



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B.

Semester: VIII

SUBJECT: Alternative Dispute

Resolution

SUBJECT CODE: BAL803

NAME OF FACULTY: Mohammad Aqib

Lecture-33



LECTURE 33: Legal Service Authority in India

Legal services authority in India

In India, legal services exist at three levels i.e.- The center, state and, the district level. The central government establishes the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC).

The State Government establishes the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) and the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC). The State government also establishes the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA).

Section 11A and 11B of the Legal Services Authority Act deal with the Taluk Legal Services Committee.

Some functions are common to all authorities. These can be classified into two types i.e.- Pre-litigation and post-litigation services. The authorities intend to follow the principle that prevention is better than cure, hence a large emphasis has been paid to pre-litigation services through legal awareness, legal camps, legal advice, and legal education.

It is also the duty of all of these authorities to provide for post-litigation services in the form of free of charge representation in court and aid in other court related expenditure.

National Legal Services Authority

❖ Members of National Legal Services Authority

- The Chief Justice of India as the Patron-in-chief.
- A judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the President as the executive chairman.
- Other members nominated by the Government in consultation with the CJI.

❖ Members of Supreme Court Legal service Committee:

- Judge of the Supreme Court as its chairman.
- Other members as prescribed by the government and nominated by the CJI.

Functions of the Central Authority:

1. Lay down policies and principles for fulfilling the provisions of the Legal Services Act.
2. Frame the most economic schemes for providing legal aid to the poor.
3. Utilize funds at their disposal to be given to the State and District authorities.
4. Organize Legal Aid camps in rural and slum areas.
5. Undertake and promote research in the field of Legal aid, with special emphasis on providing legal aid to the poor.
6. To do all things necessary for the fulfillment of fundamental duties given under Part IV -A of the Constitution.
7. Develop in consultation with the Bar Council of India, programs for clinical legal education.
8. Take appropriate measures for spreading legal literacy and legal awareness amongst the people and, in particular, to educate weaker sections of society.
9. Make special efforts to enlist the support of voluntary social welfare institutions working at the grass-root level.
10. Coordinate and monitor the functions of State Authorities, District Authorities, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, Taluk Legal Services Committees and voluntary social service Institutions and other legal services organizations and give general directions for the proper implementation of the program.
11. Provide grants and aids for various schemes and social service institutions.