



INDIAN JOURNAL OF  
LEGAL REVIEW

VOLUME 5 AND ISSUE 13 OF 2025

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION



## INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW

APIS – 3920 – 0001 | ISSN – 2583-2344

(Open Access Journal)

Journal's Home Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/>

Journal's Editorial Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/editorial-board/>

Volume 5 and Issue 13 of 2025 (Access Full Issue on – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/volume-5-and-issue-13-of-2025/>)

### Publisher

Prasanna S,

Chairman of Institute of Legal Education

No. 08, Arul Nagar, Seera Thoppu,

Maudhanda Kurichi, Srirangam,

Tiruchirappalli – 620102

Phone : +91 73059 14348 – [info@iledu.in](mailto:info@iledu.in) / [Chairman@iledu.in](mailto:Chairman@iledu.in)



© Institute of Legal Education

**Copyright Disclaimer:** All rights are reserve with Institute of Legal Education. No part of the material published on this website (Articles or Research Papers including those published in this journal) may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher. For more details refer <https://ijlr.iledu.in/terms-and-condition/>

## PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION: A KEY TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

**AUTHORS** – ANANYA MITTAL & VANSHITA MALHOTRA

STUDENTS AT OP JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

**BEST CITATION** – ANANYA MITTAL & VANSHITA MALHOTRA, POWER, PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION: A KEY TO JUSTICE FOR ALL, *INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW (IJLR)*, 5 (13) OF 2025, PG. 587-594, APIS – 3920 – 0001 & ISSN – 2583-2344.

### I. ABSTRACT

A fair justice system is meaningless if people cannot access it. Millions of people around the world are affected by a "justice gap," which is the difference between what the law needs and what works. Marginalised communities are hit the hardest. Public Legal Education (PLE) can help bridge this gap by giving individuals the knowledge and skills to understand their rights, navigate legal systems, and resolve disputes. This article looks at how PLE gives people power, builds trust in institutions, and stops exploitation by using examples from India, Canada, the UK, and global initiatives. It also examines the challenges of funding, outreach, and coordination, offering practical solutions such as technology-driven learning, school-based legal literacy, and public-private partnerships to make justice accessible to all.

### II. INTRODUCTION

A woman in a remote village is denied her rightful share of inherited property. She knows something is wrong, but has no idea where to begin. The nearest legal aid centre is hours away, the process is full of unfamiliar forms, and the language of the law feels like an impenetrable code. She gives up, not because she has no rights, but because she doesn't know how to claim them. This is the reality for millions of people worldwide. According to the World Justice Project, nearly two-thirds of the global population face at least one unresolved legal problem each year. The reasons vary high legal costs, lack of nearby services, complex procedures, and, most importantly, limited understanding of the law. This "justice gap" is not evenly distributed. It weighs heaviest on those already marginalised: low-income families, rural communities, women, migrants, and minorities. For them, justice can feel like a distant promise, rather than a lived reality. This is where Public Legal Education (PLE) comes in. Unlike formal legal training for lawyers, PLE is about making the law accessible to everyone in plain language, through everyday examples, in formats people can understand and act upon. It empowers individuals to identify legal issues,

make informed decisions, and, where possible, resolve disputes without being trapped in the formal system. Whether it's a tenant resisting an unlawful eviction, a consumer standing up to a fraudulent business, or a worker claiming unpaid wages, legal literacy can turn passive victims into active participants in their justice. In an age where the law increasingly intersects with technology, finance, and digital rights, the need for PLE is more urgent than ever. Yet its potential remains underused and hindered by funding shortages, limited outreach, and fragmented delivery. This article explores how PLE can close the justice gap, showcases lessons from successful initiatives across the globe, examines the barriers to its wider adoption, and proposes strategies to make legal awareness not a privilege for the few, but a shared foundation for justice for all.

### III. UNDERSTANDING THE JUSTICE GAP

The justice gap is the divide between people's legal needs and their access to just and effective legal solutions. It arises when a person experiences a legal problem, for instance, in housing, employment, family, or benefits cases, but lacks the necessary information, resources, or support to resolve it. This problem adversely

affects marginalised populations, including low-income people, women, immigrants, and rural communities. These groups face systemic barriers such as very high costs of legal representation, lack of access to services, and geographical isolation. Other causes include a lack of legal literacy, the complexities of legal processes, and an overburdened judicial system that prevents people from obtaining timely or affordable justice. As a result, many issues remain unresolved. This deepens cycles of poverty and exploitation and undermines trust in legal institutions. Justice must therefore be treated as a right, rather than a privilege, to create a more equitable society and empower people to understand and exercise their rights.

Legal illiteracy continues to be a major barrier to justice in India, even among educated individuals. A lack of awareness regarding fundamental rights and legal remedies leaves citizens vulnerable to exploitation in places such as banks, police stations, and government offices. Because of this lack of awareness, harmful practices such as child marriage, dowry, and polygamy persist unchallenged in some regions. Officials often misuse their positions, knowing that the public lacks the knowledge to question their actions or demand accountability. This ignorance not only perpetuates injustice but also undermines trust in democratic and legal institutions.<sup>971</sup>

The consequences of low legal literacy are far-reaching, affecting both individuals and society. Due to the complexity of legal procedures and terminology, justice becomes inaccessible, often leaving marginalised groups behind.<sup>972</sup> In India, this is evident in the Supreme Court's ruling in ***Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979)***, where the Court drew attention to the injustice caused by delays in trials due to lack of legal counsel and affirmed the right to a fair trial with access to legal aid.<sup>973</sup> This case

highlighted how legal illiteracy prevents individuals from claiming their rights, causing prolonged suffering and denial of justice.

Decades later, these challenges persist. According to the 2023 World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index, India ranks 79th out of 142 countries globally and 3rd out of 6 in the South Asia region, with its score declining over recent years. The Index highlights that civil justice in India is hindered by delays and weak enforcement, while fundamental rights have also seen a marked decline since 2016.<sup>974</sup> These findings show that systemic issues such as an overburdened judiciary, weak enforcement mechanisms, and limitations on government powers continue to widen the justice gap, leaving many citizens unable to assert their legal rights effectively.

Legal illiteracy leaves groups like women and marginalised communities vulnerable to exploitation and unfair treatment due to their inability to understand or assert their rights. For women, the lack of knowledge about their rights results in an inability to deal with issues like domestic violence, workplace discrimination, or property disputes. For marginalised communities, factors such as language barriers, geographical isolation, and systemic biases hinder their ability to understand and use the legal framework. Legal illiteracy is also harmful to many business organisations, as it can lead to unintentional non-compliance with laws. In areas such as tax and superannuation, ignorance can result in fines or the loss of entitlements. This underscores the importance of legal literacy in ensuring equity, accountability, and informed participation in society.<sup>975</sup> Moreover, legal literacy equips people to navigate complex systems for the timely realisation of justice, thereby building public

<sup>971</sup> Shivanshu Shivam, 'Hardships of Legal Illiteracy and the Need for Pro-Bono Work in Law' (2023) 3 Jus Corpus LJ 242

<sup>972</sup> Pritha Mukhopadhyay, 'Legal Illiteracy' (2023) 6 International Journal of Law Management and Humanities 741

<sup>973</sup> *Hussainara Khatoon & Ors v Home Secretary, State of Bihar* (1979) 3 SCR 532 (SC)

<sup>974</sup> World Justice Project, 'India Ranks 79th out of 142 in Rule of Law Index' (World Justice Project, 25 October 2023) <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2023/India> accessed 8 August 2025

<sup>975</sup> Brett Freudenberg, 'Beyond Lawyers: Legal Literacy for the Future' (2016) SSRN <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2780195> accessed 8 August 2025

trust in democratic institutions by making processes transparent and relevant.

#### IV. ROLE OF PLE IN ADDRESSING THE JUSTICE GAP

Bridging the justice gap requires more than increasing the number of lawyers or expanding court infrastructure. It demands proactive measures that equip people to understand and use the law in their daily lives. Public Legal Education (PLE) serves this purpose by making legal information accessible, relevant, and practical, thereby enabling individuals to recognise when their rights are at risk and take timely action. PLE refers to all efforts aimed at engaging the public and explaining the law, along with the rights, responsibilities, and remedies it provides in simple and understandable terms. It functions as a bridge between legal professionals and the wider community, simplifying complex legal concepts and reducing the fear and mistrust that many people feel towards the legal system. Unlike formal legal education, which targets students and practitioners, PLE is designed for the general public, focusing on the essential legal knowledge that citizens need in order to navigate everyday situations. By providing this knowledge, PLE empowers people to detect legal problems, make informed decisions, and, where possible, resolve disputes without the immediate involvement of a lawyer. Awareness of tenancy laws can help tenants contest unlawful eviction, while familiarity with consumer protection laws allows individuals to avoid or challenge exploitative business practices. In this way, PLE promotes self-reliance and reduces dependence on costly legal services.

The benefits extend beyond individual empowerment. When people understand their rights and obligations, they are more likely to trust legal institutions and comply with legal standards, fostering a sense of shared responsibility. PLE strengthens communities by ensuring that vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities or those facing

systemic discrimination, can access justice. Outreach initiatives, including community meetings, mobile applications, and targeted education programs, further ensure that legal knowledge reaches those most in need. By filling gaps in awareness, PLE supports a culture of transparency, equity, and accountability.<sup>976</sup> It transforms the law from an abstract set of rules into a practical tool for everyday life, enabling citizens not only to safeguard their rights but also to advocate for others. In doing so, it lays the foundation for long-term social justice and works toward a future where justice is a right enjoyed by all, not a privilege reserved for a few.

#### V. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION

Implementing Public Legal Education (PLE) faces significant challenges that limit its reach and effectiveness. These can be broadly grouped into three areas: resource limitations, accessibility barriers, and systemic inefficiencies.

##### A. Resource Limitations

A primary obstacle is inadequate and inconsistent funding. Government and private sector investment in PLE remains limited, and many initiatives operate on a volunteer basis, making them neither scalable nor sustainable. Fragmented funding prevents the development of long-term programs and restricts access to the professional expertise needed for effective education. The exclusion of PLE from mandatory pro bono service requirements in some regions further reduces the availability of trained legal professionals and law students for outreach activities.<sup>977</sup> Funding shortfalls also hinder the use of modern technology and digital platforms that could bridge accessibility gaps, such as mobile applications, online resources, and interactive learning tools.

<sup>976</sup> The Law Society, 'Public Legal Education' <https://www.lawsociety.org.uk/campaigns/public-legal-education> accessed 7 August 2025

<sup>977</sup> Amy L Wallace, 'The Exclusion of Public Legal Education from Mandatory and Aspirational State Pro Bono Service Requirements' forthcoming in *Loyola Journal of Public Interest Law* SSRN <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4020587> accessed 7 August 2025

### **B. Accessibility Barrier**

Even when programs exist, reaching marginalised communities is a persistent challenge. Geographic isolation limits access for those in rural and remote areas, while linguistic diversity complicates the dissemination of legal information in a country with multiple languages and dialects. Cultural mistrust towards the legal system, particularly among historically disadvantaged groups, discourages participation in PLE initiatives. These barriers are compounded by the evolving nature of legal needs, including emerging areas such as digital rights and data protection, which require continuous adaptation of educational content.

### **C. Systemic Inefficiencies**

A lack of coordination among stakeholders undermines the long-term sustainability and impact of PLE. Government agencies, non-profit organisations, community groups, and legal professionals often work independently, leading to duplication of efforts and missed opportunities for collaboration. In the absence of a unified approach, resources are rarely pooled effectively, and PLE is hardly integrated with other essential services such as mental health support or housing assistance. Some groups obtain thorough legal education while others, often the most vulnerable, are left underserved as a result of this fragmented approach.

Addressing these challenges requires stable funding, targeted outreach, and stronger partnerships between public, private, and community actors. Without these measures, PLE will struggle to achieve the widespread, lasting impact necessary to bridge the justice gap.

## **VI. CASE STUDIES – SUCCESSFUL PLE INITIATIVES**

Experience from around the world demonstrates that well-designed Public Legal Education (PLE) programs can make a measurable difference in closing the justice gap. In Canada, **Community Legal Education Ontario (CLEO)** provides plain-language

resources and community presentations that cover issues such as tenants' rights, workplace protections, and family law.<sup>978</sup> Its materials are designed to help low-income individuals resolve legal problems independently, reducing reliance on costly legal representation. CLEO also collaborates with community partners to ensure that information is culturally appropriate and accessible across Ontario. In India, the **National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)** has conducted legal awareness programs in villages and tribal areas, focusing on women's rights, labour laws, and land-related issues. By providing legal literacy at the grassroots level, these initiatives have empowered vulnerable populations to challenge unlawful practices and assert their legal entitlements.

In the United Kingdom, the **Citizens Advice Bureau** operates a nationwide network of offices and an online platform, offering free legal guidance on housing, employment, credit, and consumer disputes. Handling millions of queries annually, the service ensures that individuals can access timely and accurate legal information regardless of income or location.<sup>979</sup> In the United States, the **Street Law** program brings legal education directly into schools, teaching students about constitutional rights, civic responsibilities, and consumer protection laws.<sup>980</sup> By instilling legal awareness at a young age, the program helps reduce the likelihood of legal problems later in life and encourages civic engagement.

Internationally, targeted initiatives have had a notable impact. **UN Women** has supported legal literacy sessions for women in Sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on inheritance and property rights.<sup>981</sup> These programs have helped women contest discriminatory practices and secure legal redress in courts. Technology has also become an important tool for expanding access. In the U.S., **DoNotPay**, an AI-based legal

<sup>978</sup> Community Legal Education Ontario (CLEO) <https://www.cleo.on.ca/en> accessed 7 August 2025

<sup>979</sup> Citizens Advice <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/> accessed 7 August 2025

<sup>980</sup> Street Law Inc <https://streetlaw.org/> accessed 7 August 2025

<sup>981</sup> UN Women <https://www.unwomen.org/en> accessed 7 August 2025

assistance platform, offers affordable help with routine legal matters such as disputing fines and generating standard legal documents.<sup>982</sup> In Australia, **Justice Connect** uses social media campaigns and digital tools to reach younger audiences, providing guidance on employment rights, tenancy issues, and consumer protection.<sup>983</sup>

These examples illustrate how PLE can be adapted to different social, cultural, and economic contexts. Whether through face-to-face community outreach, integration into school curricula, targeted support for marginalised groups, or technology-driven platforms, each initiative addresses a specific dimension of the justice gap. Together, they demonstrate that legal literacy is not a theoretical ideal but a practical, scalable means of empowering individuals and strengthening communities.

## VII. BENEFITS OF PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION (PLE)

Public legal education has several benefits towards having a more just and efficient society. It spreads awareness among people about their rights and obligations and also empowers them to avoid disputes and even approach possible legal problems ahead of time. The said awareness reduces the chances of hasty decisions that may bring about criminal or civil disputes, which will then further increase the burden on the legal system.<sup>984</sup> Additionally, it encourages fair dealing and adherence to legal standards by fostering a sense of shared responsibility. Public legal education also addresses disparities in access to legal information, ensuring that marginalized groups, such as the poor, can recognize and assert their rights effectively. Such education builds trust in the legal system, counteracts feelings of alienation, and promotes active citizenship by enhancing the public's ability to

navigate legal processes and engage with societal structures.

Public legal education is a strong foundation for the promotion of social justice and equality as legal education promotes critical thinking and introduces one to moral responsibility for social injustice and inequalities, challenging one's ability to make this a fair community. It focuses on equality before the law whereby the citizens, regardless of background, should know their rights and duties. Moreover, with the rise of online legal resources, the availability of legal advice and assistance has made it possible for people to solve their legal problems without any barriers of geography or economic constraints. Public legal education plays a very important role in strengthening local governance as people understand the laws and procedures of administration, making them accountable to the authorities and taking an active part in decision-making processes. Additionally, it increases consumer awareness, making people aware of exploitative practices and remedies available under consumer protection laws. Legal education encompasses issues in the workplace, to train workers on rights at work, and fair employment practices within the workplace, thus avoiding exploitation and ensuring that all workers get equal treatment. PLE has a preference for a peaceful resolution through mediation and arbitration since little reliance on litigation is preferred. In the cyber world, PLE equips the mind with resilience to protect it from cybercrimes by teaching online safety and cyber laws to empower it to protect data and identity.

## VIII. FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION

### A. *Innovative strategies-*

1. Leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) and technology -

In terms of delivery, AI and machine learning are now changing the very nature of public legal education (PLE). Automated solutions can give justice to simple legal issues wherein the user can easily solve by means of the friendly interface of the AI-powered platform. For

<sup>982</sup> DoNotPay <https://donotpay.com/>, accessed 7 August 2025

<sup>983</sup> Justice Connect <https://justiceconnect.org.au/>, accessed 7 August 2025

<sup>984</sup> John D Whitley, 'Public Legal Education' (1972-1973) 12 *Journal of Family Law* 269

instance, DoNotPay is an AI chatbot that helps in other minor legal concerns such as filing complaints or disputing fines. Similarly, putting into practice ChatGPT based legal assistants can make law accessible to everyone at any time in multiple languages. By doing so, these tools may perform the justice deficit intervention as it brings the knowledge and exercising of rights to the hard-to-reach citizens.

### 2. Expanding Mobile and Remote Learning Options-

Since the mobile phone penetration has reached record level in the entire world then applications and sms based programmes could be effectively used for the delivery of legal education. Sites such as MyLaw in India and Legal Aid Ontario in Canada are trailblazers in learning about mobile delivery of legal education and information. Such platforms usually comprise videos, quizzes, and cases, but are useful for a wide range of audiences.

### 3. Using Gamification for Legal Learning-

Gamification holds transformative potential for Public Legal Education by turning passive awareness into active, experiential learning. Drawing on tools like role-playing games, decision-tree legal scenarios, and virtual law firm simulations as discussed in the article, PLE can evolve beyond lectures and leaflets. For example, citizens can learn by doing through interactive simulations in which they play the roles of lawyers or clients negotiating cases involving domestic abuse, eviction, or workplace harassment. Legal reasoning and retention are enhanced by gamified legal tasks, reward systems, and real-time feedback, as shown by platforms such as Law Firm 360 and SmartLaw. When modified for use in community education (for instance, through mobile applications or legal aid centre kiosks), these resources can democratise legal knowledge and empower people to interact with the legal system with confidence.

### B. Policy Recommendations

#### 1. Mandating Legal Literacy Programs-

There is a need to adopt legal education in school so as to enhance the abilities of the citizen in understanding basic laws from childhood. For instance, Finland has incorporated civic and legal education into its national policy, a measure with which policy makers in other nations should identify with in order to foment awareness on legal requirements among the societies. This approach could be borrowed by other regions asserting onto-basic rights in its natural hinterland, curiosity of contracts and access to justice.

#### 2. Incentivizing Public-Private Partnerships-

Regular funding and legal expertise required for public legal education can be provided with the help of partnerships between private law firms and NGOs, and governments. For example, the Herbert Smith Freehills Foundation funds different projects in the field of legal literacy around the globe, which should prove that corporate money can strengthen the base. Likewise, both private and public sectors can develop and implement online networks, typed manuals, and applications for a mobile device to deliver services to needy individuals. These collaborations can also support community-based awareness campaigns, paralegal training programs, and pro bono legal assistance clinics in remote locations. Additionally, private-sector technological skills can assist in creating multilingual, easily accessible platforms that overcome linguistic and geographic barriers, ensuring that legal information reaches even the most marginalised groups. By combining professional legal knowledge with grassroots outreach, programs such as the Tata Trusts-NALSA partnership in India have attempted to raise legal awareness in rural areas, illustrating the possibility of public-private collaboration in bridging the justice gap.

### C. Encouraging Collaboration

#### 1. Building Networks of Educators and Professionals:

Main stakeholders need to work collectively to make PLE initiatives productive to learners at all levels. Currently, organizations such as the Global Alliance for Justice Education (GAJE) play a crucial role of linking legal educators, NGOs and community leaders in order to share knowledge and materials. They do so by encouraging the development of culturally appropriate programs that can have the biggest effect in certain geographic areas and populations. Another way that universities and law schools can help is to use law students as 'community educators,' under work-study schemes, learning law in action, as well as regard as members of the legal profession. For example, CLEO (Community Legal Education Ontario) collaborates with the law schools in order to provide legal literacy, bringing law into the public domain.

#### 2. Promoting Global Resource Sharing and Cross-Border Legal Mentorship:

Online tools can be used to store and share free educational resources for international use, enabling wider access to legal information. Centralised platforms such as the CLEO Online Resource Centre and LegalZoom's free resources provide documents, learning materials, and FAQs that help individuals understand various legal procedures. Building on this, a promising future direction for PLE is the creation of cross-border legal mentorship exchanges on virtual platforms where law students, community educators, and legal aid professionals from different countries collaborate on real-world initiatives. These teams could co-develop legal literacy materials, adapt them to local cultural contexts, and host joint online workshops for communities facing similar legal challenges, such as housing disputes, labour rights violations, or access to government benefits. In addition to creating a living network of legal experts who can innovate and work together to address emerging legal needs, PLE

would become more dynamic, inclusive, and resilient by combining culturally sensitive mentoring with shared global resources.

### IX. CONCLUSION

Public Legal Education (PLE) stands as a critical mechanism for bridging the persistent justice gap, ensuring that individuals are not only aware of their rights but also capable of exercising them effectively. By simplifying complex legal processes, PLE transforms the law from an inaccessible body of rules into a practical tool for everyday problem-solving. It reduces legal illiteracy, empowers citizens to take proactive action, and cultivates public trust in legal institutions, all of which are essential for a fair and functional democracy. The success stories from diverse jurisdictions illustrate that PLE is not an abstract ideal but a proven, adaptable approach. Whether it is CLEO's plain-language resources in Canada, NALSA's outreach in rural India, or technology-driven solutions such as DoNotPay in the United States, each example shows that informed communities are better equipped to protect themselves from exploitation, resolve disputes efficiently, and hold institutions accountable. These outcomes reaffirm that when people have access to legal knowledge, justice becomes not a privilege for the few but a reality for the many.

Nevertheless, significant barriers remain. Funding constraints, geographic and linguistic diversity, cultural mistrust, and a lack of coordinated strategies continue to limit the scope and impact of PLE initiatives. Addressing these obstacles requires more than ad hoc interventions; it demands a comprehensive, sustainable strategy that is firmly embedded in public policy. Governments, educational institutions, legal professionals, and civil society must work collaboratively to create an enabling environment for PLE. The way forward lies in combining traditional outreach with innovative methods. Technology offers vast potential. AI-powered chatbots, mobile learning platforms, and multilingual legal resources can extend the reach of PLE to communities previously

excluded from such initiatives. Integrating legal literacy into school curricula will ensure that awareness begins early, fostering a generation that understands both its rights and responsibilities. Public–private partnerships can provide steady funding and specialist expertise, while collaboration across sectors can prevent duplication of efforts and maximise resources.

The impact of such measures extends beyond individual empowerment. A legally informed society is better able to prevent disputes, engage constructively with institutions, and demand accountability from those in power. This, in turn, strengthens the fabric of democracy and ensures that justice systems operate in the service of the people they are meant to protect. In the long term, PLE must be recognised as a right in itself, a necessary precondition for meaningful access to justice. As the justice gap continues to evolve in the face of new challenges such as digital rights and cybercrime, PLE will remain essential in safeguarding equality before the law. By embedding legal literacy into the everyday lives of citizens, societies can move towards a future where justice is inclusive, participatory, and responsive to the needs of all.

Ultimately, the vision is clear: a world in which the law is not a distant, intimidating construct but a shared language of rights and responsibilities. Through sustained investment, innovation, and cooperation, PLE can bring this vision to life, ensuring that the promise of justice is not confined to statutes and courtrooms, but realised in the lived experiences of every individual.



GRASP - EDUCATE - EVOLVE