximately 200 k.m. away from the capital of the state Bhopal. Ashok Nagar is situated at the Heart of India.⁵

Ashok Nagar is situated at the average elevation of 507 metres (1640 ft) above sea level. It is in the plateau region. It has an agricultural topography. The plateau is an extension of the Deccan Traps, formed between 60 and 68 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period. In this region, the main classes of soil are black, brown and bhatori (stony) soil. The volcanic, clay-like soil of the region owes its black colour to the high iron content of the basalt from which it is formed. The soil requires less irrigation because of its high capacity for moisture retention. The other two soil types are lighter and have a higher proportion of sand. The year is popularly divided into three seasons: summer, the rains, and winter. Summer extends over the months mid-March to May. The average daily temperature during the summer months is 35°C, which typically rises to around 46 °C on a few days. The rainy season starts with the first showers mid-June and extends to the middle of September. Most of the rain falls during the southwest monsoon spell, and ranges from about 100 cm

⁴ District Ashok Nagar: <http://ashoknagar.nic.in/gloriousfacts.htm>

⁵ Ibid.



in the west to about 165 cm in the east. Ashok Nagar and surrounding areas receive an average of 140 cm of.⁶

1. Organization the Legal-Aid & Para-Legal Services at District Legal Services Authority & Tahseel Legal Service Committee, District Ashok Nagar Madhya Pradesh:

On the perusal of the furnished pieces information by the District Legal Services Authority Ashok Nagar in the year of 2012-13 to 2016-17 reveal that Legal-Aid & Para-Legal Service are implemented by District Legal Services Authority Ashoknagar, Tahseel Legal Services Committees are organizing the Legal Literacy, Legal-Aid & Para-Legal Services camp at urban, rural and remote areas of District Ashok Nagar like that Ashok Nagar, Channderi, Hansari, Isagarh, Mungaoli, Shadhora, Kachnar and Colleges, Communities centers, Hospitals, Court compound etc.⁷ The data relating to all aforesaid is as under the table no.04 from the year 2012 to 2017 details are given below.....

Table No. 04

District Legal Services Authority Ashoknagar

S.no.	Year	Received Application by Male	Received Application by Female	Total Received Application by Third Gender	Total Received Application by the people
01.	2012-2013	45	12	NA	57
03.	2013-2014	47	12	NA	59
04.	2014-2015	51	09	NA	60
05.	2015-2016	107	05	NA	112
06.	2016-2017	156	10	NA	166
	Grand Total	406	48	NA	454

Source: By DLSA district Ashoknagar: Under Right to Information 2005, letter no. 1985/17 Date. 25.05.2017

Applications are received by District Legal service Authority Ashok Nagar in the year of 2012-2013 the number of applications received by male 45 and female 12 out of 57 people. In the of year

⁶ District Ashok Nagar: <http://ashoknagar.nic.in/gloriousfacts.htm>

⁷ DLSA district Guna: Under Right to Information 2005, letter no. 152/RTI/DLSA/2017, Date 19.06.2017.



2013-2014 the number of applications received by male 47 and female 12 out of 59 people. In the of year 2014-2015 the number of applications received by male 51 male and female 09 out of 60 people. In the of year 2015-2016 the number of applications received by male 107 and female 05 out of 112 people. In the of year 2016-2017 the number of applications received by male 156 and female 10 out of 166 people. Details are mentioned above table no. 04.

Organization the Legal-Aid & Para-Legal Services at College/ Universities Level District Ashoknagar Madhya Pradesh

There is only one (01) College in Ashok Nagar District the name is of Government Nehru P. G. College, Ashok Nagar, Madhya Pradesh. This is the Government College and affiliated to Jiwaji University Gwalior Madhya Pradesh, and there is no other private college. The District legal Service Authority and The Taluk Legal Committee have been established in Ashok Nagar.

Government Nehru P. G. College, Ashok Nagar, Madhya Pradesh:

On the perusal of the furnished pieces information by the Government Nehru P. G. College, Ashok Nagar, Madhya Pradesh that in the year of 2012, & 2013 organized the Legal-Aid and Legal Literacy camp by Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission and Law faculty above said college on 13.09.2012 & 13.09.2013 at Government Nehru P. G. College, Ashok Nagar, Madhya Pradesh. And in the year of 2014 organized the Legal-Aid and Legal Literacy camp by District Legal Services Authority Ashok Nagar and Law faculty above said college on 28.08.2013, and by Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission and Law faculty above said college on 10.12.2014 at Government Nehru P. G. College, Ashok Nagar, Madhya Pradesh. And in the year of 2016 organized the Legal-Aid and Legal Literacy camp by Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission and Law faculty above said college on 22.09.2016 & 14.12.2016 at Government Nehru P. G. College, Ashok Nagar, Madhya Pradesh.⁸ It has been observed & found that the conditions of legal & Para- Legal services and other things in this regard are positive or affirmative in the above said college but the aforesaid same has not been found as required by rules, regulation, laws, necessities, requirements, time & circumstances.

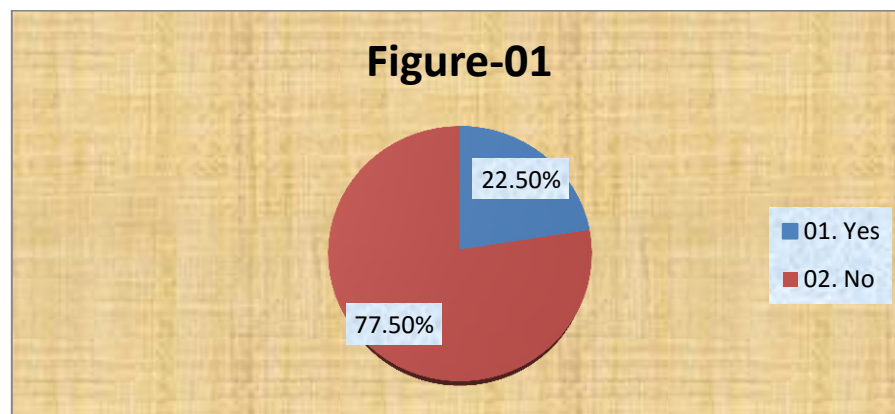
⁸ Govt. Nehru P. G. College, Ashoknagar: Under RTI letter no. 674/17 Dated: 04.07.2017.

Sample Survey Relating to Awareness of Para-Legal Services to the Masses in Ashok Nagar District:

The required details are as under:

Table - 01

S. No.	Do you know about the Free Legal-Aid services?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	Yes	09	22.50%
02	No	31	77.50%
Grand Total		40	100%

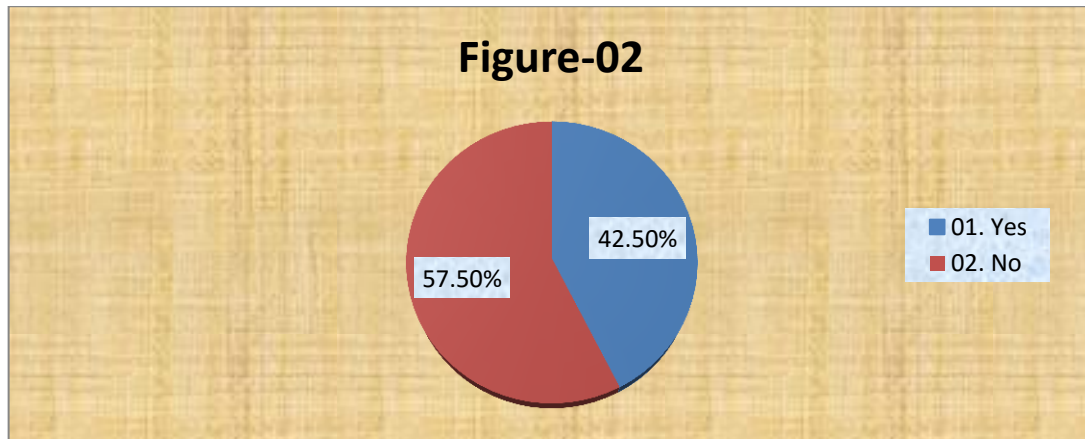


(Figure- 01)

Result: 09 out of 40 respondents **22.50%** gave the opinion that they know about the **free Legal-Aid Services** and gave the answer 'Yes' and 31 out of 40 respondents **77.50%** gave their opinion that they don't know about the **free Legal-Aid Services** and gave the answer 'No' this has been shown on the table- 01 & Figure- 01.

Table- 02

S. No.	Do you know about the Lok Adalat?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	Yes	17	42.50%
02	No	23	57.50%
Grand Total		40	100%

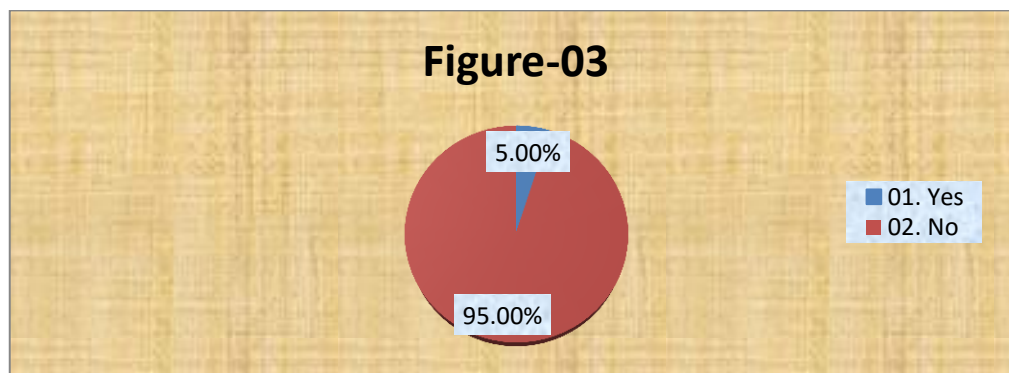


(Figure- 02)

Result: 17 out of 40 respondents **42.50%** gave the opinion that they know about the **Lok Adalat** and gave the answer 'Yes' and 23 out of 40 respondents **57.50%** gave their opinion that they don't know about the **Lok Adalat** and gave the answer 'No' this has been shown on the table- 02 & Figure- 02.

Table - 03

S. No.	Do you know about the National Legal Service Authority (NALSA)?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	Yes	02	05.00%
02	No	38	95.00%
Grand Total		40	100%

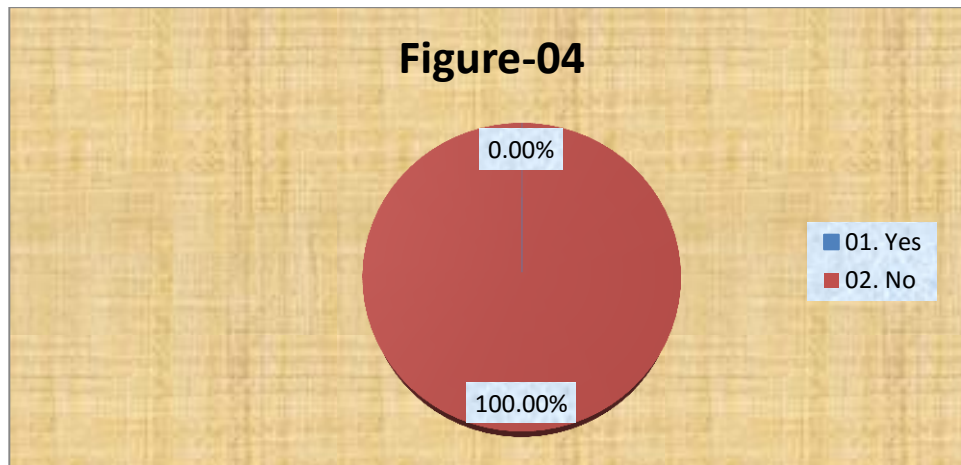


(Figure- 03)

Result: 02 out of 40 respondents **05.00%** gave the opinion that they know about the **National Legal Service Authority (NALSA)** and gave the answer 'Yes' and 38 out of 40 respondents **95.00%** gave their opinion that they don't know about the **National Legal Service Authority (NALSA)** and gave the answer 'No' this has been shown on the table- 03 & Figure- 03.

Table - 4

S. No.	Do you know about the Madhya Pradesh State Legal Service Authority (SALSA)?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	Yes	00	00.00%
02	No	40	100.00%
Grand Total		40	100%

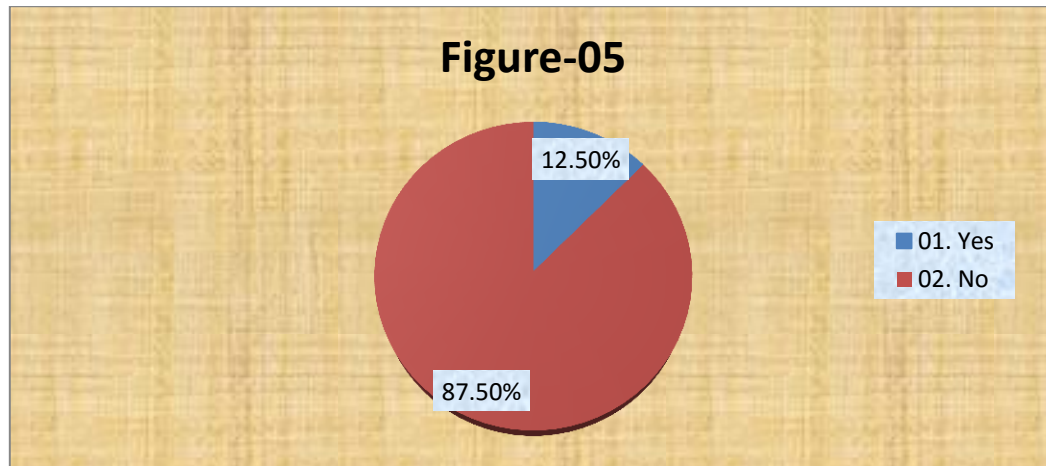


(Figure- 04)

Result: 00 out of 40 respondents **00.00%** gave the opinion that they know about the **Madhya Pradesh State Legal Service Authority (SALSA)** and gave the answer 'Yes' and 40 out of 40 respondents **100.00%** gave their opinion that they don't know about the **Madhya Pradesh State Legal Service Authority (SALSA)** and gave the answer 'No' this has been shown on the table- 04 & Figure- 04.

Table - 5

S. No.	Do you know about the District Legal Service Authority?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	Yes	05	12.50%
02	No	35	87.50%
Grand Total		40	100%

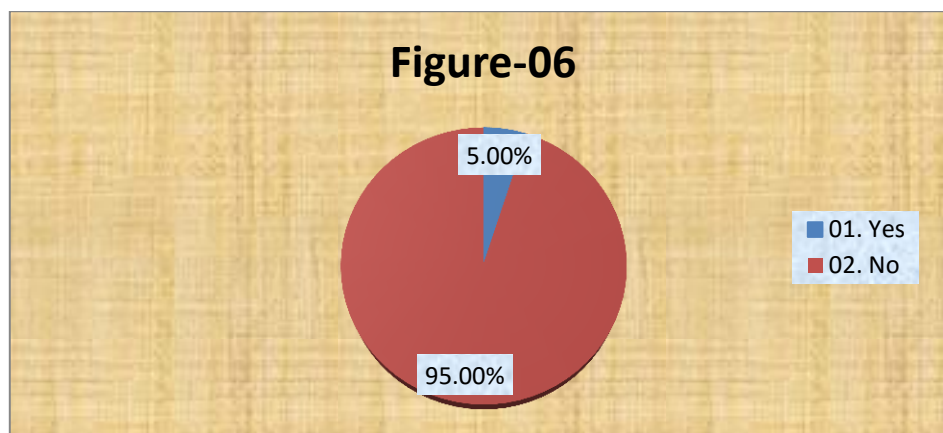


(Figure- 05)

Result: 05 out of 40 respondents **12.50%** gave the opinion that they know about the **District Legal Service Authority** and gave the answer 'Yes' and 35 out of 40 respondents **87.50%** gave their opinion that they don't know about the **District Legal Service Authority** and gave the answer 'No' this has been shown on the table- 05 & Figure- 05.

Table - 6

S. No.	Did you ever attend any Legal Literacy or Para-Legal Camps or Programs?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	Yes	02	05.00%
02	No	38	95.00%
Grand Total		40	100%

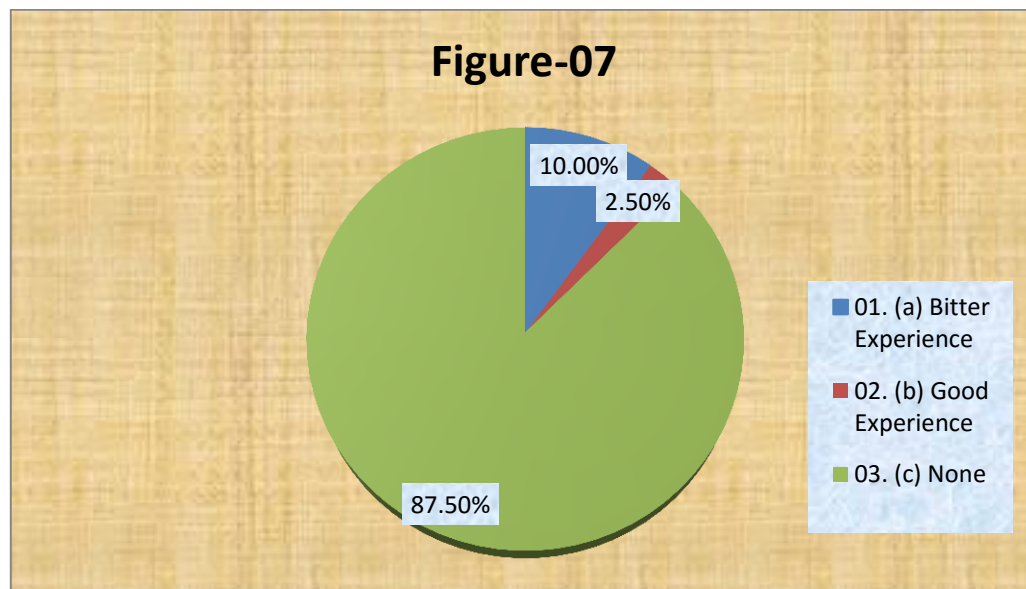


(Figure- 06)

Result: 02 out of 40 respondents **05.00%** gave the opinion that they have attended Legal Literacy or Para-Legal Camps or Programs, and gave the answer 'Yes' and 38 out of 40 respondents **95.00%** gave their opinion that they did not ever attend any Legal Literacy or Para-Legal Camps or Programs and gave the answer 'No' this has been shown on the table- 06 & Figure- 06.

Table - 7

S. No.	Are you having any experience about any Legal Procedure?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	(a) Bitter Experience	04	10.00%
02	(b) Good Experience	01	02.50%
03	(c) None	35	87.50%
Grand Total		40	100%

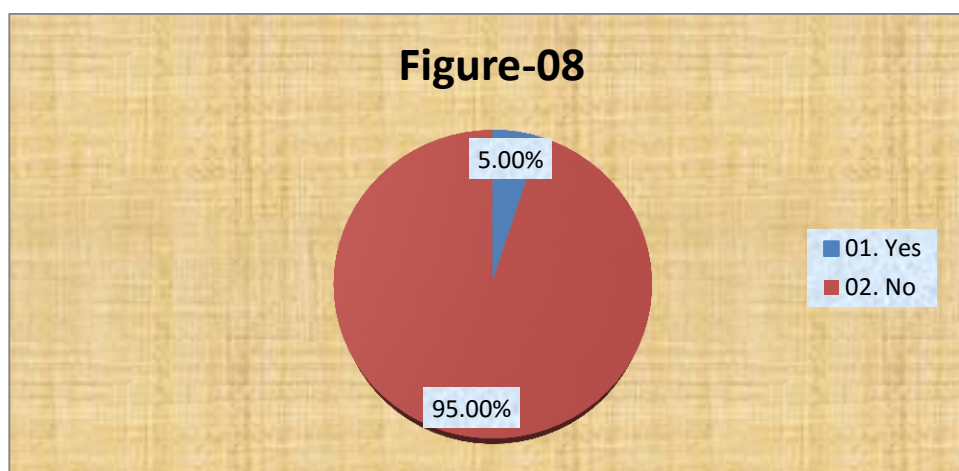


(Figure- 7)

Result: 04 out of 40 respondents **10.00%** gave the opinion that they have got **bitter experience** and gave the answer (a) '**Bitter experience**' and 01 out of 40 respondents **2.50%** gave their opinion that they have got good experience and gave the answer (b) '**Good Experience**' and 35 out of 40 respondents **87.50%** gave their opinion that they don't have got any type of experience about **any Legal Procedure** and gave the answer (c) '**None**' this has been shown on the table- 07 & Figure- 07.

Table - 8

S. No.	Do you know about any Legal-Aid Clinic at College and University level?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	Yes	02	05.00%
02	No	38	95.00%
Grand Total		40	100%

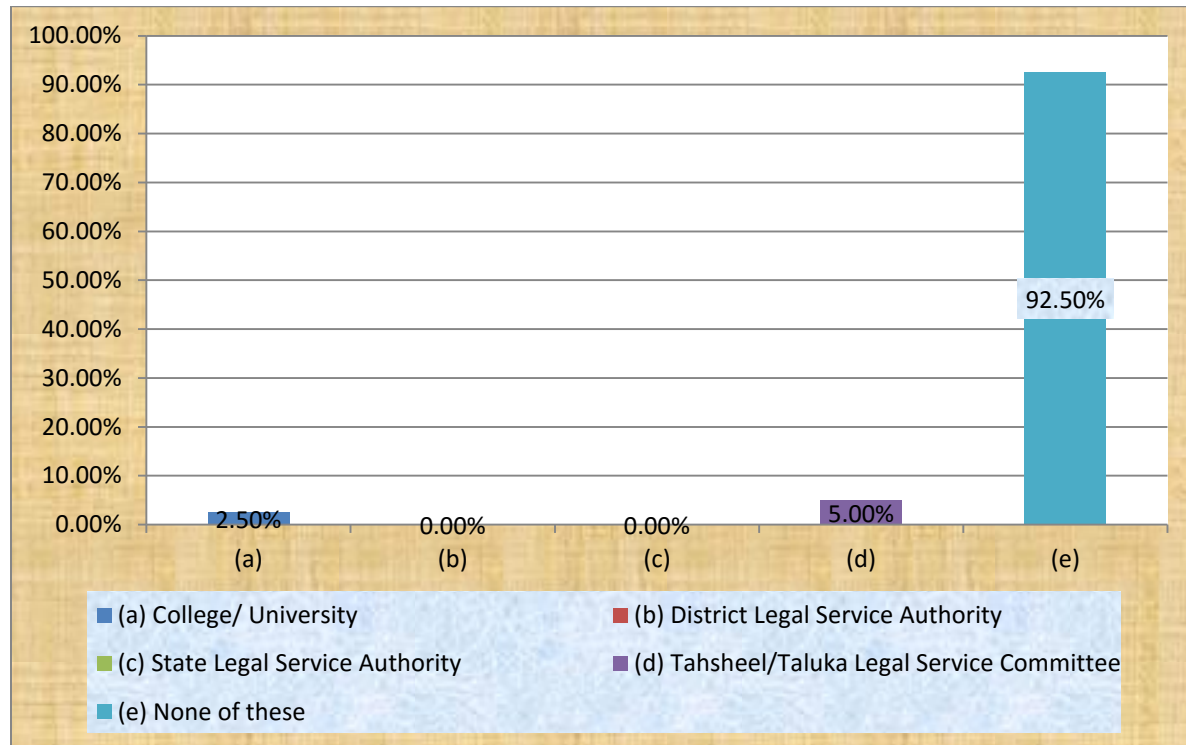


(Figure- 8)

Result: 02 out of 40 respondents **05.00%** gave the opinion that they know about the **Legal-Aid Clinic at College and University level**, and gave the answer 'Yes' and 38 out of 40 respondents **95.00%** gave their opinion that they don't know about the **Legal-Aid Clinic at College and University level**, and gave the answer 'No' this has been shown on the table- 08 & Figure- 08.

Table - 9

S. No.	Do you know about any Legal-Aid Clinic which is providing you legal aid?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	College/ University	01	02.50%
02	District Legal Service Authority	00	00.00%
03	State Legal Service Authority	00	00.00%
04	Tahsheel/Taluka Legal Service Committee	02	05.00%
05	None of these	37	92.50%
Grand Total		40	100%

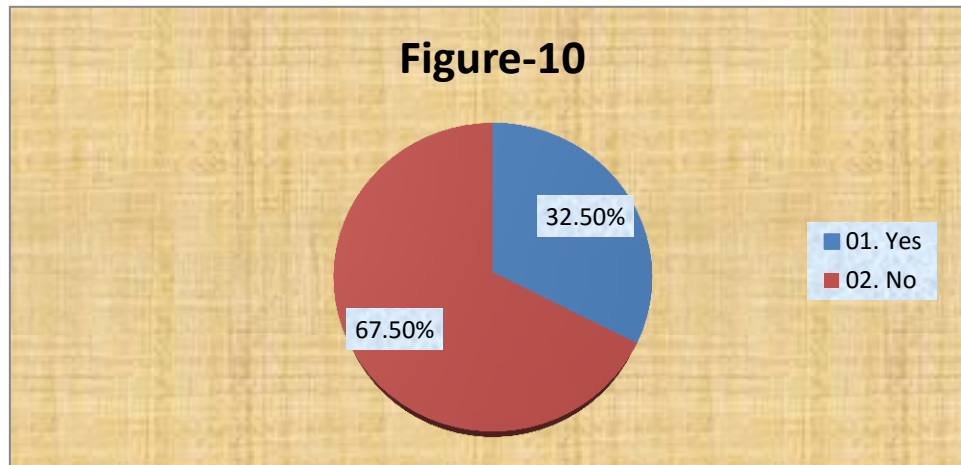


(Figure- 9)

Result: 01 out of 40 respondents **2.50%** gave the opinion that they know about the **Legal-Aid Clinic which is providing you Legal Aid**, and they gave the answer ‘**(a) College/ University**’, and 00 out of 40 respondents **0.00%** gave their opinion that they know about the **Legal-Aid Clinic which is providing you Legal Aid**, and they gave the answer ‘**(b) District Legal Service Authority**’, and 00 out of 40 respondents **0.00%** gave their opinion that they know about the **Legal-Aid Clinic which is providing you Legal Aid**, and they gave the answer ‘**(c) State Legal Service Authority**’, and 02 out of 40 respondents **5.00%** gave their opinion that they know about the **Legal-Aid Clinic which is providing you Legal Aid**, and they gave the answer ‘**(d) Tahsheel/Taluka Legal Service Committee**’, and 37 out of 40 respondents **92.50%** gave their opinion that they don’t know about the **Legal-Aid Clinic which is providing you Legal Aid**, and they gave the answer ‘**(e) None of these**’, this has been shown on the table- 09 & Figure- 09.

Table - 10

S. No.	Do you know about Administration of Justice in Gwalior and Chambal Division?	Number of respondents	Percentage %
01	Yes	13	32.50%
02	No	27	67.50%
Grand Total		40	100%



(Figure- 10)

Result: 13 out of 40 respondents **32.50%** gave the opinion that they know about the **Administration of Justice in Gwalior and Chambal Division**, and give the answer ‘Yes’ and 27 out of 40 respondents **67.50%** gave their opinion that they don’t know about the **Administration of Justice in Gwalior and Chambal Division**, and give the answer ‘No’ this has been shown on the table- 10 & Figure- 10.

Remedies & Suggestions:

In this connection, having depth or deepest study on the “Role of Para-Legal Services in Administration of Justice: An Empirical Study of Ashok Nagar District” the remedies & suggestion are being furnished with respect to the aforesaid mentioned topic and about education, knowledge, protection, development, respect, promotion, preservation, research, implementation, enforcement, equal justice, free & competent legal services, ends, delivery and promotion of justice to bridge the gap among the people and the Legal system for the interest & welfare of economic weaker, other disable and vulnerable sections of people and also other related things to Legal & Para-Legal Services are as under:

1. Education is a procedure to impart knowledge why which human being gets the supreme welfare but the many deficiencies have been observed and found in education so first of all the education system must be reformed, altered, changed, amended, substituted and done the needful in this matter which is required according to time & circumstances, at the earliest for the welfare of the human.



2. Legal & Para-Legal Services must be included in the syllabus of LL.B/ B.A.LL.B, B.Com. LL.B and also LL.M as a compulsory subject because now the subject taught only in LL.B in some universities/ institutions but it is not found in LL.M and also LL.B in all universities/ institutions of law.
3. The literacy Legal & Para-Legal Services should be spreaded, increase and promoted in all sections of people especially economic weaker, other disable and vulnerable group of persons.
4. The education and knowledge of Legal & Para-Legal Services should be imparted preferably and basically at the levels of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions.
5. Seminar, conferences, workshops, campaigns, debits, group discussions and other similar things should be conducted in society and other required places specifically in villages, rural, remote and slums areas relating to Legal & Para-Legal Services.
6. The ordinary persons, masses, economic weaker, other disable and vulnerable sections of people must be educated and imparted knowledge of Legal & Para-Legal Services at the grass root level that they are having the fundamental rights of free Legal-Aid with competency and enforceability of the above said right before the hon'ble the Supreme Court of India or the High court respective.
7. The strongest required, majors, remedies, actions should be taken against those who have filled the applications falsely, maliciously and with malafide for free Legal & Para-Legal Services to abuse the process of law and to defeat the justice, for fare and satisfactory delivery of justice.
8. The required balance and well co-ordination should be established by the Legal services authorities, committees and governments with the voluntary social services institutions/organizations and also funded for Legal & Para-Legal Services.
9. Legal-Aid Clinics have not been established in some colleges/ Institutions/Universities so far. The same is functioning in documents therefore such the above institutions must established or constitute the Legal-Aid clinics as expeditiously as possible or forthwith.



10. Para-Legal Aid clinics should also be established or constituted separately on the required and appropriate places.
11. The trained Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs), Lawyers, advocates, faculty members (Teachers/ Lectures/ Professors & etc.) and other required staff posted, recruited, deputed, transferred and sent in Legal & Para Legal-Aid Clinics.
12. The honorarium of layers and Para-Legal volunteers to render Legal & Para-Legal Services should be increased from rupees 500 and rupees 250 per day respectively which is very insufficient in present time therefore the reasonable some of amount should be provided as per need of hour should be provided. Due to this many lawyers are not ready for rendering their services and also some Paralegal Volunteers.
13. Where the Legal & Para-Legal Services have not been established or constituted so far there what is the matter of duties or functions of Paralegal volunteers hence the same must be established and duties and functions of the clinics, Paralegal volunteers and other connected also must be complied with strictly.
14. The regulation 12 of the NALSA 2011 dated 10th August 2011 says about the functioning of the Legal –Aid clinics upon the local bodies institution like the village Panchayat, Mandal, Block Panchayat, Municipality Corporation and etc. but it has been observed and found that the aforesaid same is negative and equal to nothing therefore the implementation of the same above said should be ensured timely for the welfare of the people.
15. The directive administrative control of District Legal Services Authority on Legal-Aid Clinics are total negative and as equivalent to nothing due to this the conditions of the clinics are the worst and the most miserable furthermore it can be said that the above said clinic are functioning only in documents in some colleges/ institutions/ universities and etc. so the power of administrative control should be exercised properly and strictly.
16. The Legal & Para-Legal Services are not provided in certain cases as defamations or malicious prosecution or contempt of Court, perjury, proceedings relating to election and etc. and the same also are withdrawn hence not to be provided and withdrawal of services must be with the most specific attention, care due diligence viewed most seriously and etc.



because the false implication of innocent people is very common or a fashion of the recent time.

17. The criteria and entitlement of providing Legal & Para-Legal Services with respect to annual income of the applicant should be increased by suitable amendments in laws according to instant time, requirements, lifestyle and circumstances of people.
18. The utilization and allocation of funds should be done honestly as per laws and beyond crimes, corruptions, partialities and discriminations for the welfare of the people.
19. Social workers and also other persons should be trained and legal skills for the advancement of social justice specially relating to weaker sections of people and disable persons and certain matters.
20. Legal-Aid, Literacy, education, awareness and other similar things & Para-Legal services camps should be organized on a large scale in proportion to population in all areas but specially, villages, rural, slums, remote areas, labour colonies and other related & appropriate places about their rights, interest and welfare.
21. People must be encouraged to settle the disputes/ matters / problems by arbitration, conciliation, negotiations and through Lok Adalats amicably, fraternity and with harmony.
22. The required and all the necessary steps/measures/ remedies must be taken and ensured about commitment to fundamental duties of citizens under part IVA article 51A (a) to 51A(k) of the Constitution of India because rights are meaningless and worthless without duties.
23. The special endeavours or efforts must be done for women, children, schedule caste, schedule tribes, labour, neglected persons, victim of natural calamities and other also for their welfare by support of Legal & Para-Legal Services.
24. The system of administration of justice is required to amend reform, alter and change as per instant time & circumstances.
25. The Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 and other relevant Laws are highly required to amend, implement and reform & the laws should be made as effectively as possible according to present time and circumstances.



26. The time bound delivery of Legal-Aid & Para-Legal Services must be ensured at the earliest.
27. The most special attention should be given to impart training to paralegal volunteers and also lawyers/ advocates in connection with Legal & Para-Legal Services. The separate training centers should also be established and function for the above same.
28. The Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils should be taken the most effective reformatory steps as to Legal & Para-Legal Services, Legal-Aid clinics and for Law/ Legal education with the collective co-ordination or help of the University Grant commission, other required agencies/ institutions, society and governments.
29. The vigilance department separately should be constituted and functioned for the required vigilance on Legal & Para-Legal Services and its enforcement system.
30. The sacred, pious or desireless, feelings, thinking, abstracts, beliefs with fraternity, amicability, brotherhood, morality, good conscious and harmony must be developed, enhanced, respected, protected and preserved by us and all to end decrease the litigations which is time, money, labour, man power and others related wasting.
31. The collective efforts should be taken by all of us to protect and preserve of economic weaker, other disable and vulnerable sections of people because their active participation for the entire development and progress of us, country and world are not possible without the aforesaid sections of people.
32. Our media should be more to more empowered and co-operative with the co-ordination or help of people/ society collectively to help and welfare of economic weaker, other disable and vulnerable groups of people beyond all kinds of biases, with the exclusively reference to truth and true welfare of the people.
33. The implementation of Legal & Para-Legal Services must be ensured strictly & with immediate effect under time and circumstances which is need of hour and the mostly required as a major foundation of the same. Without implementation, the concept of Legal & Para-Legal Services is worthless, meaningless and incomplete because the implementation is one of the integral stages and procedures of law and Legal & Para-Legal Services in the Legal operation system.



34. We must do all the necessary, essential and other related steps and measures and continuously and collectively to protect, preserve, promote, develop, respect, impart knowledge and educate to weaker, disable and vulnerable sections of people for their interest and welfare.

To conclude it can be said that all heretofore mentioned remedies and suggestions are not exhaustive but illustrative and the most effective & appropriate for the welfare of people, subjecting to change, amend, alter, rectify, reform and other from time to time which are very helpful & beneficial for all concerned in the field specifically for economic weaker, other disable and vulnerable sections of people with respect to the Legal & Para-Legal Services. Hence Law is the means of Social Change and Law is having goal and achievement of justice so the Law must always be for the interest and welfare of people not contrary. The aforesaid mentioned remedies and suggestions can be carried out or implemented or complied with the collective efforts, co-ordination, good conscious, morality, co-operation, humanity and other required things by governments, agencies, institutions, authorities, committees, establishment, society and us for the welfare of people.

Conclusion:

It can be summarized that the implementation of Legal & Para-Legal Services in administration of justice in Ashok Nagar District is the worst. It has been observed, presumed & found that the Legal & Para-Legal Services, Legal aid Clinics, Legal literacy, awareness, education at the grass root level or other connected things are most miserable, anxious and the worst, little or less or as equal to nothing according to rules, regulations, laws, necessities, requirements in proportion to population, time, circumstance and etc. which is highly & mostly contrary, impairment, detrimental and contraventions of interests & rights of economic weaker, other disable and vulnerable sections of people. In this connection, the required most effective measures/steps/ actions and other essential & necessary things must be taken to root out, solve, reform, alter, change, amend or do all things which are requisite & required for the welfare of the aforesaid people at the earliest.