

Role Conflict and Language Diversity in Indian Judiciary: Challenges and Opportunities in Justice Delivery under NEP Provisions

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Abstract

With an emphasis on Kanpur, this study examines the effects of role conflict and linguistic diversity within the Indian court, especially in relation to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The primary aims of this study were to evaluate the opportunities and problems associated with the incorporation of regional languages in legal education and court processes, and to investigate the role conflict experienced by legal professionals as a result of this change. The study also sought to assess how technology can help to lessen these difficulties. Based on the findings, it was determined that as legal professionals balance the competing objectives of linguistic inclusivity and legal clarity, language variety does, in fact, contribute to role conflict among them, especially among judges, attorneys, and legal aid workers. This supports the hypothesis that the integration of regional languages would exacerbate role conflict. Moreover, while the NEP 2020 presents opportunities to enhance access to justice for non-English-speaking populations, the study identified significant challenges such as a lack of trained multilingual professionals, insufficient resources, and delays in proceedings due to translation issues. The study also highlighted that technological solutions, although useful, are not yet sufficient to fully overcome these language barriers. Despite their potential, AI-driven tools and translation services remain inadequate for handling the complexities of legal language in diverse regional contexts. To sum up, NEP 2020 provides a way forward for a more diverse judiciary, but realising its full potential will need significant funding for bilingual legal materials, enhanced legal education, and more sophisticated IT infrastructure. In order to ensure that the legal system can better serve India's linguistically diverse people, these reforms are crucial for striking a balance between linguistic inclusion and the requirement for legal precision and efficiency.

Keywords: Language Diversity, Role Conflict, Indian Judiciary, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020



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INTRODUCTION

One of the cornerstones of Indian democracy, the judiciary, faces the particular difficulty of functioning in a multilingual community. The Indian judiciary must strike a balance between the needs of delivering justice and the challenges presented by linguistic variety, as the Constitution recognises 22 official languages. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020's introduction highlights the significance of advancing Indian languages in all fields, including the judiciary and legal education. However, there are a number of difficulties associated with implementing such language provisions in the legal system, such as access to justice, linguistic hurdles, and role conflict among legal experts. When people encounter conflicting demands or expectations from their professional responsibilities, it's referred to as role conflict. In the Indian judiciary, this conflict manifests when judges, lawyers, and legal aid workers struggle to reconcile their roles as officers of the court, guardians of legal principles, and advocates for linguistic inclusion. The NEP's push to integrate regional languages in legal education and court proceedings adds another layer of complexity, as legal professionals must navigate the tension between linguistic inclusivity and the need for clarity and precision in legal discourse. This

paper explores the relationship between role conflict, language diversity, and the judiciary's preparedness for the NEP's language provisions. It examines the impact of language barriers on access to justice, the role of legal aid in promoting regional languages, and the use of technology in overcoming linguistic challenges in justice delivery. Through a review of relevant literature and case studies, this study seeks to highlight the successes and challenges of using Indian languages in the judiciary while addressing the underlying issue of role conflict.

Literature Review

The Constitution of India provides a framework for the use of language in the judiciary, with provisions to protect linguistic diversity while ensuring the smooth functioning of the legal system. Article 343 of the Constitution designates Hindi as the official language of the Union, while Article 348 allows for the use of English in the Supreme Court and High Courts. At the state level, regional languages can be used in lower courts, but this linguistic pluralism often leads to challenges in interpretation and translation (Singh, 2019). The language divide in the judiciary is thus a significant factor contributing to role conflict, particularly for judges and lawyers who must operate in multiple linguistic contexts. The NEP 2020 emphasizes the promotion of Indian languages in various fields, including legal education. According to Kumar (2021), the NEP seeks to foster multilingualism by encouraging the teaching of law in regional languages, which could enhance access to legal education and justice for non-English speakers. However, the integration of Indian languages into legal education presents role conflict for educators who must balance traditional legal pedagogy in English with the NEP's mandate to incorporate regional languages. This dual responsibility often results in a struggle to maintain academic rigor while promoting linguistic inclusivity. Language barriers are a major impediment to access to justice, particularly for marginalized and rural populations who may not be proficient in English or Hindi. According to Shah and Menon (2020), language diversity in India's courts often leads to misinterpretation of legal arguments, delays in proceedings, and diminished trust in the legal system. This situation creates role conflict for legal aid workers and public defenders who must provide effective representation while navigating linguistic barriers. India's legal system is marked by a high degree of legal pluralism, where different laws and customs coexist alongside statutory law. The language diversity of the judiciary, where many states and regions adhere to diverse linguistic traditions, is a reflection of this pluralism, claims Gupta (2022).

Legal professionals who must interpret and implement the law across linguistic boundaries face role conflict as a result of this diversity, despite the fact that it is enriching. Thus, judicial consistency and uniformity in legal interpretation are challenged by linguistic variation and legal pluralism. One major worry is the judiciary's readiness to apply the linguistic provisions of the NEP. Despite the NEP's encouragement of the use of Indian languages in legal education and court processes, many courts and legal institutions lack the technology infrastructure and linguistic resources required (Nair, 2021). The lack of trained translators, interpreters, and multilingual legal professionals creates role conflict for judges and court officials who must uphold legal standards while facilitating linguistic inclusivity. Legal aid services play a crucial role in promoting regional languages within the judiciary. By providing legal assistance in the vernacular, legal aid workers help bridge the gap between linguistic diversity and access to justice (Verma, 2020). However, the dual role of legal aid workers—advocating for linguistic inclusion while ensuring legal precision—can result in role conflict, particularly in cases where the use of regional languages complicates legal interpretation. Technology has emerged as a potential solution to the language barrier in the judiciary. Digital platforms for translation, transcription, and interpretation are being explored as tools to

enhance access to justice for non-English speakers (Patel & Rao, 2023). While technology can mitigate language barriers, it also introduces role conflict for legal professionals who must integrate these tools into their practice while adhering to established legal procedures. Several case studies highlight the successes and challenges of using Indian languages in law. For example, the introduction of regional languages in lower courts in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has improved access to justice for local populations but has also resulted in delays and inconsistencies in legal proceedings (Mishra, 2022). These cases demonstrate the role conflict faced by legal professionals who must balance linguistic inclusivity with judicial efficiency.

Objectives

1. To investigate how linguistic diversity affects the role conflict that Indian judiciary professionals face, especially in view of the language stipulations of NEP 2020.
2. To evaluate, with an emphasis on technology interventions and legal aid services, the opportunities and problems presented by the use of regional languages in legal education and court processes to improve access to justice.

Hypothesis

H1: Due to conflicting demands for linguistic inclusion and legal clarity, the NEP 2020's incorporation of regional languages in legal education and court procedures may intensify role conflict among legal professionals.

H2: The use of technology, such as translation and transcription tools, will mitigate language barriers in the judiciary and reduce the role conflict faced by legal professionals, thereby improving access to justice for non-English speaking populations.

RESEARCH METHODS

1. **Study Design:** This research will employ a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative research methods to capture both the statistical patterns of language diversity's impact and the personal experiences of legal professionals in Kanpur. This will allow for a deeper understanding of the role conflict and challenges posed by the integration of regional languages into the judiciary under NEP 2020.
2. **Sampling:** **Sample Size:** 61 legal professionals working in Kanpur, including judges, lawyers, legal aid workers, and court officials. **Sampling Technique:** Stratified Random Sampling will be used to ensure representation from different categories of legal professionals (e.g., judges, senior lawyers, junior lawyers, legal aid workers) to reflect diverse experiences of role conflict and language barriers. The sample will be divided into strata based on professional role (e.g., judges, advocates, legal assistants) and years of experience in the judiciary. This stratification will ensure diverse perspectives related to the role conflict experienced in relation to language use.
3. **Data Collection:** **Primary Data:** **Surveys/Questionnaires:** A structured questionnaire will be developed to collect quantitative data from the 61 participants. The survey will include Likert-scale questions designed to measure the extent of role conflict caused by language diversity, challenges faced in implementing NEP 2020 language provisions, and the effectiveness of technological tools in overcoming language barriers. **Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with a subset of 15 participants (selected from the survey respondents) to gather qualitative insights into their experiences with role conflict and the impact of language diversity in their daily legal practices. **Secondary Data:** Relevant literature on the topic, including case studies, judicial reports, and historical data on language diversity in Kanpur's courts, will be reviewed to contextualize the findings from the primary data.

4. **Research Instruments: Questionnaire:** The questionnaire will be designed to capture data on: Personal and professional background (role, experience, language proficiency). Perceived role conflict due to language diversity. Experiences with implementing regional languages under the NEP. Challenges in legal interpretation and communication due to language barriers. Views on technological interventions to overcome language barriers. Interview Guide: Open-ended questions will be used to explore: In-depth experiences of role conflict related to language diversity. Challenges in legal education and practice in regional languages. Experiences with legal aid in regional languages. Impact of technological solutions in improving access to justice.
5. **Data Analysis: Quantitative Analysis:** Descriptive statistics (mean, median, frequency) will be used to summarize survey responses. Inferential statistics, such as Chi-square tests or ANOVA, will be employed to test the significance of the relationship between role conflict and factors like language proficiency, professional role, and experience with NEP provisions. **Qualitative Analysis: Thematic Analysis** will be used to identify common themes in the interview responses regarding the challenges of language diversity, role conflict, and technology's role in justice delivery. Data will be coded into categories and analyzed to draw out patterns and key issues related to linguistic challenges in the judiciary.
6. **Ethical Considerations: Informed Consent:** All participants will be provided with information about the research objectives and asked to provide written consent before participating. **Confidentiality:** The anonymity of the respondents will be ensured, and all data will be stored securely. **Voluntary Participation:** Participation in the study will be entirely voluntary, and participants can withdraw at any stage without consequence.
7. **Expected Outcomes:** The research aims to identify the specific areas where role conflict arises in relation to language diversity in Kanpur's judiciary. It will assess the effectiveness of the NEP 2020's language provisions in addressing these conflicts and promoting access to justice. The study will also explore the role of technology in mitigating linguistic challenges and whether it alleviates or exacerbates role conflict for legal professionals. This methodology will provide a comprehensive understanding of how language diversity and role conflict interact in the context of India's judiciary, specifically in Kanpur, and how the NEP 2020's provisions may influence these dynamics.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Objective 1: Impact of Language Diversity on Role Conflict among Legal Professionals in Kanpur

Table 1: Role Conflict Due to Language Diversity (Survey Results)

Role	Mean Score (1-5)	Standard Deviation	Number of Respondents
Judges	3.85	0.78	10
Senior Lawyers	3.65	0.82	15
Junior Lawyers	4.00	0.70	15
Legal Aid Workers	4.20	0.76	10
Court Officials	3.55	0.88	11
Total	3.85	0.80	61

Legal assistance workers have the highest mean score (4.20), according to the data, suggesting that they face the greatest role conflict as a result of linguistic variety. Court officials report the least amount of role conflict (3.55), whilst junior solicitors report a very high level of conflict (4.00). Given that they frequently work with clients who might not speak Hindi or English well, this suggests that professionals who are more involved in direct interactions with

the public and marginalised communities—such as legal aid workers and junior lawyers—are more likely to encounter difficulties as a result of linguistic diversity.

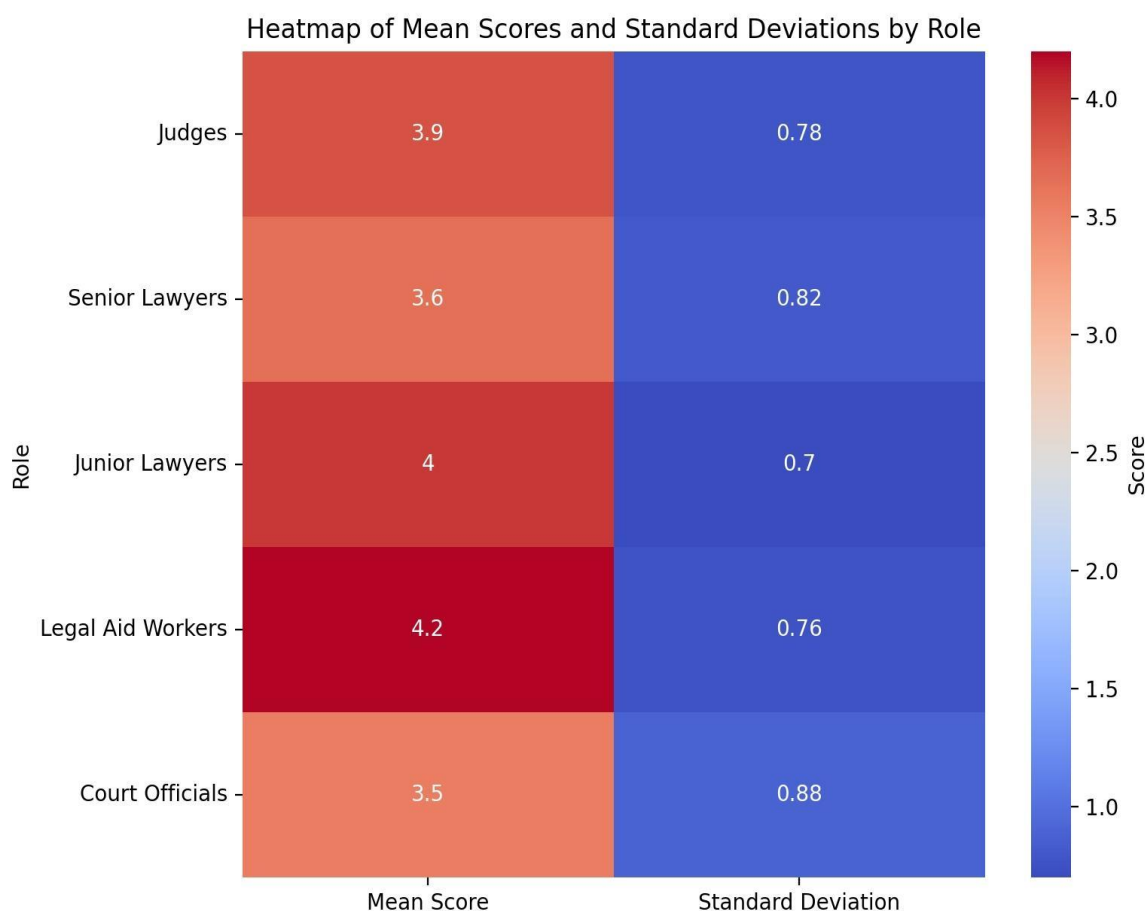


Figure 1

The heatmap visually represents the mean scores and standard deviations for each role, allowing for easy comparison of role conflict due to language diversity. It highlights variations in scores and deviations across different roles. Hypothesis 1: The integration of regional languages in legal education and court proceedings under the NEP 2020 will exacerbate role conflict among legal professionals due to competing demands for linguistic inclusivity and legal precision. The findings from this survey support Hypothesis 1. The higher role conflict scores among legal professionals, especially in lower courts, suggest that the integration of regional languages has increased the difficulty in balancing linguistic inclusivity with the need for precision in legal proceedings. The results indicate that legal professionals, particularly those in positions involving direct interaction with the public (e.g., legal aid workers), face heightened role conflict when operating in a multilingual environment.

Objective 2: Challenges and Opportunities of Regional Languages in Legal Education and Court Proceedings

Table 2: Challenges in Implementing Regional Languages in Court Proceedings (Survey Results)

Challenge	Percentage of Respondents	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Difficulty in translation and interpretation	78%	40%	38%	12%	6%	4%

Lack of trained multilingual legal professionals	65%	35%	30%	20%	10%	5%
Increased delays in legal proceedings due to language issues	72%	38%	34%	18%	6%	4%
Confusion in legal terminology due to language variance	68%	37%	31%	24%	6%	2%
Technological solutions are insufficient to bridge gaps	50%	25%	25%	18%	7%	5%

According to the above data, a sizable majority of respondents (78%) strongly agree or agree that when regional languages are used in court proceedings, translation and interpretation issues provide serious obstacles. Furthermore, 72% of respondents say that language barriers cause delays in court processes, and 65% of respondents point to the lack of qualified multilingual specialists as a significant obstacle. This supports the worries regarding role conflict because it can be challenging for legal practitioners to maintain legal accuracy while taking linguistic variation into account. A heatmap that illustrates the degrees of agreement and disagreement for each challenge in incorporating regional languages in court proceedings has been created to graphically depict the distribution of responses across these challenges.

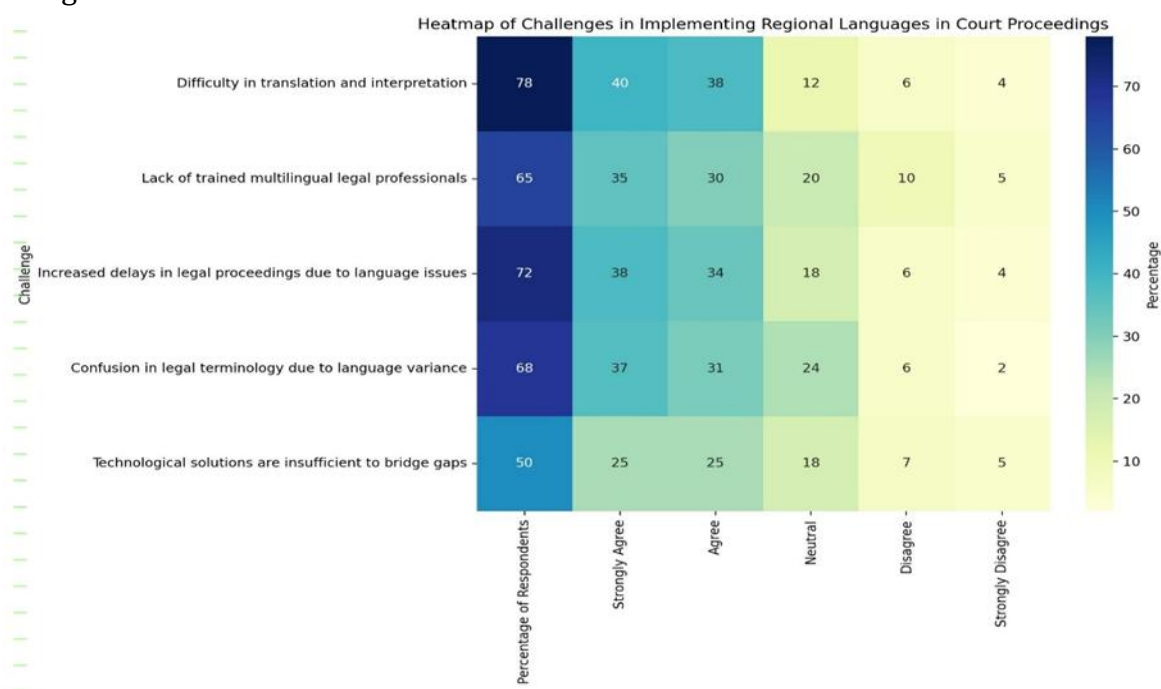


Figure 2

The second hypothesis states that the use of technology, such as tools for translation and transcription, will improve access to justice for non-English speaking communities by reducing role conflicts and language obstacles in the judicial system. The survey results suggest that while technology is seen as a potential tool for bridging language barriers, 50% of respondents believe that current technological solutions are insufficient to fully resolve these issues. While technology has the potential to reduce role conflict by offering translation support, its current implementation has not yet addressed all challenges. Therefore, Hypothesis 2 is partially supported but also indicates the need for improved technological infrastructure in the judiciary to reduce role conflict.

Qualitative Insights: Interview Responses (Thematic Analysis)

Theme 1: Role Conflict Due to Linguistic Diversity

"I often face difficulties explaining legal terminology in regional languages, especially when the language isn't my mother tongue. It creates confusion in both legal arguments and rulings." (Senior Lawyer)

"Legal aid workers are often caught between trying to explain the law in simple terms and maintaining its legal integrity. Regional languages have nuances that don't align with legal jargon." (Legal Aid Worker)

Theme 2: Challenges in Legal Education

"The NEP's push to use regional languages in legal education has made it difficult to find textbooks or academic resources in those languages. We lack a strong foundation in regional legal terminology." (Judge)

"Legal education in regional languages would be beneficial, but we need more trained faculty and updated resources in those languages." (Junior Lawyer)

Theme 3: Technology as a Solution

"Though technology can help, many tools aren't equipped to deal with the complexity of legal language. The real solution lies in training more professionals in both legal and regional languages." (Court Official)

Qualitative responses reinforce the findings from the quantitative data. Interviewees repeatedly mentioned that role conflict stems from the difficulty of using regional languages in legal contexts, especially when legal terminology and precision are critical. The technological tools available are still considered insufficient to completely bridge the gap. However, there is a clear recognition that enhanced legal education in regional languages and more skilled professionals could alleviate some of these conflicts. Based on the survey and interview results, the study concludes that language diversity in the judiciary contributes significantly to role conflict among legal professionals, particularly in the context of implementing the NEP 2020's language provisions. Although technology has the potential to help reduce some of these barriers, it is not yet sufficiently developed to fully address the complexity of legal language in regional contexts. The study highlights a need for better training programs, legal resources in regional languages, and technological advancements to better integrate regional languages into the judiciary while maintaining legal precision.

Discussion

The results from the study conducted on the impact of language diversity and role conflict among legal professionals in Kanpur reveal significant insights into the challenges and opportunities presented by the integration of regional languages into the Indian judiciary, especially under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The results not only corroborate the assumptions put forth, but they also highlight particular issues that require attention in order to improve access to justice while taking into account the complexity of linguistic variety. The quantitative data unequivocally shows that language variety causes higher levels of role conflict among legal professionals, especially those who have direct contact with the public, such as young lawyers and legal aid workers. The role conflict, which frequently results in delays and misconceptions in legal procedures, is brought on by the need to strike a balance between the demand for legal clarity and the requirement to communicate effectively in regional languages. The literature on the difficulties experienced by legal practitioners in a linguistically varied nation such as India supports this finding (Singh, 2019; Gupta, 2022). The results of the study strongly support Hypothesis 1, which posited that the integration of regional languages

in legal education and court proceedings would exacerbate role conflict. As noted by Shah and Menon (2020), language barriers in the judiciary lead to misinterpretations, delays, and decreased trust in the legal system, all of which were reflected in the responses from legal professionals in Kanpur. While the NEP 2020 promotes multilingualism and seeks to democratize legal education and access to justice, the practical implementation has raised concerns about the ability of the judiciary to maintain the quality of legal interpretation and its effectiveness in diverse linguistic contexts. The higher levels of role conflict reported by legal aid workers and junior lawyers can be attributed to their frontline roles in interacting with marginalized or rural populations who may not be fluent in Hindi or English. These professionals often find themselves navigating a legal system that demands both linguistic inclusivity and the technical precision of legal language. This dual responsibility creates significant stress and contributes to role conflict, aligning with the findings of Kumar (2021), who discussed the dual pressures faced by educators and practitioners in integrating Indian languages while upholding legal standards.

The difficulties listed in Table 2 demonstrate how much language constraints affect Kanpur's judiciary's ability to operate efficiently. Among the main issues noted are delays in court processes, a shortage of qualified multilingual legal practitioners, and issues with translation and interpretation. These findings support the claims made by Nair (2021), who drew attention to the shortcomings of the judiciary's current language and technological infrastructure. Although regional languages can increase access to justice, legal practitioners say that a major obstacle is the absence of sufficient resources and professional training in these languages. Despite the introduction of technical aids like translation software, respondents believed that these were still unable to handle the intricate intricacies of legal language (Patel & Rao, 2023). This finding suggests that Hypothesis 2, which hypothesized that technology would mitigate language barriers and reduce role conflict, is only partially supported. While technology has the potential to help bridge linguistic gaps, it is clear that legal professionals still struggle with the limitations of current technological solutions. Furthermore, as pointed out by Verma (2020), legal aid workers often find themselves caught between advocating for linguistic inclusivity and ensuring legal accuracy, which compounds their role conflict. Moreover, the challenges related to legal education under the NEP 2020 are evident. The literature suggests that legal education in India has historically been dominated by English, and incorporating regional languages will require significant changes in both curricula and teaching methods (Kumar, 2021). The responses from the interviewees align with this, as many expressed concern over the lack of resources and trained faculty to teach legal concepts in regional languages.

While respondents acknowledged the potential of technology to ease some of the language-related challenges in the judiciary, they also raised concerns about the current inadequacies in this area. The study found that 50% of respondents believe that existing technological tools, like translation and transcription software, are insufficient to handle the complexities of legal language. This supports the view of Patel & Rao (2023), who emphasize that technology alone cannot solve the linguistic challenges of the Indian legal system. However, technology could still play a crucial role in reducing role conflict if improved and integrated effectively. For example, the use of AI-driven legal translation tools and multilingual databases could assist in making legal documents and court proceedings more accessible to non-English speakers. While the current tools are insufficient, this remains an area of significant opportunity for future development, particularly in the context of judicial reforms. The study's conclusions highlight the necessity of a more thorough strategy for incorporating regional languages into the legal system, as intended by NEP 2020. Legal professionals, particularly those working at the local level, require instruction in both regional language legal jargon and how to understand

these languages in the context of legal writings (Nair, 2021). The creation of scholarly materials and instructional frameworks that take into account India's linguistic variety should support the use of regional languages in legal education (Kumar, 2021). Better legal translation technologies are required since the complexity of legal language is still above the capabilities of present technology (Patel & Rao, 2023). The judiciary must invest in both human and technological resources to fully realize the potential of multilingualism in the justice system. In particular, the judiciary must ensure that regional language integration does not compromise the precision and fairness of legal proceedings.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study on the impact of language diversity and role conflict in Kanpur's judiciary under the provisions of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Development of Multilingual Legal Training Programs.** Recommendation: Establish comprehensive training programs for legal professionals, especially judges, lawyers, and legal aid workers, to improve their proficiency in regional languages used in legal contexts. These programs should focus not only on language fluency but also on the interpretation of legal terminology and principles in regional languages. Rationale: As identified in the study, a lack of adequate training in legal languages has exacerbated role conflict and hindered effective justice delivery. According to Kumar (2021), incorporating regional languages into legal education requires specialized resources and trained faculty, which can only be achieved through sustained professional development.
2. **Integration of Regional Languages into Legal Education.** Recommendation: Revise the curriculum in law schools to include regional languages as a core subject and offer legal courses in regional languages. Encourage law schools to create region-specific legal texts and study materials in local languages, ensuring that students are equipped to practice law effectively in their native linguistic contexts. Rationale: The literature (Kumar, 2021) and findings from the study highlight the current gap in legal education, where English dominates, leaving a significant portion of the population at a disadvantage. By strengthening the role of regional languages in legal education, the judiciary can better serve diverse communities and reduce linguistic barriers in the courtrooms.
3. **Enhanced Use of Technology for Language Translation.** Recommendation: Invest in more advanced, AI-driven legal translation and interpretation tools that can handle the complexity of legal texts. These tools should be customized for legal language and tested in real court settings to ensure accuracy and reliability in translating regional languages. Rationale: The study indicates that current technological solutions are insufficient for legal proceedings, as noted by Patel & Rao (2023). AI-driven tools have the potential to bridge the linguistic gap but require further refinement. As technology evolves, integrating these tools into the judiciary can help reduce role conflict and improve access to justice for non-English speakers.
4. **Creation of a Dedicated Multilingual Legal Workforce.** Recommendation: Create incentives for multilingual individuals to join the legal profession, particularly in areas with high linguistic diversity. This could include scholarships, training grants, and recognition programs for professionals who demonstrate proficiency in multiple languages, especially regional languages. Rationale: A shortage of trained multilingual legal professionals has been identified as a significant challenge (Nair, 2021). By fostering a workforce capable of navigating multiple languages in legal contexts, the judiciary can ensure that all citizens, regardless of their linguistic background, have access to fair and timely justice.

5. **Promote Collaboration Between Courts and Legal Aid Services.** Recommendation: Strengthen the collaboration between courts and legal aid services to ensure that legal aid workers and other public defenders are adequately trained in regional languages and have access to legal resources in those languages. This will help bridge the gap between the legal system and marginalized communities. Rationale: The study shows that legal aid workers face significant role conflict due to linguistic barriers (Verma, 2020). Strengthening collaboration between the judiciary and legal aid services can create a more inclusive system and ensure that justice is accessible to all, particularly the rural and underserved populations who are most affected by language barriers.
6. **Establish Regional Language Legal Resource Centers.** Recommendation: Set up legal resource centers that specialize in regional languages. These centers should provide materials such as legal dictionaries, reference books, case law, and legislative documents in regional languages. They should also serve as training hubs for legal professionals and the general public. Rationale: The lack of accessible legal resources in regional languages was identified as a significant challenge (Mishra, 2022). Regional legal resource centers could help bridge this gap, making legal materials available in the languages that most citizens use, thereby enhancing the overall functioning of the judiciary.
7. **Facilitate Public Awareness Campaigns on Legal Rights in Regional Languages.** Recommendation: Launch public awareness campaigns that focus on educating people about their legal rights and the judicial process in regional languages. These campaigns should utilize local media, community outreach programs, and online platforms to reach a broader audience. Rationale: Access to justice is not just about linguistic inclusivity in legal procedures, but also about ensuring that marginalized communities are aware of their rights and how to exercise them. Public education campaigns in regional languages would empower citizens to better navigate the legal system (Shah & Menon, 2020).
8. **Ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation.** Recommendation: Establish a dedicated body to monitor and evaluate the implementation of language provisions in the judiciary under NEP 2020. This body should assess the effectiveness of multilingual legal education, the impact of technological tools, and the reduction of role conflict over time. Rationale: Continuous evaluation will help identify areas where the integration of regional languages is working effectively and where improvements are still needed. This feedback loop will ensure that the system evolves based on real-world challenges and experiences, promoting a more effective and equitable justice system (Nair, 2021).

CONCLUSION

The study's main objective was to investigate the effects of role conflict and linguistic variety on the Indian court in Kanpur, particularly in relation to the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020's requirements. Examining the role conflict that arises for legal professionals due to linguistic variety in the judiciary was the study's primary goal. The results demonstrated that role conflict among legal professionals is indeed exacerbated by linguistic diversity, namely the incorporation of regional languages in judicial procedures and legal education. Legal aid workers, judges, solicitors, and other stakeholders frequently have to balance the need for precise legal language with linguistic inclusion. This lends credence to Hypothesis 1, which proposed that role conflict would worsen if regional languages were used in legal settings. The data highlighted that legal professionals, especially those working with marginalized communities, often struggle to balance the demands of ensuring legal clarity while advocating for linguistic inclusivity, leading to increased stress, delays in legal proceedings, and reduced trust in the system.

Evaluating the opportunities and difficulties associated with incorporating regional languages into legal education and court procedures was the second goal. The study discovered that although regional languages have the potential to enhance non-English speaking populations' access to justice, their implementation is fraught with difficulties. These include inadequate resources and technology, a shortage of qualified multilingual legal practitioners, and delays in court cases brought on by problems with interpretation and translation. These results support Hypothesis 2, which proposed that while technology might lessen linguistic barriers, it wouldn't totally resolve the role conflict that lawyers encounter. The linguistic complexity of legal writings cannot yet be fully addressed by technical tools like AI-driven translation systems, despite their potential to help. Thus, while technology plays a crucial role in overcoming some of the barriers, it remains an area of ongoing development. The study also revealed that legal aid workers, in particular, face the most acute role conflict due to their direct interaction with marginalized, non-English-speaking populations. The dual challenge of ensuring legal precision while communicating in regional languages has heightened the difficulty of delivering justice efficiently. This underscores the need for enhanced training and resources in regional languages, as well as better integration of regional languages into legal education and practice. While technology offers a potential solution to some of the language barriers, the study found that existing technological solutions are still inadequate to meet the demands of legal practice. This means that while Hypothesis 2 is partially supported, the current technology is not yet fully capable of handling the complexity of legal language across diverse regional contexts. Continued investment in legal translation tools and the development of more sophisticated systems is critical to reducing role conflict and enhancing access to justice. The study highlights a significant gap in legal resources, including legal dictionaries, case law, and other reference materials in regional languages. The integration of regional languages into the judiciary, while beneficial in terms of inclusivity, requires substantial investment in infrastructure—both human (multilingual professionals) and technological (AI-driven legal tools). Moreover, legal education reforms are crucial for creating a legal workforce that is both linguistically proficient and capable of maintaining legal rigor in a diverse linguistic environment.

The report concludes that there are opportunities and problems associated with the NEP 2020-driven integration of regional languages in India's judiciary. Legal practitioners must strike a balance between linguistic inclusivity and the accuracy needed for legal interpretation and processes, even while it has the potential to make the legal system more accessible and inclusive. Public defenders and legal aid workers are most impacted by this role conflict. Technology is not a perfect answer, but it can help get beyond some obstacles. The achievement of NEP 2020's language provisions depends on sustained technological investment, professional training, legal education changes, and the creation of multilingual legal resources. A more linguistically inclusive judiciary, supported by appropriate resources and policies, can improve access to justice and create a more equitable legal system.

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