

# A Comparative Analysis of Feminist Lawyering and Traditional Lawyering in the Indian Perspective

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**Abstract:** *The common code of civil law pertains to the legal entitlements of individuals engaged in litigation, wherein a legal representative act on behalf of the aggrieved party. The absence of societal change may not necessarily be implied by the actions of a civil lawyer. A civil or criminal lawyer might establish new standards of legal analysis by addressing the complaints of parties or by broadening the application of law to the specific circumstances. However, it is important to note that common lawyers primarily serve the private interests of the involved parties, rather than prioritizing public benefit. In the context of typical litigation, the client's interests hold significant importance. Within the adversarial system, a lawyer has the authority to impose a fee in order to advocate for the clients' interests, regardless of whether those interests are detrimental to others or conflict with the broader public interest. This particular approach to legal practice is characterized as client-centered lawyering, which distinguishes it from public-good lawyering. This paper analyses how feminist lawyering is different from traditional lawyering.*

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