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STUDY ON LEGAL LANGUAGE AND ITS INTERPRETATION IMPACT ON JUSTICE IN CHENNAI

AUTHORED BY - REETHIKAA GANESAN

ABSTRACT:

"Justice delayed is justice denied" - This adage resonates throughout our study, "Decoding Justice: The Impact of Legal Language Complexity on the Administration of Justice in Chennai." Our research aims to analyze the complexity of legal language in Chennai, assess its influence on justice administration, and explore public legal education initiatives. Employing a descriptive research approach, we collected data from 200 Chennai residents through convenient sampling methods. Our findings reveal that despite efforts to implement clearer legal language, a significant gap remains in achieving comprehensive justice. The complexity of legal language in Chennai has substantial implications on accessibility, interpretation, and fair application of justice. Notably, social media emerges as a powerful tool for demystifying legal court language and building public trust in the justice system. Looking forward, we advocate for reforms promoting a more transparent and inclusive legal language framework. Future perspectives include developing strategies to bridge the gap between legal intricacies and public understanding, enhancing accessibility and fairness of justice through improved legal language practices, utilizing social media and other digital platforms to increase public legal education and awareness, and conducting further research on the effectiveness of simplified legal language in improving justice outcomes. This study underscores the urgent need for a more accessible legal language in Chennai, emphasizing its potential to enhance the efficiency and equity of justice administration. By addressing the complexities in legal communication, we can work towards a more inclusive and fair justice system that serves all members of society effectively.

KEYWORDS: Legal Language, Interpretation of Law, Justice Administration, Access to Justice

INTRODUCTION:

The evolution of legal language and its interpretation, impacting the attainment of justice, has undergone a complex transformation shaped by historical, linguistic, and socio-political factors. This intricate interplay between language and the law has been a subject of significant interest and concern for legal scholars, linguists, and policymakers alike. The way legal language is constructed, interpreted, and applied has far-reaching consequences on the administration of justice and the public's access to legal remedies.

In Chennai, India, as in many jurisdictions globally, the evolution of legal language is deeply rooted in historical influences, including colonial legacies and indigenous legal traditions. This convergence has resulted in a unique legal linguistic landscape that embodies a blend of English common law principles and indigenous legal structures, posing both challenges and opportunities in interpretation. The city of Chennai, formerly known as Madras, serves as an excellent case study for examining these linguistic complexities within the legal system, given its rich cultural heritage and its status as a major urban center in South India.

Several factors contribute to the complexity of legal language in Chennai. Linguistic diversity within India necessitates legal documents to be multilingual, often leading to varying interpretations across linguistic boundaries. Tamil, the official language of Tamil Nadu (the state where Chennai is located), coexists with English in legal proceedings, creating a bilingual legal environment. This linguistic duality can lead to challenges in translation, interpretation, and the consistent application of legal principles across language barriers.

Moreover, archaic terminologies and the intricacy of legal jargon create barriers for the layperson, impeding access to justice. The use of Latin phrases, technical legal terms, and complex sentence structures in legal documents and court proceedings can be intimidating and confusing for those without legal training. This linguistic complexity often necessitates the intervention of legal professionals to interpret and explain the law to clients, potentially creating a dependency that can be both costly and time-consuming.

Comparatively, when juxtaposed with other countries, Chennai's legal language landscape showcases a distinctive fusion of British legal terminology and indigenous languages, reflecting the historical context of British colonization and subsequent post-colonial influences. While this unique blend enriches the legal fabric, it also presents challenges in achieving uniform

interpretation and application of the law. The remnants of colonial-era legal language, combined with modern Indian legal concepts, create a linguistic tapestry that requires careful navigation by legal practitioners and judges.

In response to these challenges, the Indian government has implemented provisions aimed at addressing linguistic complexities in legal documents. Efforts have been made to simplify legal language through plain language initiatives, attempting to bridge the gap between legal professionals and the general populace. These initiatives aim to make legal documents more accessible and comprehensible to the average citizen, thereby enhancing access to justice.

Additionally, advancements in legal education seek to enhance language comprehension among legal practitioners, fostering a more inclusive and comprehensible legal system. Law schools and continuing legal education programs increasingly emphasize the importance of clear legal writing and effective communication, recognizing that the ability to convey complex legal concepts in simple terms is a crucial skill for modern legal professionals.

The impact of legal language complexity on access to justice cannot be overstated. When legal documents and court proceedings are shrouded in complex terminology and convoluted sentence structures, it can deter individuals from seeking legal remedies or fully understanding their rights and obligations under the law. This linguistic barrier can disproportionately affect marginalized communities, non-native speakers, and those with limited education, potentially perpetuating social inequalities within the justice system.

The challenge of legal language complexity is not unique to Chennai or India; it is a global concern that has prompted various jurisdictions to undertake initiatives aimed at simplifying legal language. Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia have implemented plain language initiatives in their legal systems, recognizing the importance of clear communication in ensuring justice and the rule of law.

In the context of Chennai, addressing the complexity of legal language requires a multifaceted approach that takes into account the city's unique linguistic and cultural landscape. This approach may involve:

1. Promoting bilingual legal education that emphasizes proficiency in both English and Tamil legal terminology.

2. Implementing plain language initiatives that simplify legal documents without compromising their legal integrity.
3. Enhancing public legal education programs to improve legal literacy among the general population.
4. Encouraging the use of technology and digital platforms to make legal information more accessible to the public.
5. Fostering collaboration between legal professionals, linguists, and policymakers to develop strategies for improving legal communication.

As Chennai continues to grow as a major economic and cultural center, the need for a more accessible and comprehensible legal system becomes increasingly crucial. By addressing the challenges posed by complex legal language, the city can work towards a more equitable and efficient justice system that serves the needs of all its residents.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To Analyze Legal Language Complexity
2. To Evaluate the Impact on Access to Justice
3. To Explore Public Legal Education Initiatives

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This literature review synthesizes key research on legal language and its impact on justice, highlighting works relevant to Chennai's bilingual legal context.

Joseph Kimble (2008) emphasizes the importance of plain language in enhancing legal communication and accessibility. Sanford Schane (1998) explores linguistic aspects like ambiguity and vagueness in legal language, which is pertinent to Chennai's English-Tamil legal environment.

Richard Wydick (2011) and William P. Statsky (2008) focus on the need for clear legal writing and its positive impact on justice. Alan Durant and Janny H.C. Leung (2019) examine how language choices in legal texts influence interpretations and outcomes.

David Shink and Lawrence Solan (2002) delve into the psychological aspects of legal language, while Jana Schilder (2010) highlights how language barriers impede access to justice. Lawrence Solan (2004) explores the pragmatics of legal language and its multiple interpretations.

Peter Tiersma (1992) demonstrates how simplifying legal language can enhance comprehension. Steven Barela and Bruno G. Bara (2015) address challenges in multilingual legal systems, relevant to Chennai's bilingual context.

David Mellinkoff's (1990) seminal work provides a foundation for understanding linguistic challenges in legal systems. Sandra Hale (2008) addresses issues of legal interpretation in multilingual settings.

John Baugh (2002) explores language rights in legal contexts, while Hon. William H. Pauley III (2018) discusses the need for clarity from a judicial perspective. David Faraci (2011) examines the ethical implications of legal language complexity.

Robert D. Quinlan (2017) and Lawrence M. Solan (2001) offer insights on how language affects justice administration. Vijay K. Bhatia (1987) analyzes linguistic and rhetorical elements of legal communication.

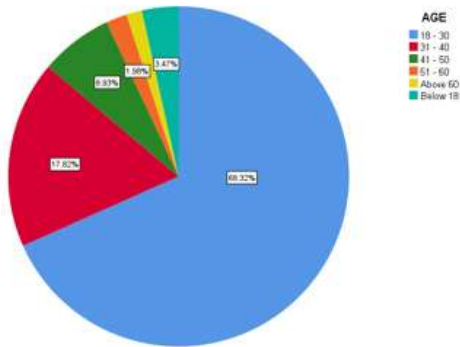
Marianne Rubinstein (2008) investigates language's role in equality and access to justice for minority language speakers, particularly relevant to Chennai's diverse linguistic landscape.

METHODOLOGY

The study employed a descriptive research approach, utilizing convenient sampling to collect data from 200 Chennai residents. A structured questionnaire was used to gather information on perceptions of legal language complexity, its impact on justice, and awareness of public legal education initiatives.

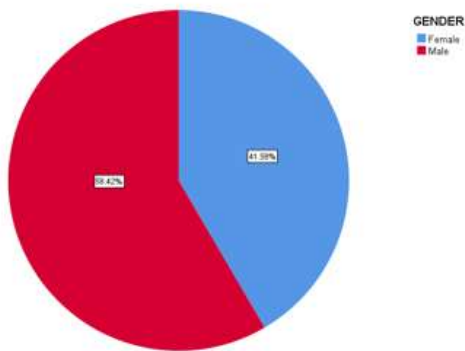
ANALYSIS:

FIGURE 1



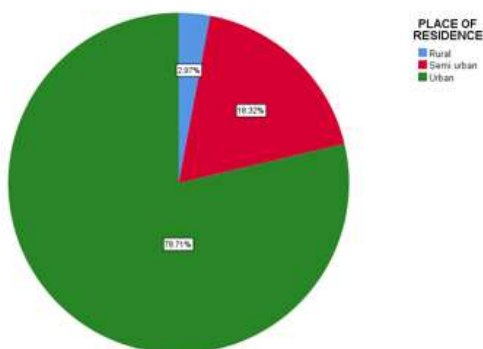
LEGEND: Fig 1 represents the age distribution of respondents

FIGURE 2



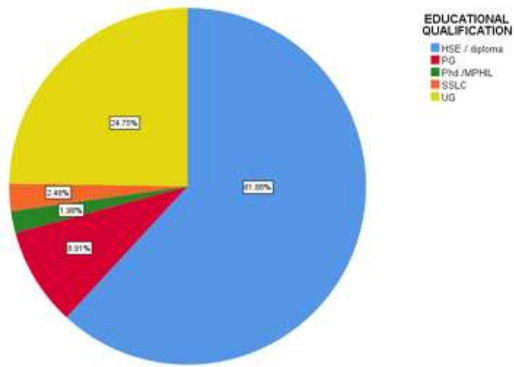
LEGEND: Fig 2 shows the gender distribution of sample respondents

FIGURE 3



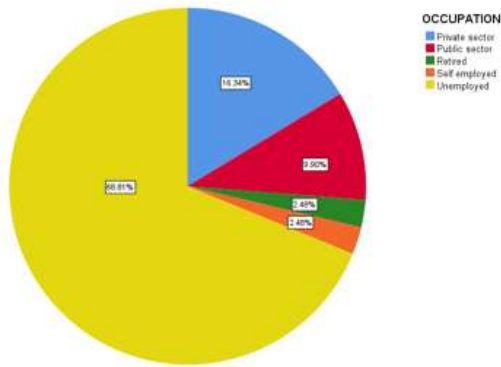
LEGEND: Fig 3 represent the respondents place of residence

FIGURE 4



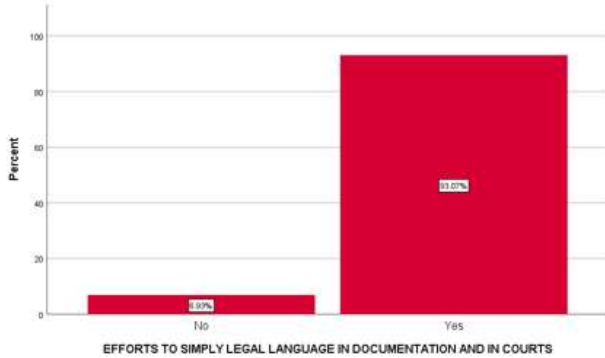
LEGEND: Fig 4 represent the educational qualification of respondents

FIGURE 5

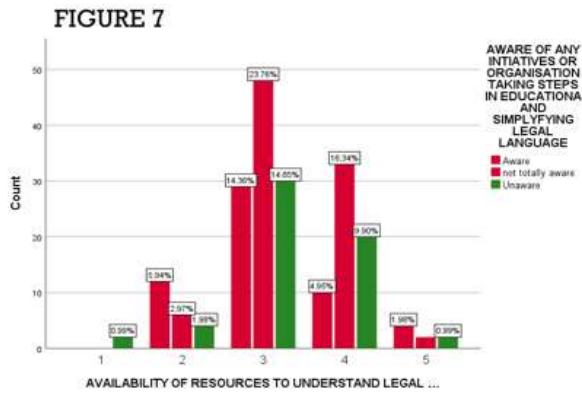


LEGEND: Fig 5 shows the occupation of the respondents

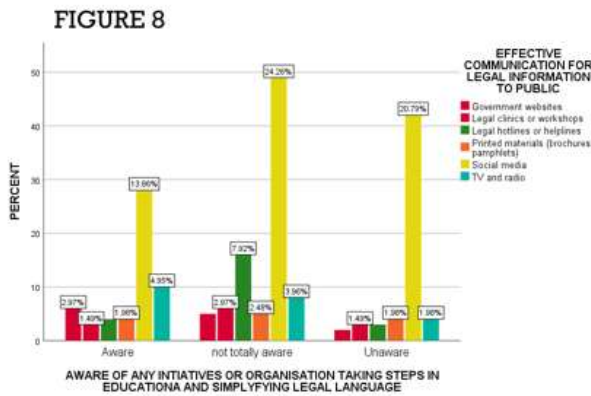
FIGURE 6



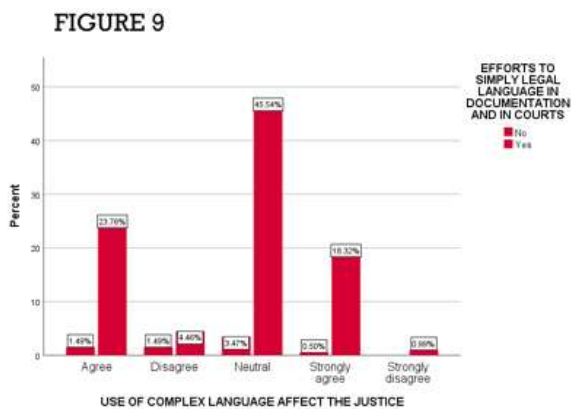
LEGEND: Fig 6 represent the respondents opinion on simplifying the legal language in documentation and in courts



LEGEND: Fig 7 represent the rating of availability resources to understand legal language and also the awareness of availability of those resources

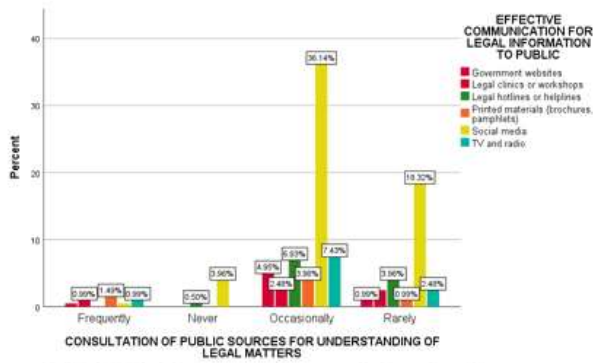


LEGEND: Fig 8 represent the awareness of government in understanding legal language and also different communication that is available in the society for understanding legal language



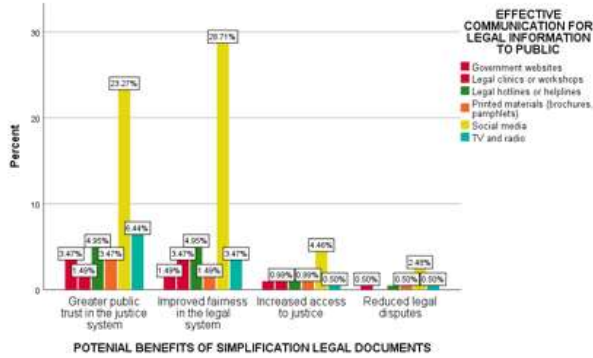
LEGEND: Fig 9 represent the use of complex language and affect the justice and the efforts to simplify legal language in documentation and courts

FIGURE 10



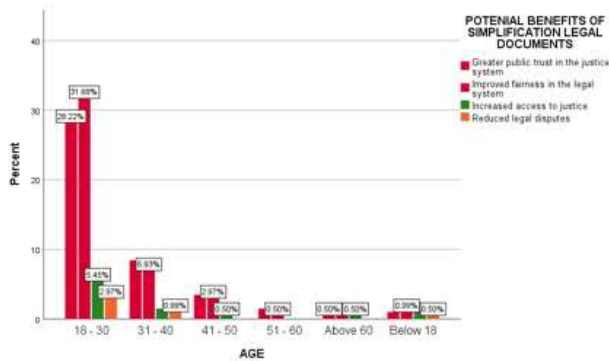
LEGEND: Fig 10 represent the consultation of public sources for understanding legal matters and the effective communication ways to understand legal language

FIGURE 11

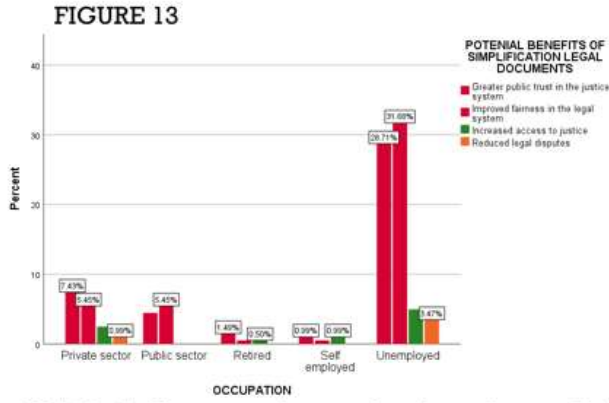


LEGEND: Fig 11 represent the potential benefits in simplification and the effective communication method to make people understand legal language

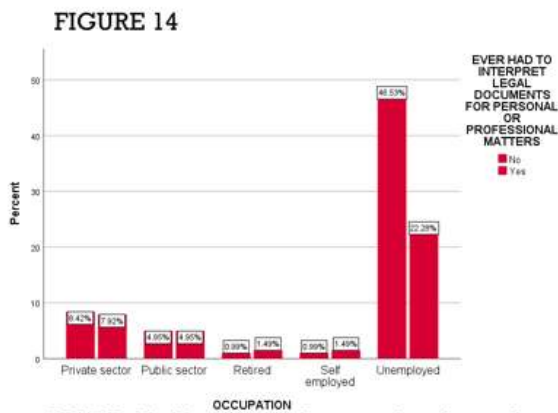
FIGURE 12



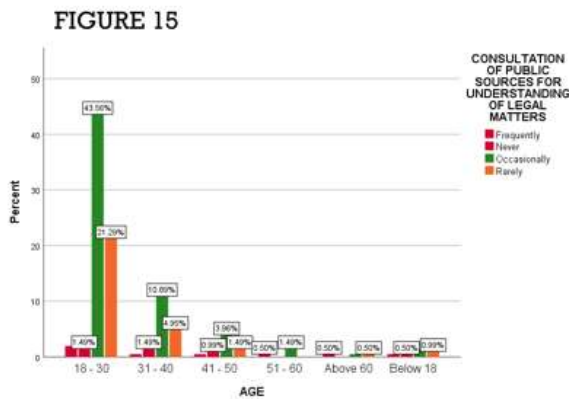
LEGEND: Fig 12 represents the age and the potential benefits in the simplification of legal language and documentation



LEGEND: Fig 13 represents the occupation of respondents and their potential benefits in the simplification of legal documents

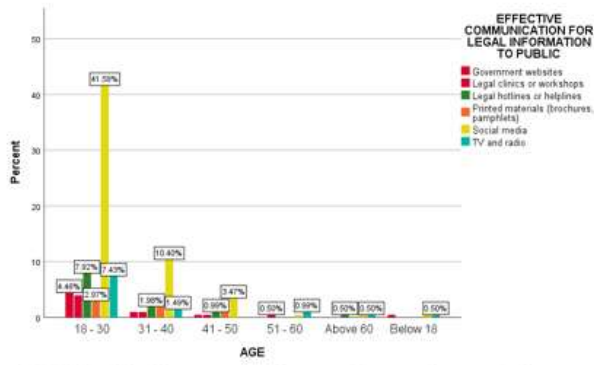


LEGEND: Fig 14 represents the occupation of respondents and people's daily usage of legal language and documentation for both professional and personal purpose



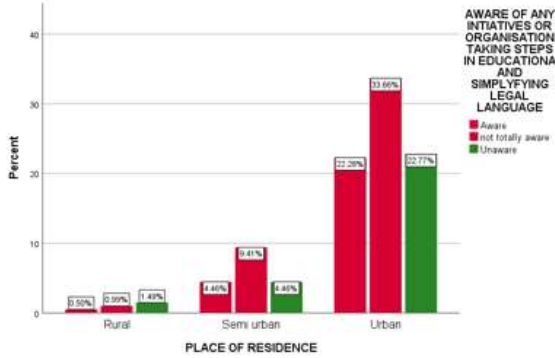
LEGEND: Fig 15 represents the age of respondents and people usage of sources to understand legal language

FIGURE 16



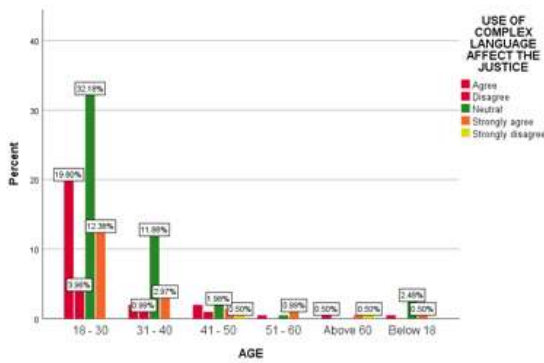
LEGEND: Fig 16 represents the age of respondents and the sources people use to understand legal language

FIGURE 17

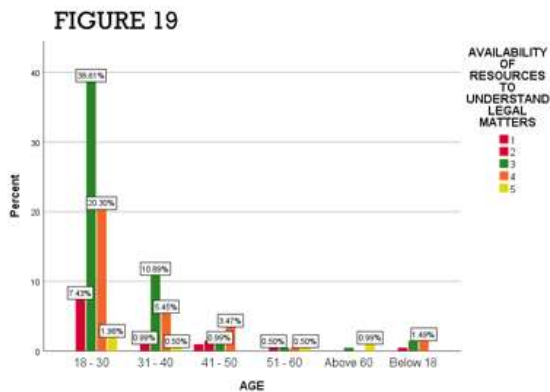


LEGEND: Fig 17 represents the respondents place of residence and awareness of initiatives in education and simplifying legal language

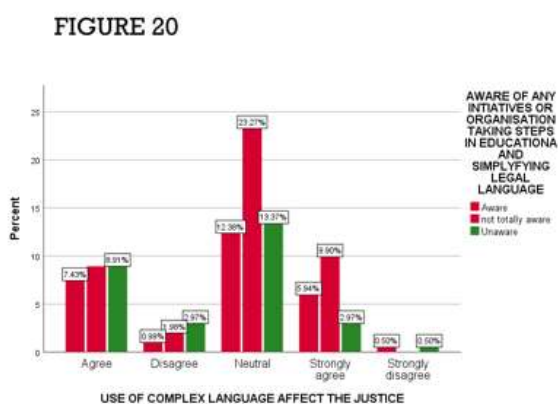
FIGURE 18



LEGEND: Fig 18 represents the age of respondents and use of complex language affect the justice



LEGEND: Fig 19 represents the age of respondents and availability of resources to understand legal matters



LEGEND: Fig 15 represents the use of complex language affect the justice and also to understand the legal language whethere awareness given by the govt.

RESULT:

Figure 1 represent age, distribution of respondents, 66.32% of respondents are belonging to the age category of 18 to 30 ,17.82% respondents belonging to the age category of 31 to 40 and 6.93% of respondents belong to category of 41 to 50 and 3.47% of respondents are below 18 and remaining 1.99% of respondents are under the age category of 51 to 60 and above 60

Figure 2 Shows the gender distribution of sample respondents where 41.5% are female, 58.42% of male respondents.

Figure 3 the respondent place of residence where 78.71% are urban respondents 18.32% semiurban respondents and remaining 2.97% are rural respondent

Figure 4 represent the educational qualification of respondents where 61.88% are diploma,

graduate, or higher secondary completed respondents

Figure 5 represent the occupation of respondent where 68.81% are unemployed, 16.34% are private sector employees 9.90% are public sector employees and 2.48% and 2.46% of respondents are self-employed and retired respectively

Figure 6 represent the respondents opinion on simplifying the legal language in documentation and quotes where 93.07% are agreeing, your opinion and 6.93% are declining that there is no simplified legal language in documentation and courts

Figure 7 represents the availability of resources to understand language, and the awareness of the availability of those resources which make legal language simplified to understand where 23.76% of respondents who have rated three said they are not all aware. 14.36% are aware and 14.85% are aware. The respondents who have rated 4 of 4.95%, 16.34%, 9.90% are aware, not totally aware and unaware of the initiatives organisation taking steps in education simplifying legal language respectively.

Figure 8 represents the awareness of the government in understanding legal language and also different sources available to understand the legal language wherein 24.26% are not totally aware and recommend social media access sources. 20.79% are unaware of the initiative and recommended the Same, 13.86% of respondents are aware of the initiatives or organisation, taking steps in education and of legal language.

Figure 9 illustrates survey results regarding opinions on the use of complex language in the justice system and efforts to simplify legal language in documentation and courts. The results show a prominent inclination towards simplification, with 37.7% agreeing and 45.5% strongly agreeing that complex language affects justice and that there are efforts to simplify it. A small percentage of respondents disagree (6.9%) or strongly disagree (5.0%) with the statement, while a minority remain neutral (4.8%). Overall, the data indicates a significant consensus on the need for simplification of legal language in the justice system.

The **figure 10** presents data on the frequency of public consultation of various sources for understanding legal matters, coupled with the perceived effectiveness of these communication methods. It appears that the majority of respondents 'rarely' consult public sources for legal

matters, with about 39.6% falling into this category. Following that, 'occasionally' is the next most common response, with 33.5%. A smaller percentage of respondents, 6.9%, 'frequently' consult public sources, while 19.9% 'never' do. In terms of effective communication methods for legal information, government websites are again highlighted as the most effective, followed by legal clinics or workshops. TV and radio are seen as the least effective methods.

The **figure 11** illustrates the potential benefits of simplifying legal documents and highlights the most effective communication methods for conveying legal information to the public. The graph shows that the greatest perceived benefit of simplification is 'greater public trust in the justice system,' with approximately 27.7% of respondents agreeing. The next significant benefits are 'improved fairness in the legal system' and 'increased access to justice,' both receiving around 19% agreement. 'Reduced legal disputes' is seen as a benefit by approximately 6.5% of participants. As for communication methods, government websites are considered the most effective, followed by legal clinics or workshops, with TV and radio being perceived as the least effective. This data suggests that simplifying legal language could lead to increased trust and fairness in the justice system, as well as better access to justice, and that digital platforms, especially government websites, are key channels for disseminating legal information.

Figure 12, a bar graph illustrating the perceived potential benefits of simplifying legal language and documentation across different age groups. The age group of 31-40 years shows the highest percentage, with approximately 37.5% of respondents perceiving greater public trust in the justice system as the main benefit. This is followed by the age group of 18-30 years, with around 6.25%, and the 41-50 years age group, also close to 6.25%. The other age groups show minimal percentages in this benefit. The graph suggests that the potential benefits are recognized differently across age groups, with the 31-40 years demographic being the most appreciative of the simplification efforts.

Figure 13 appears to be a bar chart illustrating the perceived potential benefits of simplifying legal documents across different occupational groups. The benefits listed include greater public trust in the justice system, improved fairness in the justice system, increased access to justice, reduced legal costs, and reduced legal disputes. The chart shows that the highest percentage of respondents who perceive benefits are self-employed individuals, with a percentage of approximately 37.5%. The second-highest group is the private sector, followed closely by the unemployed, both with around 6.25%. Respondents from the public sector and retired individuals report similar

perceptions, each just under 6.25%. The chart suggests that across all occupational categories, there is some recognition of the advantages of making legal documents more straightforward, with self-employed individuals standing out as the group most in favor of such reforms.

Figure 14 presents a bar chart depicting the percentage of respondents from various occupational groups who have had to interact with legal language and documentation for professional or personal matters. The chart clearly indicates that self-employed individuals have the highest percentage, with approximately 45.5% reporting that they have engaged with legal documents. The public sector is the next highest group, with about 16.5%, followed by the private sector at around 12.5%. Retired individuals and those who are unemployed show the least interaction, with close to 12.5% and 9% respectively. This data suggests that self-employed people are the most likely to have had to deal with legal documentation, possibly due to the nature of managing their own businesses or contractual matters.

Figure 15 is a bar graph presenting the frequency of consultation of sources for understanding legal matters among various age groups. The most significant observation is that the 18-30 age group has the highest percentage of respondents, with approximately 47.5% reporting that they "Frequently" consult sources to understand legal language, followed by around 27.5% in the same age group who do so "Occasionally". The next highest frequency is seen in the 31-40 age group with a small percentage (less than 5%) consulting sources "Frequently". Other age groups show minimal percentages in both "Frequently" and "Occasionally" consulting sources, with the "Rarely" category not being represented in the graph. The data implies that younger individuals (18-30 years old) are more inclined to actively seek out information to comprehend legal matters compared to other age groups. The legend at the bottom clarifies that the figure represents the age of respondents and their usage of sources to understand legal language.

Figure 16 displays the outcomes of a survey on the effectiveness of various communication methods for the general public to understand legal information, categorized by the age of respondents. The age groups are segmented as follows: 18-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, above 60, and below 18 years old. The data indicates a predominant preference for government websites among the 18-30 age group, with a striking 45% considering it an effective medium for understanding legal language. This preference significantly drops in the subsequent age groups, with the 31-40 age group reporting around 10%, and an even smaller percentage in the 41-50 age group, at approximately 5%. The 51-60 and above 60 age groups show a minimal preference at around 5%

and 6% respectively. The below 18 age group is not represented in this particular result. Other sources of legal information such as legal clinics or workshops, printed materials like brochures, law libraries, social media, and TV and radio show comparatively negligible percentages across all age groups. These alternative sources are marked by their respective colors on the graph but do not have significant representation in any age category.

Figure 17 depicts the awareness of initiatives aimed at simplifying legal language among respondents from different places of residence: rural, semi-urban, and urban. The survey results are divided into three categories: aware of any initiatives or taking steps in education and simplification, at least partially aware, and unaware. The data shows that urban residents have the highest awareness, with 37.0% being aware of such initiatives. Semi-urban residents follow at 22.7% awareness, while rural residents have the lowest awareness at just 5.6%. A significant portion of respondents from all areas are at least partially aware of the efforts to simplify legal language, with urban at 27.7%, semi-urban at 44.4%, and rural at 33.3%. Unawareness is also highest among rural residents at 61.1%, compared to semi-urban at 33.3% and urban at 35.3%. This data suggests a trend where urban residents are more likely to be aware of legal language simplification initiatives compared to their semi-urban and rural counterparts.

Figure 18, illustrates survey results regarding the perception of how the use of complex language affects the justice system, across different age groups. The age groups are categorised as follows: 18-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, above 60, and below 18 years old. The highest percentage of respondents who agree that the use of complex language affects the justice system is found in the 18-30 age group, with over 35% agreeing. The 31-40 age group has a lower percentage of agreement, around 12%, and the percentages continue to decrease with increasing age groups. Notably, the 41-50 and 51-60 age groups have a very small percentage of respondents who agree, each around 5%. The group above 60 years and below 18 years both show approximately 6% agreement. Disagreement with the statement is significantly less across all age groups, with the 18-30 age group displaying around 10% disagreement. The rest of the age groups show minimal disagreement percentages, all below 5%. Additionally, there is a small percentage of strong disagreement, particularly in the younger and older age groups, with the strongest disagreement seen in the below 18 age group at approximately 2.5%.

Figure 19 presents a bar chart that illustrates the relationship between the age of respondents and the availability of resources to understand legal matters. According to the legend, the colors of the

bars represent different levels of resource availability, from 1 to 5, although the specific meaning of these levels is not provided in the image. The chart shows that the highest percentage of respondents (35.59%) fall into the 18-30 age group and have a level 1 availability of resources, indicating perhaps the highest availability or the lowest, depending on the scale. The next largest group, at 20.34%, is also in the 18-30 age category but at a level 2 resource availability. For the other age groups, the percentages are significantly lower, with the 31-40 age group having 6.78% at level 1 and 3.39% at level 2. The 41-50 age group has two bars, both at 6.78%, for levels 1 and 2. The 51-60 age group has 5.08% at level 1, and for those above 60, the percentage is the same, at 5.08%, also at level 1. Interestingly, there is a small percentage, 1.69%, of respondents below 18, which suggests that the survey included minors.

Figure 20 presented appears to be a bar chart depicting survey results on people's awareness of initiatives or actions taken by organizations in education and simplifying legal language, as well as their opinions on whether the use of complex language affects justice. The legend indicates that the figure 20 is about the impact of complex legal language on justice and public awareness of governmental efforts to simplify it. From the chart, the most significant portion of respondents (23.73%) strongly agree that the use of complex language affects the justice system. The second-largest group (19.03%) are not fully aware of any initiatives to simplify legal language. Those who are unaware of any such initiatives represent 9.60%. There are smaller percentages for the other responses: 13.29% agree, 12.03% are neutral, 9.29% disagree, and 8.47% strongly disagree with the statement that complex language affects justice.

DISCUSSION:

This discussion summarizes key findings from a survey on legal language comprehension and simplification. The respondents were predominantly young (66.32% aged 18-30), urban (78.71%), and educated (61.88% with diplomas or higher). There was a near-balanced gender representation, with 58.42% male and 41.5% female participants.

A striking 93.07% of respondents agreed on the need to simplify legal language in documentation, highlighting a strong consensus across demographics. This is further emphasized by 83.2% agreeing or strongly agreeing that complex language impacts justice and should be simplified.

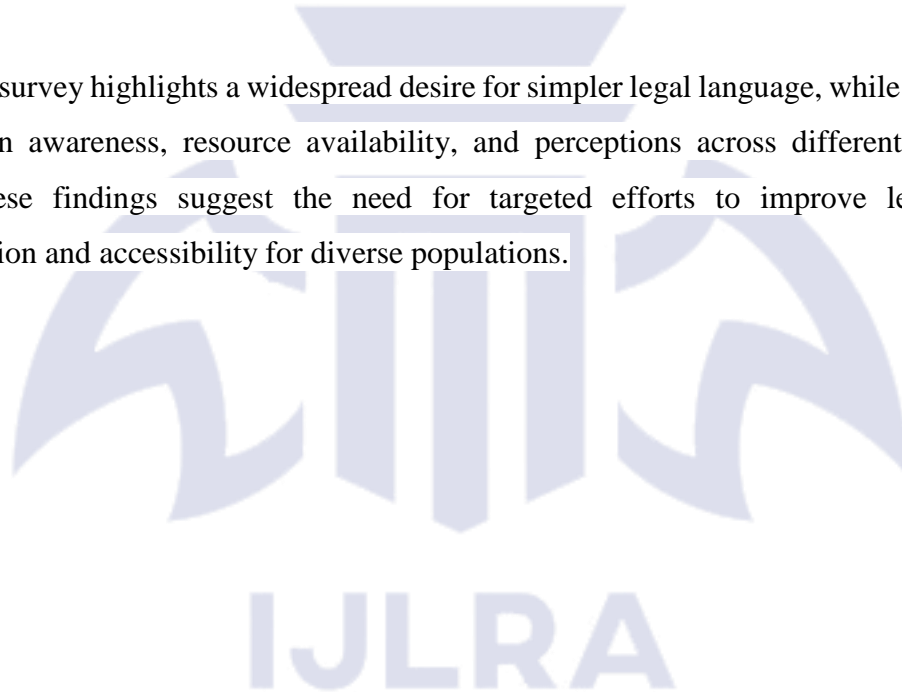
The survey revealed varying levels of awareness and utilization of resources for understanding legal language. Many respondents rarely or occasionally consult public sources for legal matters,

indicating potential gaps in resource utilization. Urban residents showed higher awareness of legal language initiatives compared to semi-urban and rural areas, suggesting disparities in information access.

Age-related differences were observed in perceptions and behaviors. Younger respondents (18-30) were more likely to frequently consult legal sources and find government websites effective for communication. They also showed a stronger belief in the impact of complex language on the justice system.

Occupation-wise, self-employed individuals reported the highest interaction with legal documents (45.5%), underscoring the importance of clear legal language for entrepreneurial endeavors.

Overall, the survey highlights a widespread desire for simpler legal language, while also revealing disparities in awareness, resource availability, and perceptions across different demographic groups. These findings suggest the need for targeted efforts to improve legal language comprehension and accessibility for diverse populations.



CHI SQUARE TABLE 1

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is relationship between age of respondents and encounter of legal documents in daily life

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is no relationship between age of respondents and encounter of legal documents in daily life

Count

		ENCOUNTER OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN DAILY LIFE					Total
		Daily	Monthly	Never	Rarely	Weekly	
AGE	18 - 30	7	16	5	92	18	138
	31 - 40	1	4	3	20	8	36
	41 - 50	2	1	2	7	2	14
	51 - 60	1	0	0	2	1	4
	Above 60	2	0	0	1	0	3
	Below 18	1	0	1	5	0	7
Total		14	21	11	127	29	202

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.210 ^a	20	.041
Likelihood Ratio	23.647	20	.258
N of Valid Cases	202		

a. 22 cells (73.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .16.

As the p value is greater than 0.05% at 0.041, the null hypothesis is accepted. So, there is a relationship between the age of respondents and encounter of legal documents in daily life

DISCUSSION: Understanding the relationship between the age of respondents and their encounters with legal documents in daily life is essential due to varying life experiences and responsibilities across different age groups. Younger individuals, such as those under 30, might encounter legal documents in the form of educational agreements, rental contracts, or employment-related paperwork. As they progress through life stages, their interactions with legal documents might increase, especially as they enter into contracts or agreements for various purposes. Middle-aged individuals, between 30 and 50, often encounter legal documents related to property, financial agreements, or family matters, such as wills and healthcare directives. They might face a broader spectrum of legal complexities due to career advancements, property ownership, or familial responsibilities. Older respondents, aged 50 and above, might engage more with legal documents concerning retirement, estate planning, healthcare, and potentially legal issues associated with aging, requiring a different set of legal considerations. Understanding these variations helps tailor legal information dissemination and support services to cater to the specific

needs and challenges encountered by different age groups when navigating legal documentation in their lives.

CHI SQUARE TABLE 2

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is a relationship between educational qualification of respondents and efforts to simplify legal language in documentation and in courts

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is no relationship between educational qualification of respondents and efforts to simplify legal language in documentation and in courts

Count		EFFORTS TO SIMPLY LEGAL LANGUAGE IN DOCUMENTATION AND IN COURTS		
		No	Yes	Total
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	HSE / diploma	9	116	125
	PG	1	17	18
	Phd /MPhil	1	3	4
	SSLC	1	4	5
	UG	2	48	50
Total		14	188	202

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.081 ^a	4	.395
Likelihood Ratio	3.028	4	.553
N of Valid Cases	202		

a. 6 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .29.

LEGEND : table 2 represent the chi square test of educational qualification and efforts to simplify legal language in documentation and in courts

As the P value is greater than 0.05% at 0.395, the null hypothesis is accepted. So, There is a relationship between educational qualification of respondents and efforts to simplify legal language in documentation and in courts

DISCUSSION: Examining the correlation between respondents' educational qualifications and efforts to simplify legal language in documentation and courts unveils critical insights. Higher educational attainment might suggest a proficiency in comprehending complex language. However, it doesn't negate the necessity for simplified legal documentation. Even individuals with advanced education can encounter challenges when faced with convoluted legal language. Simplification efforts are vital to ensure inclusivity, accessibility, and clarity for everyone interacting with legal documents and court procedures, regardless of their educational background. Moreover, individuals with higher education might advocate for clearer language, recognizing its universal importance in promoting equitable access to justice for all strata of society. Understanding this relationship emphasizes the imperative nature of simplifying legal

language for universal comprehension and fairness within legal systems.

CHI SQUARE TABLE 3

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is a relationship between the occupation of respondents and interpret legal documents in professional and personal matters

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is no relationship between the occupation of respondents and interpret legal documents in professional and personal matters

CHI SQUARE TABLE 3

Count		EVER HAD TO INTERPRET LEGAL DOCUMENTS FOR PERSONAL OR PROFESSIONAL MATTERS		Total
		No	Yes	
OCCUPATION	Private sector	17	16	33
	Public sector	10	10	20
	Retired	2	3	5
	Self-employed	2	3	5
	Unemployed	94	45	139
Total		125	77	202

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.675 ^a	4	.154
Likelihood Ratio	6.567	4	.161
N of Valid Cases	202		

a. 4 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.91.

LEGEND : table 3 represent the chi square test of occupation of respondent and ever had to interpret legal documents for personal or professional matters

As the P value is greater than 0.05% at 0.154, the null hypothesis is accepted. So, There is a relationship between the occupation of respondents and interpret legal documents in professional and personal matters

DISCUSSION: Understanding the connection between respondents' occupations and their interpretation of legal documents in professional and personal spheres holds substantial significance. Occupations vary widely in the frequency and depth of interaction with legal documents. Professionals in legal, managerial, or administrative roles often engage extensively with legal language, potentially fostering a better grasp of intricate documents. Conversely, individuals in non-legal fields might encounter challenges when faced with complex legal jargon, impacting their ability to comprehend and effectively apply such documents in personal matters.

This relationship underscores the need for clear, accessible legal language that accommodates diverse occupational backgrounds. Tailoring legal documentation to ensure clarity and ease of interpretation across various professions is pivotal for promoting equal understanding and application of legal rights and responsibilities in both professional and personal realms.

LIMITATION:

1. Convenient sampling introduces a potential overlooking essential factors influencing the drug related behaviour and perceptions, but limiting the studies accuracy and representing the entire population
2. Geographical constraints confined the study to specific region within Chennai, restricting the broader applicability of findings to the entire city
3. The study's findings might be context-specific to the time of data collection and may not capture evolving trends or changes in legal language practices over time.

CONCLUSION:

The study investigating the impact of legal language on justice in Chennai shed light on the intricate challenges individuals encounter within the legal system. Extensive analysis and participant feedback underscored that the use of intricate legal language significantly obstructs access to justice, leading to misunderstandings, unequal footing in legal proceedings, and a limited grasp of citizens' rights and responsibilities. However, the emergence of social media emerged as a transformative force. Through simplified legal explanations and showcasing cases affected by complex language, social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter have bolstered public understanding and empowered individuals. This proactive engagement not only bridges the information gap but also enhances people's ability to navigate legal matters effectively. Beyond this, NGOs have been pivotal. They actively organize workshops, seminars, and develop educational resources in plain language, amplifying legal literacy among the populace. By translating legal jargon and providing guidance on basic legal rights, these organizations have empowered individuals to better understand legal intricacies. Together, these efforts underline the urgency of simplified legal language and the pivotal roles of social media and NGOs in augmenting legal awareness and accessibility in Chennai.

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