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## Avinash Kumar



*Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC - NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR - Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.*

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# **ANALYSIS OF LEGAL AID WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN SOCIETY**

AUTHORED BY -1. NAVDEEP KOUR & 2. MAHAPARA ALI

1. Research Assistant, High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, Jammu,  
[navdeepkour.law@gmail.com](mailto:navdeepkour.law@gmail.com) (7006046522)
2. Advocate, High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, Kashmir  
[mahaparaali13@gmail.com](mailto:mahaparaali13@gmail.com)( 7006001679)

## **Abstract**

**“In the State of nature “All men are born equal, but they cannot continue in this equality. Society makes them lose it and they recover it only by the protection of the law”- Charles de Montesquieu**

*Law is a gift of God and a decision of sages. It has two great things: to preserve order and do rights: and the two do not always coincide. Plato stated that equity is a necessary factor supplementary to the imperfect generalization of legal rules<sup>1</sup>. Man's conceptual manifestations are nature and nurture. Both biological and situational input has an effect on man. They connect to the natural and civil rights that must be safeguarded. They have a tremendous impact on a person's overall personality. It is the State's primary responsibility to ensure that the country's legal system promotes justice, based on the rule of law, equality of opportunity, and shall provide free legal aid in particular through establishing appropriate legislation and plans. The government has the authority to do so and also use ethnicity additional means to ensure that citizens' rights to justice are not taken away because of their disabilities due to financial constraints or other issues. Human rights were unknown to the primeval man. One could have anticipated that with the dawn of civilization, some regard for human rights would arise. The industrial revolution appears to have ushered in the era of human rights. A clarion call was sent that man is born with certain unalienable rights, including the right to life, liberty, and property. Property rights are sacred. However, it was quickly discovered that human rights were a luxury reserved for the wealthy, and that the poor man's human rights were non-existent. Rights could*

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.assignmentpoint.com/arts/law/thesis-on-ensuring-free-access-to-justice-for-poor-through-legal-aid.html>

*be trampled on without consequence. When poverty robs a human being of his or her right to exist, human rights and human dignity are violated. However, the fight for human rights must continue. It is a well-known fact that over 70% of individuals living in rural areas are illiterate, with an even higher number unaware of the rights granted to them by the country's legislature. The lack of legal awareness among the general public is a major factor in the exploitation and deprivation of rights and benefits to the poor. Their inexperience stops them from avoiding legal problems by consulting a lawyer and receiving legal counsel in a timely manner. The impact of legal issues and difficulties is amplified by their poverty. Because of their illiteracy, they are unaware that the law is no longer their guardian and that they are entitled to legal protection and can take use of the legal assistance program, putting an end to their exploitation and seizing their rights.*

The present research paper deals with the study of legal aid in the Indian Society and the various difficulties arise in the practical implementation of the legal aid.

**Objective:** The objective of this research is to deeply analysis the various aspects of legal aid in Indian society and to examine the bodies established under the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987 and determining the positive contribution of Constitution of India and Judiciary for free legal aid in India.

**Methodology:** To fulfill the objective of the Research Doctrinal form is adopted and secondary sources are referred in doing this research.

**Key Words:** *Legal aid, Constitution, Equality, Legal Profession, Weaker Section, Judiciary.*

## **Introduction and Concept of Legal Aid**

“The concept of seeking justice cannot be equated with the value of dollars. Money plays no role in seeking justice” Justice Blackmun in Jackson V Bishop.<sup>2</sup>

The rule of law is pointless unless the general public has access to justice. One of the constitutionally recognized human and fundamental rights is access to justice. Access to justice refers to the ability to obtain justice quickly and easily through judicial proceedings. The

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<sup>2</sup> 404 F 2<sup>nd</sup> 571(8<sup>th</sup> Cir 1968)

administration of justice should be fair, transparent, effective, and responsible, and the state should take all necessary steps to ensure that everyone has access to justice. Legal assistance programs are an important part of any strategy to improve access to justice.

Access to justice is a word that refers to people seeking a remedy through the formal institution of the legal system, whether individually in a civil or criminal case or collectively in a class action or constitutional challenge. It is essential now, not only for the rule of law's effectiveness, but also for improving access to justice.

The concept of legal aid was introduced in the judicial system. Legal aid simply means free legal assistance to the weaker and poor sections of the society and is a government welfare program that provides access to the legal system to people who would not otherwise be able to afford it and it is closely linked to the welfare state. Legal Aid refers to the provision of free legal assistance to the poor and needy who cannot afford to hire a lawyer to represent them in a lawsuit or legal procedure before a court, tribunal, or authority. Legal aid is critical to ensuring that everyone has equal access to justice. The perspective and role of the judiciary in relation to the right to legal aid have been examined in this study. The recognition of the right to free legal assistance as a fundamental right is the result of judicial interpretation of the most prized right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

## CONCEPT OF LEGAL AID

Legal aid simply means providing free legal assistance to the poor and weaker section of the society, the section who is not able to avail legal service and legal aid is a method that is adopted to make ensure that no one is deprived of any sort of legal professional advice just because of lack of funds. In this regard Justice P.N Bhagwati rightly observed that "The legal aid means providing an arrangement in the society so that the missionary of administration of justice becomes easily accessible and is not out of reach of those who have to resort to it for enforcement of its given to them by law, the poor and illiterate should be able to approach the courts and their ignorance and poverty should not be an impediment in the way of their obtaining justice from the courts. Legal aid should be available to the poor and illiterate, who don't have access to courts. One need not be a litigant to seek aid by means of legal aid"<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Speaking through the Legal Aid Committee formed in 1971 by the State of Gujarat on legal aid with its Chairman, Mr. P.N Bhagwati along with its members, Mr. J.M Thakore, A.G, Mr. VV Mehta, Deputy Speaker Gujarat

Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer observed that “The spiritual essence of legal aid movement is said to consist in investing the Law with human soul”.<sup>4</sup>

Generally giving equivalent equity to the unfortunate means giving admittance to the courts and to dispense fair treatment inside the legal interaction, which is conventional reasoning for lawful guide to poor people or distraught individuals. The basic contrast between the Concept of legal help and Charity lies in the way that the previous is a determinate right and can be reasonably asserted while last option cannot be nobly requested. Nonetheless, the negative obligation to shun incurring hurt is a lot more noteworthy obligation than the obligation of giving guide. The sound judgment significance of legitimate guide is the monetary or lawful help, free or with ostensible charges, given by the general public, headed by a government, to its poor, more vulnerable, burdened and oppressed individuals, in its endeavors and obligation to assist with safeguarding their privileges and freedoms as well as in looking for defacto and significant equivalent equity in the fair treatment of law. Legal aid strives to ensure that constitutional pledge is achieved in its reality and spirit and equal justice is manufactured available to the poor, downtrodden and weaker parts of the society. It truly is worthy to talk about that the Constitution of India provides that State will secure that the operation of the legal system stimulates justice on a basis of equivalent opportunity, and will in particular, provide free legal help, by suitable legal guidelines or schemes or in different other way, to ensure that opportunities for protecting justice are not denied to the citizen by reason of economic or other disability<sup>5</sup>. The Constitution of India ensure equality before law and equal opportunity to all<sup>6</sup>.

Legal aid is an outcome of the beginning of the socio economical beliefs and wellbeing state. The emphasis of legal help is on distributive justice, effective setup of welfare benefits and elimination of social and strength discriminations from the weak, weak, disadvantaged people of the modern society. Within a developing and poor democratic country like India, it is the constitutional obligation of the express to provide legal aid to such poor and deprived people.

Notwithstanding, Legal Aid, in modern sense is a new idea arisen in the twentieth Century, in the setting of the post-World War II philanthropic and communist cognizance of equity,

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Vidhan Sabha, Mr. Madhav Sinh F. Solanki, M.L.A., Mr. Girish Bhai. His Lordship answered to the questions of inequality in the administration of justice between the rich and the poor.

<sup>4</sup> Inaugural address at the 2nd State Lawyers' Conference Andhra Pradesh at Raj Murthy, (1976) 2. Sec.'1,4.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.commonlii.org/in/journals/NALSARLawRw/2013/13.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Article 14 and 22(1) of the Indian Constitution

acknowledgment to the Human Rights, general assertions of basic freedom, social and Political rights, prominence of public welfare and majority rule States, socio-eco-political equity and the Worldwide mindfulness and developments to guarantee simply human living with freedom, pride, uniformity of opportunity and status and all-round advancement of the individuals at large.

The focal point of legitimate guide is on distributive equity, powerful execution of government assistance benefits, end of ignorance, social and primary separations. The legitimate guide is reasonably and indispensably connected to destitution with regards to financial circumstances, eclipsed by the issues of lack of education. In complete term, legal aid implies and incorporates legitimate guide appropriate in the prosecution and legal aid and preventive lawful administrations. The Legal guide legitimate is redial legitimate administrations though the lawful exhortation and preventive lawful administrations are positive help to keep away from treachery. The lawful guidance is co-related with legitimate guide yet, is autonomous of any court continuing, having positive potential. Legal Aid is anything but a solitary exertion however a purposeful positive development, a dynamic idea of financial equity and law and order which attempts to carry defacto equivalent equity to poor people and individuals under different incapacities in the scenery of the contemporaneous pattern of modern society towards libertarianism furthermore humanism to help and cause the socio-eco-legitimate equity arrive at the average person rapidly, reasonably, similarly and with practically zero cost. The doctrine of Equality before Law and fair trial are the compulsory prerequisites of rule of law where the lawful guide is the leveling instrumentality to secure true equivalent equity in that cycle. Salmond believed that fair, regulation of justice should set both parties on an equivalent balance.<sup>7</sup> Therefore, in a fair overall set of laws we should search for procedural or different standards to manage the cost of each party an equivalent chance of introducing his case and calling and to forestall legal bias for by the same token. Itemized use of such principles might include the arrangement of lawful guide and the preclusion of intrigued people from sitting with regards to judgment, the previous prerequisite for equivalent portrayal and the last option for fairness. The way of thinking of legitimate guide conceives that the hardware of organization of Justice ought to be effectively available and ought to never be out of reach to poor people, socially distraught individuals and they ought to be given defacto equivalent opportunity during the time spent organization of Justice for Complete and Just implementation of freedoms, guaranteeing balance under the watchful eye of the law and equivalent insurance of the regulations as guaranteed by the Constitution. Presently, the customary perspective on lawful guide which was court or suit arranged, what's more implied basically the financial assistance to a needy

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<sup>7</sup> (SALMOND on Jurisprudence, By P.J Fitzgerald, 121h Edition 1966, Sweet & Maxwell, London PP 62).

individual empowering him to affirm or guard his privileges in the Court of regulation, has been changed into more extensive dynamic idea where legitimate guide doesn't mean just litigative legal aid but additionally preventive legal aid. The lawful guide conspire is having double methodology for execution. On the one hand it offers litigative legal aid to convey financial Justice by guaranteeing lawful equity in the processual Justice framework. Then again it offers preventive lawful guide to concentrate upon the mitigation of neediness by changing the periphery conditions for example lack of education, legitimate ignorance around one's freedoms to be perceived, safeguard or attest which are liable for never-ending destitution, to assist them with recovering from this disaster by injecting confidence and advancement.

The report on National Judicial Care - Equal Justice - social justice 1977 embraced wider conception of legal aid from the point of view of preventive or strategic legal aid to the poor, some of which are reiterated below:

1. Spreading awareness & consciousness among the poor and ignorant about their right & benefits
2. Socio legal research into the legal and non-legal problems of the poor;
3. Helping poor to organize themselves to assert their rights to secure socioeconomic justice to all
4. Emphasis on the role and participation of voluntary organization, social action group and legal aid clinic in the University & law Schools;
5. Organization of Lok Adalat for carrying out of the legal services to the door steps of the poor
6. Training of para legal persons
7. Use of law for PEL through Class action<sup>8</sup>

Subsequently, presently the significance of legitimate guide stands all the wider government assistance and social equity arranged, and the idea of equivalent equity attempts to enter into Society, where reside poor people, hindered individuals, the quiet victims. Legitimate guide has expected to be more certain, dynamic, viable, methodologies to diminish and nail the Root cause for example legal aid as an instrument of "Battle against Poverty". Legitimate guide, presently, at this point not just recommends a program of giving free lawful portrayal and interaction expenses in court procedures for example litigative administrations yet in addition implies and incorporate the preventive administrations like legitimate exhortation lawful mindfulness, legitimate

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<sup>8</sup>[https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/156247/6/06\\_chapter%202.pdf](https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/156247/6/06_chapter%202.pdf)

preparation, public interest suit, regulation changes. "Relieving "Legal Poverty"-the incapacity of many people to make full use of the law and its institution – has now been accepted as a function of the Welfare State.<sup>9</sup>Legal aid is a result of financial way of thinking of the modern day. Presently lawful guide doesn't simply mean providing for people of restricted implies free for help with court sin regard of common and criminal matters. "Lawful guide is the right of each needy and established commitment of the Government and not a Noble cause. The idea of legitimate guide, presently, doesn't just imply "portrayal through legal advisor at state cost in court procedures". In any case, in more extensive idea upheld by the way of thinking of social and equivalent equity as well as government assistance express, the legal aid will likewise mean and incorporate lawful counsel, lawful mindfulness, lawful preparation, public interest prosecutions, regulation change and an assortment of vital and preventive administrations to advance equivalent access and equivalent open door to equity and is considered as an-. Instrument of the "battle against destitution".

The legal aid is theoretically and indispensably connected and properly related to poor people and other socially, monetarily burdened individuals in the general public, basically with regards to an immature, anorexic financial condition. The economy is establishing a vital component in the social elements and the monetary design of a general public is the deciding component political and generally other allied activities.

Prof. Dias has rightly observed that "Law is a superstructure on an economic system; economic factors are independent of and antecedent to Law."<sup>10</sup>The financial inequalities and imbalances in status even antagonistically influence the cooperation in a majority rules system and in accomplishment of social, financial and lawful equity.

Berman & Loeb observed that "Poor people are simply too burdened with the problems of sheer economic survival to have any time to spare. In addition, it is "IQ the poor who have come alienated from the society".<sup>11</sup>

Legal aid conveys the assistance provided by the society to its weaker members in their effort to protect their rights and liberties, bestowed upon them by the laws. There is no justice unless there is a sure uniformity about it. In a country like India, where the poor are neither aware of their rights nor have money to engage lawyers to defend them in the court, justice ends up becoming a

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<sup>9</sup> N.R. Madhava Menon, legal aid and justice for the poor Chapter XII Page 376, in Law and poverty, Critical essays edited by Dr. UpendraBaxi, 1988

<sup>10</sup> Dias, Jurisprudence, 5th edition, Butterworth, London PP.

<sup>11</sup> Berman and Loeb: Law and Men, 1970 edition, Page 55.

rich man's indulgence. The object behind free legal services for the poor is to ensure equal and uniform justice.<sup>12</sup>

## LEGAL AID AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION

India is administered by a composed Constitution. This Constitution is a productive outcome of an intentional conversation and discussions in the Constituent Assembly, which incorporates people of political, philosophical background. With an encounter of 200 years of English enslavement, India turned into a free Nation on fifteenth day of August, 1947. The Constitution came into force with impact from 26th day of January, 1950 and sets out civil rights, freedom and uniformity of status as its fundamental goal.

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution says- "... to secure to all of the citizens, JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of Status, opportunity and to promote among them all; FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of individual and the UNITY of Nation ...

The concept of legal aid has its roots in this very provision of the Constitution. So long as socio economic and other forms of inequality exists, the implementation of National Charter becomes impossible, until we evolve a process of administration of justice where economic difference is not a factor for getting justice.<sup>13</sup>

The Constitution of India is among the few within the world that contains specific provisions for legal aid. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution, is that the object and policy of the core law inter-alia provides for securing to all or any citizen equality of status and justice- social, economic and political, each of the objectives have inter-connection and underpinning. These objectives will solely be achieved if the Constitution of India provides special provisions for legal aid.<sup>14</sup>

We live in a socialist democratic welfare state that we are trying to promote and achieve socio economic justice and ensure equality before the law. Legal aid, includes equal status and opportunities and equality is the foundation of all democracy. Legal aid is a tool for achieving equality before the law. Procedural system of judicial administration promotes equal justice as

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<sup>12</sup>Moharana, S.D., Dimension of Legal Aid in 21st Century, Indian Bar Review, Vol. XXXVII (3& 4) 2010.

<sup>13</sup>Sarfraz Ahmed Khan., Lok Adalat: An Effective Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism, Published by APH, New Delhi, 2006, p. 14.

<sup>14</sup>Basu, Durga Das. , Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1991, p.1

stipulated in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution. Article 14 It states as follows “The state shall not deny to any person equality before the Law or the equal protection of the Laws within the territory of India”<sup>15</sup>

The most interesting feature of India's concept of legal aid is that it finds its own Strength, power, support from the preamble of the Indian Constitution. The preamble to the Constitution and Part IV provides for social justice to abolish all kinds of inequality that can result from economic differences that are prevailing in our society. So the Article 14 of the Indian Constitution gives the concept of equality to everyone before the law that means law treats everyone on same footing without doing any sort of discrimination.

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides “No person should be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by Law”. Article 21, therefore, indeed guarantees legal aid as a Fundamental right of the citizen.<sup>16</sup>

Article 22 provides, “Article 22 Clause I of the Constitution of India further provides that “no person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice”.<sup>17</sup>

Further Article 39 of the Indian Constitution states, ““Equal Justice and Free Legal aid - The state a secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.”<sup>18</sup> So the Preamble of the Indian Constitution including Article 14,21,22 and 39 supports and promotes the concept of legal aid giving it the Constitutional validity.

## **Legal Aid in India: the Contribution of Judiciary**

The Indian judicial always tried to promote the concept of legal aid and work for the welfare of people by providing them equal justice.

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<sup>15</sup> Article 14 of the Indian Constitution

<sup>16</sup> Article 21 of the Indian Constitution

<sup>17</sup> Article 22 of the Indian Constitution

<sup>18</sup> Article 39 of the Indian Constitution

In the famous Case law of HussainaraKhaton, the Supreme Court pointed out that Article 39-A emphasized that free legal service was an inalienable element of reasonable element of reasonable, fair and just procedure and that the right to free legal services was implicit in the guarantee of Article 21.<sup>19</sup>

Further in the case of Sukh Das v Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, Justice P.N.Bhagwati emphasized the need of creating the legal awareness to the poor as they do not know their rights more particularly right to free legal aid.<sup>20</sup>

The Statutorily duty is also imposed on the different branches of the government that too have to follow the rule of law and this is the obligation on them to create trust Constitution and if it is required the power is given to make rules and regulations in order to help poor.<sup>21</sup>

It is rightly said by the Justice Krishna Iyer, “if a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment is virtually unable to exercise his constitutional and statutory right of appeal inclusive of special leave to supreme court for want of legal assistance, there is implicit in the court under Article 142 read with Article 21 and 39-A of the Constitution, the power to assign counsel for such imprisoned individual for doing complete justice”<sup>22</sup>

The courts by giving judgments on the legal aid have supported this very idea of free legal assistance of the weaker section of the society.

## **LEGAL AID IN INDIA: STATUTORY RECOGNITION**

In the beginning no doubt we had the statutory provisions for the legal aid and that was achieved by appointing the advocate for defending the criminal cases and by exempting fee in civil case,<sup>23</sup>but these provisions were not enough as they as they did not make any significant and tremendous change in providing the free legal aid to underprivileged people and so it was the need of time to enact a proper statute that will provide legal aid to the poor people in an effective and proper manner. So after many recommendations from the honorable Supreme Court, the Parliament of Indian passed an act on Legal aid known as Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987, so the main object of this act was to provide free legal aid to indigent people of the society.

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<sup>19</sup>HussainaraKhaton v State of Bihar AIR 1981 SC 262

<sup>20</sup>Sukh Das v Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh AIR 1986 SC 991

<sup>21</sup> Order 33, Rule 9A, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

<sup>22</sup> M.H Hoskot v State of Maharashtra (1978) 3 SCC 81

<sup>23</sup> Section 304(1) of Code of Criminal Procedure and order 33, Rule 17 of Code of Civil Procedure

Under the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987 the authorities are established at national, state and district level for making legal service rules and regulations and to frame most effective and economical schemes for legal services.

The Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987 states in a very much prescribed way that who comes in eligibility criteria of getting the assistance of free legal aid:

- a) A member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- b) A victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
- c) A woman or Child
- d) A mentally ill or otherwise disabled person;
- e) A person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
- f) An industrial workman; or
- g) In custody, including custody in a protective home or in a juvenile home
- h) Of in a psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987
- i) A person whose annual income less than 50 thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government<sup>24</sup>

According to the Act the 'Court' is a civil, criminal or revenue court and includes any tribunal or any other authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, to exercise judicial or quasi-judicial functions<sup>25</sup> and further under the Act the term legal services includes the rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceeding before any court or other authority or tribunal and the giving of advice on any legal matter.<sup>26</sup>

Even our Supreme Court has set up Supreme Court Legal Service Committee to strengthen the practice of legal in real sense and to provide legal aid to as many people as they can.

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<sup>24</sup> Sec 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

<sup>25</sup> Sec 2(1) (a) of the Legal Service Authorities Act,1987

<sup>26</sup> Sec 2(1) (c) of the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987

## CONCLUSIONS

Legal aid is not something that is given charity as from the data and surveys we can say this very thing that in India most of the people live below the poverty line and it became impossible for them to present themselves in the legal matters so it is the right of the citizens and duty of the State. The legal aid focuses to make it very sure that the constitutional pledge is acquired in the true sense and equal justice is made available to even weaker and poor section of the society. The Constitution of India guarantees sets of rights through its Preamble (social, economic and political justice), Fundamental Rights 11 and the Directive Principles<sup>27</sup> to make the equality of the life of the poor, disadvantaged and the disabled citizens of the society meaningful.<sup>28</sup> Government of India started addressing the issue of access to justice for all, since 1952. In fact, the 14th Law Commission headed by M.C. Setalvad observed: Equality is the basis of all modern systems of jurisprudence and administration of justice. In so far as a person is unable to obtain access to a Court of law for having his wrongs redressed or for defending himself against a criminal charge, justice becomes unequal and laws which are meant for his protection have no meaning and to that extent fail in their purpose. Unless some provision is made for assisting the poor man for the payment of Court fees and lawyer's fees and other incidental costs of litigation, he is denied equality in the opportunity to seek justice<sup>29</sup> but in there is lot of gap between the theoretical and practical aspects of legal aid no doubt goals are set but they are not met, lack of awareness, illiteracy, poverty, corruption are few of the obstacles that are faced in implementing the legal aid in true and complete sense.

## SUGGESTIONS

1. It should be the state's responsibility to provide funds for legal aid programs in the highest feasible amounts, and it should be the legal profession's responsibility to carry the burden.
2. The State may give funding for the purpose, the scheme's day-to-day administration will have to be handled by groups made up entirely or mostly of attorneys.
3. Illiterate and underprivileged women, as well as children, should be made aware of their legal rights and legal safeguards under several Acts.

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<sup>27</sup> Articles 38, 39 and 46 of the Constitution of India.

<sup>28</sup> Valsamma Paul v. Cochin University AIR 1996 SC 1011

<sup>29</sup> Available at <http://nalsa.gov.in> in 1960 some guidelines were drawn on legal aid schemes, the 14th Report of the Law Commission reverberated this concept, and Krishna Iyer Committee and Bhagavati Committee formulated a workable and practical scheme for legal aid in 1973 in 1977 respectively.

4. Both print and electronic media should play a significant and responsible role in raising awareness of legal aid issues.
5. Supreme Court may under the Legal Services Authority Act establish mini-village adalats inviting retired judges, lawyers and activists to help organizing the same or, recommend the same to Government for appropriate action.<sup>30</sup>
6. Legal Aid is provided without charge. The state must provide adequate funding to the authorities because no one should be denied competent advice and guidance owing to a lack of funds.
7. Legal Aid institutions at all levels should adopt suitable ADR methods while providing legal aid so that the process of reaching a compromise between the parties to the case can be accelerated and the problem can be resolved without additional delay.
8. The legal aid movement has to go to the grass root level and help to discover, identify and solve the problems and difficulties of the poor. It is necessary to promote more informal paralegal services in places where basic access to justice opportunities and infrastructures are absent.

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<sup>30</sup>Nyaya Deep, Issue (June, 2013)