

Lack age of Policy of Legal Aid : Reference to District Bijnor (U.P.)



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Abstract

It is hence have necessary to explore the psychological ecology to differentiate the barriers to social Justice and equality. These kinds of variables seen to stand out: cognitive motivational and personality variables. Beside it the psychological obstacles that are identified are :-

1. Prejudices.
2. Anti – change mentality
3. Delayed results

It was observed in this study that the needs, goals and rewards play a vital part in motivating molar behaviors to wards change. Hope of rewards in future is a great determinant in influencing and motivating people villages were only motivated to wads legal literacy by the hope of future rewards and not by the four that legal literacy would enable them to become better developed citizen.

Keywords: Legal Aid, Legal Welfare.

Introduction

Besides, Sociological barriers, There is another factor affecting the progress of rural upliftment i.e. the psychology of villagers which has a definite say in the local awareness programmed. The rural people suffer from extreme conservatism which makes them reluctant to give up their traditional practices and which is why change has been throttled.

It is have necessary to explore the psychological ecology to differentiate the barriers to social Justice and equality. These kinds of variables seen to stand out: cognitive motivational and personality variables. Beside it the psychological obstacles that are identified are:-

1. Prejudices.
2. Anti – change mentality
3. Delayed results
4. No coordination
5. No Awareness

Change is a continued process which implies movement from one place to another giving Social system a Simple and regular form. Man has to struggle hard to bring about desired changes. Many obstacles to social justice change are found in the setup itself but others are found is human element in its psychological makeup.

The legal aid schemes in rural areas have not been successful because the rural people are not aware of the social values of objectives desired to achieve through various governmental schemes.

Regarding Legal aid awareness programme people have various concepts some are of the opinion that it awakens rural people. Some rural the view that such an awakening should be integrated and not forced while some believe that its ultimate aim is to provide technical and finance assistance to the people to implore their standard of living, health medical care, Legal awareness, communication etc.

The village people does not have proper know ledge and cognitive awareness of the whole picture of Legal aid services programme as a continuing process of change leading to happier lives.

In table no. 1 people were questioned to find out their cognition about the aims of Legal aid services programme the results are :-

Table No. 1
Cognitive structure with regard to the aims of
Legal aid services awareness programme.

S.R. No.	Contents of L.A.S.A.P	Yes	Und	No.
1.	Legal Education	510	90	525
2.	Awareness Scheme of DALSA.	519	12	594
3.	Social Justice	294	9	822
4.	Lok Adalat.	303	21	801
5.	Progress in Legal Education	702	15	408
6.	Removal of untouched ability.	684	18	423
7.	Improvement in the conditions of Weaker section.	537	12	576
8.	To progress Legal Literacy Mission 2005	432	9	684

The study was conducted among 1125 people on the question of Legal Education, as one of the aims of Legal aid services awareness programme, forty six percent were of the view that it was. Forty eight percent did not agree to it and six percent were uncertain. To the query, whether it aimed at awareness scheme of DALSA forty six give positive response fifty those percent gave it was not, and one percent were uncertain. On being viewed, whether social justice was one of its aims. Twenty-six percent said that it was one point eight percent were undecided and seventy there percent said it was not on being questioned whether Lok Adalat one of the aims of legal aid service programme Twenty six point nine percent said "yes" one point nine percent were undecided and seventy one point two did not agree to it To the query of Progress in legal education as one of the aims of legal aid service programme, sixty two point Two respondents said yes, one point three were undecided and thirty six point there did not agree to this. Sixty point eight percent of the respondents said

that removed of untouchability was one of the aims, one point six were undecided while thirty seven point six, disagree to it. Regarding the question of improvement in the condition of weaker sections as the main aims of legal aid services programme 47.7 percent of the respondents said "yes : 1.4 were undecided while 51.2 disagreed.

The last question to progress the legal literacy mission 2005 was included to know the image of the mission 2005, as mission 2005 was launched during P.M. of India Dr. Manmohan Singh Rule. The responses were 38.4 regarding The progress of legal literacy mission 2005 as one of the aims of legal aid awareness programme 60.8 were not of this opinion and 1.8 were undecided.

Legal literacy mission 2005 was launched to bring all sound legal awareness of village communities. According to "Five Years Plan" The main aim of legal Literacy mission is to provide free legal assistance to the weaker section government (DALSA) Providing only free legal advocate and free legal expenditures for court Free Typing etc. with the needy Person.

But there is vast difference between the actual aims and aims achieved. The rural people have no class idea about. The objectives of Legal aid service programme in this study. It was found that people's knowledge of the programmes was vague and various welfare service and social justice Meant for the social Justice of communities failed to provide class cut knowledge to the people regarding the Rome of change and left behind a bewildered lot.

Vague perception of the pattern of legal aid Service program has been a major hindrance in the success of this programme.

Table-2
Perception of Legal Aid Service programme

S. No.	Types of Scheme	Illiterate	Primary	Graduation	Law Graduation	Total	No Ras
1.	Government Run	348	204	78	78	708	15
2.	Government Run Scheme with Public Co-operation	141	51	9	6	207	-
3.	Public Scheme	45	18	33	6	102	-
4.	Govt. Co-operation	63	21	6	33	93	-
	Total	597	294	93	126	1110	15

In the above table people were question regarding their perception of legal aid service

Programme 62.8 Percent of the people considered it as a government ran, 17.1 Percent were of the view that it was government run with public co-operation 9.1 percent believed that it was a public scheme and 8.4 responded that it was a public scheme with government co-operation.

The table reveals that there wears 1.26 law graduate passions. 62.8 percent responded that it was a government run programme regarding to legal awareness. Which it is not. 8.4 percent responded that it actually is among the illiterate person 58.3 Responses were for legal awareness programme as a government run programme. 69.3 percent of that primary educated people responded that it was a government run Programme. It does not have a class idea of the programme, 10.5 percent of the illiterate people replied that it was a public scheme with illiterate people replied that it was a public scheme with government co-operation. 7.1 Percent of the primary educated and 3.4 percent of the junior high

school educated persons gave the similar response, It indicates a vast difference between what a programme is and have it is perceived by the people.

Causes of Faulty

The Causes of Faulty perception have been the defeats in communicates and in efficiency of the government (DALSA) to explain the rural people regarding ultimate objectives of legal aid service awareness programme.

Motivation

According to Five yes plan's (Legal literacy mission 2005)" The aim of mission was to bring about all of communities. The Government Providing only legal and financial assistance with the needy person at the free of cast.

Motivation is the first step in the process of legal change. The people should be made to feel that they are innovators rather them executors f various programme and policies. They should be made to feel that legal aid awareness programme is wholly a

programme meant for the development of social Justice.

It was observed in this study that the needs, goals and rewards play a vital part in motivating molar behaviors to wards change. Hope of rewards in future is a great determinant in influencing and motivating people villages were only motivated to wads legal literacy by the hope of future rewards and not by the fact that legal literacy would enable them to become better developed citizens.

**Table No. 3
Motivation for being legally literate**

S. No.	Reasons For Legal Literacy	Response
1.	So That legal Right book can be	309
2.	For earning their livelihood	552
3.	Technique for development	51
4.	Legal Education Not Necessary	162
5.	Undecided	51
	Total	1125

In the above table. keipe were questioned as to whether legal literacy was necessary or not about percent of the people thought legal education unnecessary 41 percent of people were in favour of legal education and gave various reasons 41 percent

**Table No. 4
Delayed result and Its Effect**

S. No.	Effect	Highly Ayreed	Agreed	Highly Dis Agree	Undecieled	Undeceived	No, reseponess
1.	Loose Faith in Legal aid service Awareness Programme	168	123	93	84	648	6
2.	Would Not Desire to Legal Change	562	188	152	103	106	14
3.	Consider Sphere of Scheme of Govt. (DALSA) To wide	192	135	468	119	182	25
4.	Regard people as another log in bureaucratic sat up	88	509	196	134	106	92
5.	Number of Corrupt Political reader will in Crease	115	134	85	614	70	107

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showed their writtingness for legal education as a means of earning their livelihood Social Status 27.4 percent believed that legal education would help them to read books and 4.5 of that said legal education are necessary as it would help them to improve economic conditions by legal rights.

Delayed Results

The legal aid awareness programme laid more strees on logn rang goals. the popled were not capable of persistent and sustained activity for reaching these goals and in many these, cases grew disillusioned Intermediate gouls, the attinmnet of which would strenghtened the motivation of the people, were not set lep.

In any process of change. The first requirement is that the people have it want better knowledge and they should want there enough to work for them. The people be made to feel that the government (dalsa) is really concerned about their legal welfare.

In this study people wre questioned regarding the consequences and effects of dalyed results mad by the government (Nalsa) to the people for legal awarnass.

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