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# **INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE INDIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

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## **Abstract:**

The phenomenon of globalization has reshaped the world in profound ways, affecting every aspect of society, including the administration of justice. This research paper supplies a comprehensive exploration of the multifaceted and intricate impact of globalization on judicial administration. As nations have become more interconnected through the flow of information, trade, and people, the traditional boundaries of jurisprudence have blurred, needing significant adjustments within judiciaries across the globe. This study employs a multifaceted approach, drawing upon a rich body of literature, real-world case studies, and insights from legal experts. It dissects the complex consequences of globalization on judicial systems, revealing how it has fundamentally altered the landscape of legal practice, the role of international law, and the influence of global economic and political forces on the conduct of judiciaries.

The research highlights the shifts in judicial administration practices, driven by the globalized environment. These shifts include the adoption of innovative technologies in legal proceedings, the evolution of legal doctrines to address transnational issues, and the increasing importance of international law as it intersects with domestic systems. Furthermore, it examines the role of international organizations, agreements, and tribunals in shaping the evolution of judicial administration. Moreover, this paper delves into the challenges posed by globalization to judiciaries worldwide, particularly in terms of maintaining their independence, ensuring access to justice, and safeguarding individual rights. It explores the intricate dynamics of legal pluralism and the fine balance that judiciaries must strike between domestic legal traditions and the pressures of international norms and practices.

In conclusion, this research underscores the urgent need for judiciaries to adapt and innovate in response to the ongoing process of globalization. While this globalizing trend brings both

opportunities and challenges to judicial administration, it calls for judiciaries to navigate the intricate web of international and domestic law. This research serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, legal scholars, and practitioners seeking to understand and address the evolving relationship between globalization and judicial administration in an increasingly interconnected world.

## **Introduction**

Globalization, a multifaceted phenomenon transcending geographical boundaries, has not only revolutionized the world of commerce and culture but has also significantly influenced the structure and function of judicial administrations across the globe. As countries increasingly engage in international trade, adopt common legal standards, and navigate transnational disputes, the impact of globalization on the judicial system becomes a topic of paramount importance. This research paper delves into the intricate relationship between globalization and judicial administration, examining how the evolving dynamics of international trade, technological advancements, and the interplay of legal systems have reshaped the role of courts and legal institutions.

From addressing cross-border legal disputes to interpreting international treaties and agreements, the judiciary is faced with unprecedented challenges and opportunities in the era of globalization. Moreover, the paper scrutinizes how the principles of justice, equity, and human rights are being tested in a world where the influence of economic interests and global power structures can weigh heavily on legal decisions. By analyzing case studies and legal reforms, this research seeks to shed light on the profound transformations, complexities, and dilemmas that globalization imposes on judicial administration, ultimately supplying insights into the path forward in this interconnected and ever-evolving global legal landscape.

## **Background**

In India, the concept Globalization surfaced in 1991, when then Prime Minister, P.V. Narsimha Rao introduced Indian markets to the taste of Global competition. The Economic point of view dictates the meaning of this term as the “adoption of open and unfettered trading market.” But even though the Indian market gained a new perspective because of the Global exposure, this reform came with its on cons like, causing dwindle the sense of supremacy of a nation as well as facilitating a legitimacy vacuum etc. The next term which one needs to delve into to get a better

understanding of this topic is the 'What the Judicial process is?' This means, the chain of connected and interdependent events, performed by the conventional Judicial institutions, to enforce the rules of law/ to administer justice.

By 'Administration of Justice' I mean the ensuring of smooth habitation of citizens of the nation through 'maintenance of liberties provided by the constitution to them, on the violation of which, the offender shall get suffer the legal consequences inflicted by the Judicial institutions. When the entire world shares one umbrella of legal provisions set up by the International Institutions which are mutually agreed upon by them, then that is called Globalization of Law. In other words, a rule upon which there is a consensus ad idem of all the nations of this world and is laid down by the international legislators gets implemented on a global level then that is known as Legal Globalization.

### **Multifaceted influence of Globalization on various Legal field**

Globalization, a multifaceted force, has permeated virtually every aspect of modern society, and the legal field is no exception. This research paper explores the intricate and far-reaching influence of globalization on the legal realm. In an era characterized by the unprecedented movement of people, goods, and information across borders, the legal sector finds itself at the crossroads of myriad challenges and opportunities. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the legal field must adapt to address transnational legal issues, harmonize diverse legal systems, and navigate complex international agreements. Moreover, globalization exerts influence on the very nature of legal practice, with technology transforming how legal services are delivered.<sup>1</sup>

### ***Competition Law***

In 1995, The Indian market changed forever when India ratified the World Trade Organization agreement. For the first time India endured rivalry from Inside and outside of the nation. Although India welcomed the foreign traders and investors, it also saw the rise in the requirement of hardy law-making body, which could deal with the commercial discords. This is when the Competition Act, 2002<sup>2</sup> came into effect, substituting the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

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<sup>1</sup> Impact of Globalization on law and Justice delivery system available at: a6768112-4e68-4b34-b6e3-32af5c5ad116 (visited on 20 October 2023)

<sup>2</sup> The Competition Act, 2002 (Act No. 12 of 2003), available at: [A2003-12.pdf \(indiacode.nic.in\)](#)

1969<sup>3</sup>, which was the Anti-Trust Law prevailing before the Competition Act, 2002, which was enforced in 2003.

The Competition commission of India was set up, a quasi-judicial and statutory body, with a sole aim to implement the provisions contained by the Competition Act, 2002. It was the body which kept the checks and balances of this act and monitored the impact of this act on the citizens of this nation. The combination of Competition Act 2002 and the World Trade Organization Agreement, 1995<sup>4</sup>, bounded the hands of the Indian lawmakers and revolutionize the entire Judicial process.

### ***Human Right Law***

The Paradigm of the Globalization of the Human Right laws is the very formation of Modern-day laws to protect Human Rights on the International basis, which has the rules laid down by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and many other organizations at the international level, at its foundation. The discussion regarding the Global impact of Human Rights violation has made its way to the Conferences and Summits held at the international level and to address this issue and one of the very recent examples of Human Rights Violation conference is the International Conference on Law, Human Rights and Cultural Studies (ICLHRCS) in Munnar, Kerala, India<sup>5</sup>. The fundamental purpose of such Summits and Conferences are to raise awareness about and standards of Human life with the help of laying down laws to deal with Human Rights Violation at the Global level.

The impression of Globalization is far reaching and those are evident in our Constitution itself. To elucidate my statement, I would like to highlight the fact that the Part III of the Constitution which consists of the Fundamental Rights available to the citizens of India draws its Inspiration from the Bills of Rights of US<sup>6</sup> and many other legislative documents of various other countries which have implemented laws to protect the Human Rights. The dominating countries unlawfully

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<sup>3</sup> The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (Act No. 54 of 1969), available at: [Monopolies And Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 \(bareactslive.com\)](http://bareactslive.com)

<sup>4</sup> Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization 1995, (last visited on 21 October 2023), available at: [Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation 1995 \(lawteacher.net\)](http://lawteacher.net)

<sup>5</sup> Details of International Conference on Law, Human Rights and Cultural Studies (last visited on 20 October 2023), available at: [International Conference on Law, Human Rights and Cultural Studies \(ICLHRCS\) | Kerala| Munnar | India | ACA 1063881 | AllConferecneAlert \(allconferencealert.com\)](http://allconferencealert.com)

<sup>6</sup>Bills of Rights of the United States, (last updated on 17 October 2023), available at: [Bill of Rights | Definition, Origins, Contents, & Application to the States | Britannica](http://Britannica)

interfered with the affairs of developing countries and many times even overturned the entire Political institution of those countries, which is an unfortunate fact and indeed an eyesore.

India underwent the colonialization because of invasion of British empire and remained subjected to the British Government for almost 200 years. This is the exemplar of the foreign invasion done by the dominating country in the name of Globalization and making the evolving nations a mere marionette at the hands. Even though because of Globalization, a constant threat remains upon the supremacy of the Government of the weaker nation, but it is a no brainer that due to the introduction of Globalization, people all around world are more educated on the concept, importance, and scope of Human Rights available to them which has further led to raised quality of life that they inhabit.

### *Environmental law*

Due to incoming of foreign industries and merging of Indian markets into the Global market, there has been an exponential growth in the Industrial activities which have in turn have caused, to a significant extent, an irreversible damage to the environment. An extremely excessive cost has been incurred at the expense of Industrial growth in India has been paid by the deteriorating environment. Multiple attacks on nature, like Green House Gas emissions, acidification of oceans etc.<sup>7</sup> due to the excessive production of environmental pollutants, by the industries, has been the bane of the existence of all lives, as the natural resources are depleting at a rapid pace. To keep up with the upcoming trends of the competitive Global market, industries of every nation, including India sidetracked the aim to achieve sustainable development. But now this alarming condition have caught the attention of International Organizations, involving almost the entire world, and has become the topic of debate and discussion at various International Conventions.

Various schools of thought have made their way to the table of discussion at the global level, leading to the taking up of prevalent environmental issues, happening because of the revolution that took place in the Industrial sector. On the other hand, the stage which the environmental issues got discussed on, led to the introduction, formulation and implementation of certain policies, principles, and doctrines to regain focus on achieving the most vital Sustainable Development. Certain examples of the Global policies, doctrines, or principles which India is a signatory to, are the Precautionary Principle, the Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine

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<sup>7</sup> Facts about the natural crisis, (last visited on 21 October 2023), available at: [Facts about the nature crisis | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)

etc. All of these came into existence to deal with the cases of violation of the Environmental Law.

### *Criminal Law*

The influence in the field of Criminal Law is prominently evident amongst the nations at the Global level as many developing states have taken inspiration from developed nations regarding the provisions of Criminal Law, facilitating the establishment of a well-structured Criminal Justice Delivery system, which is quintessential to maintain sovereignty of the nation. Furthermore, an efficient formulation of laws to administer justice upon the performance of Criminal acts also ensures that citizens of that Nation get empowered with their Right to safety and to live a dignified life. The efforts of only one Nation cannot suffice when it comes to formation of a sturdy Criminal Justice delivery system, hence all the Nations, in alliance and adherence to International Human Rights Norms, Regional High Courts, Individual and institutions which deal with the grave International Law cases like International Court of Justice etc., in uniformity, ensure the proper implementation of laws (which are laid down by taking all these organizations in confidence at the international level) in the Global Society so that the Justice gets served even at the Individual level, in case of violation of Criminal Laws.

The First example of a Globally acclaimed law, to which India is a signatory to as well, is laws relating to Piracy at Sea, which has been an eyesore and topic of Global debate and discussion since 18<sup>th</sup> century. Under this law it is said that any Sovereign state can hold trial against pirates, no matter the location of commission of that crime/ from where the offenders or pirates belong/ from where the victim belong. Secondly in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, codification of the Laws relating to War crimes was done. Moreover, the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> World War saw the establishment of Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals which premiered the penalization of the Formal Institutions involved in the commission of War Crimes by the way of the International criminal trial. The desire to recognize Corporate or industrial malpractices as crimes got highlighted because Globalization paved the way for this issue to come in the cognizance of international organizations, dealing with the Criminal Laws violation. This became one of the Fundamental reasons behind the amendment on previously enforced Indian Companies Act, in 2013<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> The Companies Act, 2013 (Act no. 18 of 2013) [the\\_companies\\_act\\_2013\\_no\\_18\\_of\\_2013\\_date\\_29.08.2013.pdf](http://the_companies_act_2013_no_18_of_2013_date_29.08.2013.pdf) ([indiacode.nic.in](http://indiacode.nic.in))

### *Laws related to women*

Women were the worst affected group of the society and have faced the wrath of multiple adversities, making it hard for them to even “survive after birth,” since the Post Vedic Period<sup>9</sup>. During this period, the Sati Pratha, killing of Female feticide, Dowry system, Domestic violence etc. Were at peak, being the bane of all females’ lives. All of this made it the need of the hour to discuss and formulate laws to deal with the issues which are agonizing women all over the world. Globalization supplied the direly needed stage to bring forth all the above said issues and gave the opportunity to brainstorm and exchange opinions, to the various nations at the international level leading to taking of many steps towards the betterment of the severely deteriorating condition of Women in society. The Convention on the Rights of Child, The International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>10</sup> etc. Are some of the outcomes of the Global debate and Discussion about the prevailing malpractices which are the cause of rapidly worsening condition of women in the society.

The major example of those certain steps are the Preamble and the Directing principles of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control<sup>11</sup> regarding the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW)<sup>12</sup>, which solely deals with the issues affecting Women, for example gender inequality and empower women by safeguarding and spreading awareness about their rights. This Convention took into regard the necessity of taking an approach which is majorly influenced by the criteria of gender while formulating and implementing any policy or procedure and India became its signatory in 1993. In the aftermath of this ratification, India enforced the Protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005<sup>13</sup>, to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the CEDAW at the national level, with the purpose of providing recognition to all forms of offences against women and penalizing those offences and in turn safeguarding women’s rights and facilitating better living standards for them. The offence of Marital Rape is criminalized under this very act.

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<sup>9</sup>The status of women in post Vedic period, (last visited at 20 October 2023), available at: [Status of Women in Vedic and Post-Vedic Period \(yourarticlelibrary.com\)](https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/status-of-women-in-vedic-and-post-vedic-period/)

<sup>10</sup> The information regarding International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, (last visited on 20 October 2023), available at: [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | OHCHR](https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-treaties/instruments-treaties-in-force/international-covenant-economic-social-cultural-rights)

<sup>11</sup> WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (last visited on 21 October 2023), available at: [WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control overview](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/who-framework-convention-on-tobacco-control)

<sup>12</sup> Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (last visited on 20 October 2023), available at: [Text of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women \(un.org\)](https://www.un.org/en/treaty-instruments/convention-on-the-elimination-of-all-forms-of-discrimination-against-women)

<sup>13</sup> The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (Act no. 43 of 2005), available at: [protection\\_of\\_women\\_from\\_domestic\\_violence\\_act\\_2005.pdf \(indiacode.nic.in\)](https://www.indiacode.nic.in/protection-of-women-from-domestic-violence-act-2005.pdf)

## ***Intellectual Property Rights***

Globalization has no doubt, helped India expand its market and be on the fast track to become a developed nation but with the evident advancement of the India's economy, a new set back has surfaced and that is the narrow scope of the laws relating to Intellectual property Rights in the nation. To ensure the growth of the Indian industries, manufacturers and Economy as a whole, it is necessary to formulate laws which protect their patented innovations, so that the Indian products do not get unlawfully claimed by the other players of the Global market and India receives its due recognition for the goods and services made or originally provided by them respectively the Global level.

The desire to develop Intellectual Property Rights was depicted by India by being the signatory to the Trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement<sup>14</sup>. Furthermore, The Madrid Protocol<sup>15</sup>, became the ambassador for India's aim of providing an efficient market for Indian Industries by formulating Intellectual Property rights laws to protect their manufactured products and services. The Indian manufacturers, according to the Jurists, are yet to keep up with the Global trends and the new discoveries are still comparatively minimal, hence the nation requires to keep up their guards as of now against the international companies which are looking forward to acquiring patents of Indian products and services. On the contrary belief, Jurists, who have argued against the motion, state that with the effective backing of well-articulated Intellectual Property Rights, India will gain the much-required push in keeping up with the World Economic trends.

## ***Influence on Indian Courts***

The quintessential of the Globalization's negative impact on the Indian Judicial system is the case of the White Industries vs. Republic of India<sup>16</sup> Of India, Academike (Feb. 3, 2015), <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/case-comments-white-industries-v-republic-india/>, whereby an Australia based mining company (White Industries) became an appellant in hon'ble Delhi High Court, in 2002, with the prayer to bring into force the Arbitration award issued by ICC of 4.08 million Dollars against the 'state owned' Coal India Limited, in 1999. Due to the

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<sup>15</sup>The Madrid Protocol, (last visited on 21 October 2023), available at: [WIPO Madrid System – International Trademark Protection](#)

<sup>16</sup> The White Industries vs Republic of India, (last visited on 20 October 2023), available at [Case Comments on White Industries v. Republic Of India - Academike \(lawctopus.com\)](#)

significant and unreasoned delay of 10 long years endured in acquiring justice, the White Industries was forced to put forth their appeal in the apex court. But when that appeal of the Supreme Court also didn't facilitate in justice to be served then as the consequence the White Industries embarked upon the arbitral proceeding against the Republic of India. What shook the core of the Judicial supremacy of India courts is the critical remarks against the hon'ble Supreme Court of India, made by the Arbitration Tribunal of Singapore, during this proceeding amongst the White Industries and the Republic of India, upon the unreasonable amount of time taken by the Courts of India in the course of serving justice, further ordering the Government of India to give compensation to the aggrieved party I.e. White Industries for the above mentioned reason.

The very basis of adding the Arbitration clause in the Global agreements is the trust issues which the nations have in respect of each other's Justice delivery systems. The nominal value of the above-mentioned Arbitral award doesn't amount to as big as the damage done by the comment of the Arbitral tribunal of Singapore, making it an extremely offensive Arbitral award, as it not only mares the reputation of the Indian Courts and Arbitration Tribunals, basically the whole Justice delivery system of India, at the Global level and to an extent, but also weakens the Sovereignty of Indian Government. It is believed by some jurists that the sole reason behind the fingers being raised at the authority of the state is Globalization and the above-mentioned example supports this school of thought.

### ***Influence on Lawyers***

Globalization had a bitter-sweet impact on the young generation lawyers which add to the force of India lawyers, considered 2<sup>nd</sup> largest force in the world and the Foreign legal firms that entered India, expecting to practice law in India Courts. The Indian firms and individual practitioners got the chance to partner with the international firms and gain new outlook on the legal World. This integration enlarged the accessibility of the clientele and gave budding advocates a chance to acquire training by dealing with national as well as international cases.<sup>17</sup> Although, the foreign litigators were not able to enjoy the fruitfulness of globalization as much as the Indian litigators

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<sup>17</sup> Shruti Garg & Aviral Saxen, Globalization and Legal Profession, Legal Service India <http://www.legalservicesindia.com/articles/globlp.htm#:~:text=The%20globalization%20has%20also%20far,and%20complexity%20of%20law%20practice.&text=Within%20India%20too%2C%20domestic%20lawyers,non%2Dlitigation%20work%20or%20arbitration.>

as foreign firms and practitioners were not allowed to practice law to their full potential in the Indian courts. The respected senior advocate C.U. Singh stated that “the fly in and fly- out” predicament is solved by The Advocates Act, 1961 which provides that there shall be only one class of persons who can practice law in India, i.e., advocates admitted on the state bar council rolls.” Therefore, the renowned Foreign legal firms and solo practitioners cannot practice law because they do not fall under the category of advocates enrolled with the Bar Council of India. This above-mentioned landmark case became the precedent for the case of A.K. Balaji vs. Government of India (21 Feb 2012)<sup>18</sup> Just a moment..., <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/155095202/>. which got heard in the hon’ble Madras High Court, whereby by the way of Writ of Mandamus (Article 226)<sup>19</sup>, it was made an obligation for the Government of India and the Bar Council of India to take into cognizance, the Foreign firms and International solo practitioners of law regardless of the fact that the Advocates act 1961 doesn’t allow them to some extent to practice in Indian courts. Moreover, The Madras High Court held that Indian clients could seek advisory services from foreign advocates and International arbitrational proceedings/ negotiations are still open for foreign advocates as there are no provision in the Advocates Act 1961 restricting it.<sup>20</sup>The scope and of the Advocate Act 1961 was expanded by the judgement of the follow up appeal in the Supreme Court, on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2018, as this landmark order supplied an exhaustive definition of the term ‘practice of profession’ that includes both litigation and non-litigation work (advisory services), in addition to that the above mentioned Madras High Courts’ order of allowing the Foreign law firms and solo practitioners to drop in on temporary/ casual, got upheld by this landmark judgement.

The rules of ethics now applied to corporate firms, Individual firms, Individual legal professionals etc. as the Supreme Court had, for the first time, increased the applicability of this Act. The Government of India and the Bar Council of India is powered by the Supreme Court to make decisions and provisions which the visiting foreign practicing advocates and legal giants must abide by during their visit, and it is the prerogative of the Supreme Court to validate the purpose

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<sup>18</sup> A.K. Balaji vs. The Government of India (21 February 2012 available at: [A.K. Balaji vs The Government Of India on 21 February, 2012 \(indiankanoon.org\)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/155095202/))

<sup>19</sup>Article 226, Writ of Mandamus, (last visited on 20 October,2023), Available at page no.104 of [2023050195.pdf \(s3waas.gov.in\)](https://s3waas.gov.in/s3waas.gov.in)

<sup>20</sup> Sanjeev Kapoor, Supreme Court of India Clarifies Foreign Law Firms/Lawyers' Scope of Services in India, Mondaq(03.04.2018 <https://www.mondaq.com/india/trials-appeals-compensation/688390/supreme-court-of-india-clarifies-foreign-law-firmslawyers39-scope-of-services-in-india>)

of their visitation<sup>21</sup>. The permission that was granted to the Foreign legal firms to practice in the International Arbitration Commission is subjected to review under Section 32 and 34 of the Advocate Act 1961<sup>22</sup>. After the passing of multiple judgements restricting the role of Foreign legal firms in the Indian Judicial system, to voice the stance of the Foreign legal firms, The Society of Indian Law Firms (SILF) came forward in unison to advice the Government of India and the Bar Council of India to provide more liberal practicing rights to the foreign firms.<sup>23</sup> That advice included a 4-fold strategy to help foreign firms to hold office in India, which is as follows, Firstly, it proposed a way to promote Indian legal firms by allowing them to make their own brochures and websites. In the second stage, permission was requested to supply advisory services to the Indian legal firms by the foreign legal firms. The third phase emphasized the need of allowing the Foreign legal firms to cooperatively direct the Indian legal firms and the fourth and final stage involved allowing the foreign firms to practice law in India, in combination with certain restrictions on some of the renowned foreign legal practitioners like the Deloitte, the PWC, the EY etc., and with a condition that these foreign firms adapt themselves with the language designated for the entry in the legal field of India.<sup>24</sup>

### ***Conclusion***

In conclusion, the impact of globalization on the Indian judicial system has been profound and multifaceted. Over the past few decades, as India integrated into the global economy, the judiciary has been called upon to adapt and evolve to meet the challenges and opportunities that globalization brings. This transformation can be analyzed through three key dimensions: legal reforms, access to justice, and the role of international law. Globalization has needed significant legal reforms in India. The nation's laws and regulations have been modernized to align with international standards, fostering a more conducive environment for foreign investment and trade. Simultaneously, the Indian judicial system has become more proactive in interpreting and enforcing these legal changes. Additionally, globalization has posed new challenges and

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<sup>21</sup> Legally India, Foreign firms as expected SC gives inch to foreign lawyers; Allows arbitration, fly-in-fly-out, Legally India(13.03.2018), <https://www.legallyindia.com/ilawfirms/foreign-firms-as-expected-sc-upholdsmadras-hc-fly-in-fly-out-also-allows-arbitration-20180313-9156>

<sup>22</sup>The Advocate Act, 1961(Act no. 25 of 1961), available at: [A1961\\_25.pdf \(indiacode.nic.in\)](http://www.indiacode.nic.in/A1961_25.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Sachin dave, Saloni Shukla, Indian law firms agree to open doors for foreign peers, Economic Times(19.07.2019), <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/indian-law-firms-agree-to-open-doors-for-foreign-peers/articleshow/70285997.cms>

<sup>24</sup> David B. Wilkins, The Indian Legal Profession in the Age of Globalization, The Practice(2017), <https://thepractice.law.harvard.edu/article/indian-legal-profession-age-globalization/>

opportunities for access to justice.

While economic liberalization has created opportunities for growth, it has also led to disparities and social justice concerns. The judiciary plays a pivotal role in addressing these issues, ensuring that the benefits of globalization are distributed equitably. Furthermore, globalization has necessitated India's greater engagement with international law. Indian courts have often been called upon to interpret and apply international treaties and conventions, thereby strengthening the country's standing on the global stage. In summary, the Indian judicial system has had to adapt and evolve in response to globalization. Legal reforms, access to justice, and international law have all played crucial roles in shaping India's approach to global challenges and opportunities. This adaptation underscores the resilience and adaptability of India's judiciary in the face of an increasingly interconnected world.

