

314 K: Legal Aid, Para-Legal Services & Clinical Training

1. Provisions under the Constitutional and Procedural Laws to provide Legal Aid:

- 1.1 Free Legal Aid: Need, concept and scope - for providing social security and Equal justice to all
- 1.2 Constitutional Provisions ensuring Legal Aid:
 - 1.2.1 Preamble of the Constitution
 - 1.2.2 Article 14: Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Law
 - 1.2.3 Article 39-A: Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid
- 1.3 Provisions under the Code of Criminal Procedure to provide Legal Aid:
 - 1.3.1 Section 304: Legal Aid to the accused at the expense of the State
- 1.4 Provisions under the Code of Civil Procedure to provide Legal Aid:
 - 1.4.1 Suit by indignant person (O. 33)

2. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987:

- 2.1 Object and reasons of the Act
- 2.2 Authorities under the Act, their constitution, term and functions:
 - 2.2.1 National Legal Services Authorities
 - 2.2.2 State Legal Services Authorities
 - 2.2.3 District Legal Services Authorities
- 2.3 Committees under the Act, their constitution, term and functions
 - 2.3.1 Supreme Court Legal Services Committee
 - 2.3.2 High Court Legal Services Committee
 - 2.3.3 Taluka Legal Services Committee
- 2.4 Criteria for giving Legal Services
- 2.5 Entitlement for Legal Services
- 2.6 National, State and District Legal Aid Fund
- 2.7 Lok Adalats:
 - 2.7.1 Concept and significance of Lok Adalats & Permanent Lok Adalats
 - 2.7.2 Organization of Lok Adalats
 - 2.7.3 Awards of Lok Adalats
 - 2.7.4 Powers of Lok Adalats
- 2.8 Pre-litigation Conciliation and Settlement provisions:
 - 2.8.1 Establishment and powers of Permanent Lok Adalats
 - 2.8.2 Cognizance of cases by it and procedure thereof
 - 2.8.3 Award of the Permanent Lok Adalats: Final and binding to the Parties
- 2.9 Rule making powers of State and Central Government
- 2.10 Regulation making powers of various authorities under the Act

3. Para-legal Services and Clinical Training:

- 3.1 Para-legal Services: Meaning, object and importance
- 3.2 Spreading Legal Awareness through Legal Literacy Camps
 - 3.2.1 Legal Literacy Camps by the authorities under the Act
 - 3.2.2 Legal Literacy Camps by law students in association with Authorieies/NGOs

3.3 Legal Aid Camps

3.3.1 For weaker section of the society for strengthening their rights

3.3.2 For women empowerment

3.3.3 For preventing Child Labour

3.4 Legal Aid Clinics: Object and Services

3.4.1 Permanent Legal Aid Clinic and its services: Counseling, Pre-litigation solution through different cells like Pension Cell, SC/ST Cell, Women Cell etc., Providing para-legal training to law students and assigning clinical work to law students

3.5 Involvement of NGOs in providing Free Legal Services

3.6 Role of Law Students in securing Free Legal Aid and Advise

3.7 Para-legal Training by law students, its application and importance

Suggested Readings :

1. Prof. Kailash Rai, Public Interest Lawyering Legal – Aid and Para – Legal Services, Central Law Publication
2. Dr. N. V. Paranjape, Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid & Services, Lok Adalats & Para-Legal Services, Central Law Agency
3. Dr. S. S. Sharma, Legal Services, Public Interest Litigation and Para-legal Services, Central Law Agency
4. Dr. S. R. Myneni, Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services, Asia Law House
5. Mamta Rao, Public Interest Litigation (Legal Aid and Lok Adalats), Eastern Book Company
6. Ajay Gulati, Public Interest Lawyering, Legal – Aid and Para – Legal Services, Central Law Publication
7. Sarfaraz Ahmed Khan, Lok adalat : an effective alternative dispute resolution mechanism, A.P.H. Pub. House, New Delhi
8. Roma Mukerjii, Women, Law and Free Legal Aid in India, Regal Publication, New Delhi (Deep & Deep Publication)
9. Bare Act : Legal Services Authorities Act (with Amendments of 2002)