

ACCESS TO JUSTICE: EXAMINING THE IMPACT AND CHALLENGES OF FREE LEGAL AID IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Access to Justice and Legal Aid are indispensable for an efficient and effective functioning of the judicial system in the country. Article 39 A of the Constitution of India guarantees equal justice and free legal aid. The government of India also came up with exclusive legislation namely National Legal services Authority Act, 1987 to fulfill the objectives of equal justice and free legal aid. Various legal services authorities have initiated and implemented a range of welfare-oriented programmes aimed at assisting the underprivileged, in furtherance of the objectives outlined by the National Legal Services (NALSA) and the State Legal Services Authorities (SALSA). These objectives are deeply rooted in the constitutional vision of India, particularly the principles of social justice, equality and access to justice as envisaged by the framers of the Constitution. Accordingly, these initiatives reflect a conscious effort to operationalise constitutional mandates by ensuring that legal aid and justice delivery mechanisms remain inclusive, equitable and responsive to the needs of the marginalised sections of the society. The paper seeks to examine the methods and mechanisms through which legal aid can be made accessible to marginalised communities, enabling them to effectively avail themselves of remedies provided under the law. However, there is a large gap between assurance and access, which underlines the problem of unmet legal needs.

INTRODUCTION

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is one of the most important cereal crops in the world. It is grown in many countries because it can grow well in different weather and soil conditions. Maize is also called as “Queen of Cereals” due to its high yield potential (Bhandari et al., 2021). Maize is used as food for people, feed for animals, and raw material for many industries. Along with rice and wheat, maize provides a large part of the world's food supply. In Haryana, maize is grown over an area of 0.07 lakh ha with production of 0.20 lakh tons having productivity of 3026 kg/ha in 2020-21 (Kumar et al., 2024). In current studies which was carried out in Haryana, that maize is sown during the Kharif season. Where rice is the main crop of the season which requires a lot of water. According to the Haryana Statistical Abstract 2022–2023, the area under rice in Haryana has grown significantly over the past three decades, from 661.2 (thousand hectares) in 1990 to 1525 (thousand hectares) in 2020. As a result, water resources especially state groundwater are at risk due to increased cultivated area of rice. To deal with this problem several alternatives were explored to substitute the rice crop in the state. Maize is viewed as a worthwhile substitute for rice that could boost farmers' profits while preserving water resources (Kumar et al., 2025). One of the most important nutrients for maize is Nitrogen. It aids in the development of leaves, formation of chlorophyll, protein and grain. But, heavy application of chemical fertilizer may have an impact on the soil health and may raise production costs. Thus, there is a need for improvement in nutrient management. Biofertilizers are microorganisms which could be useful in improving nutrient availability and plant growth. Some biofertilizers like *Azospirillum* and *Azotobacter* are used in cereal crops. They will enhance root development and nutrient utilization. The positive effect of nitrogen and biofertilizers on maize growth and yield was also reported in previous studies. Hence, the present study was carried out to examine the effect of various rates of nitrogen and biofertilizers on growth, yield, soil properties, nutrient content and economics of maize.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere-Martin Luther King Jr.

The Constitution of India is founded on the principles of equality and access to justice, which is a basic principle of the rule of law. In absence of access to justice, people are unable to have their voices heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision makers accountable. It exists when people can pursue their goals and address their legal problems in ways that are consistent with their fair legal standards and processes; and can obtain, understand and act on information and services related to the law, where necessary, to achieve just outcomes. Article 14 of the Constitution of India ensures that every person is treated equally before the law irrespective of the artificial barriers. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment recognizes access to justice as the bedrock of justice delivery. Article 22 (1) of the Constitution of India ensures the right to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

Considering India having a diverse population, it is essential to ensure that every citizen can access justice devoid of any kind of socio-economic constraints. This paper not only highlights the various mechanisms of legal aid in India but also examines the challenges in effectively implementing them despite their availability. Further, the paper explores best

practices by certain countries in the delivery of legal aid and assesses the feasibility of adapting those approaches within the Indian context.

The idea of social justice is outlined by Prof. Sathe in the following words:

“A lawyer is not only a seller of services, but he is a professional who renders services for maintaining the rule of law. He is supposed to be an officer of the court. He has to have a commitment to certain values such as democracy, individual liberty, social and economic equality, including gender equality and concern for disadvantaged sections of the society, which will include the poor, women, the physically handicapped children, the minorities and the dalits. Legal education has to create such a commitment”.

Access to justice is the opportunity to secure one's rights under the legal framework of the country. The paper aims to highlight the issues and challenges in accessing legal aid despite the expressed provisions. Further, it highlights how legal costs, delays and infrastructure deficits prevent equitable access to justice, especially for the poor.

Legal Aid- Analysing the concept

The origin of concept of legal aid can be traced back to the historic Magna Carta of 1215. The First Law commission in its 14th Report, titled 'Reform of Judicial Administration', 1958 recommended the Legal service Authority at various levels, for proper representation of a party in a case in a court for defending himself against the wrong due to financial disability, justice becomes unequal and laws which are meant for his protection have no meaning and to that extent fail in their purpose. The rendering of legal aid to poor litigants is therefore not a minor problem of procedural law, but a question of fundamental character.

The strategy used to guarantee that no one is denied access to expert counsel and assistance due to a lack of funding. PN Bhagavati rightly observed, “The legal aid means providing an arrangement in the society so that the missionary 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 needs not to be litigant to seek aid by means of legal aid”. The foundational principle of the right to legal aid is premised in the universally accepted principle of 'Fair Trial'. It is based on the principles of natural justice for the protection of individual liberties in order to uphold the rule of law in the country. The components of Free Legal Aid are Legal representation, Legal advice, Legal awareness, Para-legal services, Public interest litigation, promoting Alternate Dispute Resolution and Law Reform.

Legal aid, at its core embodies the principle of equality before the law, the fundamental components of legal aid, emphasizing its role in providing financial and informational support to those who might otherwise be excluded from the legal process. It's not just about legal representation. It's about empowerment and equalizing the scales of justice.

Unique Features of the legal Aid system in India

1. Women, children, persons in custody, persons with disabilities, victims of disaster, victims of trafficking, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, an industrial workman are eligible for free legal aid irrespective of their income.
2. Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as Lok Adalats and Mediation implemented by Legal Services Authorities are free of cost to the litigants.
3. Free Legal aid services in court cases includes all incidental expenses, apart from free legal representation through legal aid lawyers.
4. Jail Legal aid Clinics are established in almost all the prisoners across the country to provide legal assistance to the prisoners.
5. Legal Services Authorities are also implementing Victim Compensation Schemes.
6. Free Legal assistance in court cases includes all incidental expenses, apart from free legal representation through legal aid lawyers.
7. Specific schemes have been formulated for provisions of legal services to a wide range of beneficiaries.

Institutional Mechanisms of the Legal Services Network in India

The legal services delivery system in India has been established to ensure that access to justice is not denied to any citizen because of economic or social disadvantages. The constitutional vision of equal justice, as reflected in Article 39A of the Constitution of India, is implemented through a well-organized institutional framework created under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. This framework consists of a multi-tiered network of legal services institutions functioning at the national, state, district, and taluk (sub-divisional) levels. These institutions work together to provide free legal aid, legal advice, legal awareness, and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms such as Lok Adalats. The institutional mechanism is designed to ensure that justice is accessible, affordable, and efficient for every section of society, particularly for marginalized and economically weaker groups.

1. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is the apex statutory body responsible for formulating policies, laying down principles, and coordinating the implementation of legal aid programmes across the country. It was constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, and became operational in 1995.

NALSA is headed by the Chief Justice of India, who serves as its Patron-in-Chief, while a sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as its Executive Chairman. This leadership ensures judicial oversight and independence in the functioning of the authority. The primary responsibility of NALSA is to formulate national policies and strategies for the effective implementation of free legal services. It establishes guidelines that are uniformly followed by all State

Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) and other subordinate bodies. It also allocates financial assistance to the states for implementing legal aid programmes and monitors the utilization of these funds.

One of NALSA's most significant functions is to promote legal awareness among citizens. It organizes nationwide legal literacy campaigns, awareness programmes, workshops, seminars, and outreach activities to educate people about their legal rights and duties. Special emphasis is placed on educating vulnerable sections of society, including women, children, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), persons with disabilities, senior citizens, victims of trafficking, industrial workers, and economically weaker sections.

NALSA also develops specialized legal aid schemes for disadvantaged groups and collaborates with government departments, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations to expand the reach of legal services. In addition, it encourages the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, particularly Lok Adalats, mediation, and conciliation, to reduce the burden on courts and facilitate speedy settlement of disputes.

Another important function of NALSA is conducting research, training legal aid lawyers, preparing manuals and educational materials, and monitoring the performance of legal services institutions across India. Through periodic evaluations and inspections, it ensures accountability and continuous improvement in the legal aid delivery system.

2. State Level: State Legal Services Authority (SLSA)

I. At the state level, the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) serves as the principal implementing agency for legal aid programmes. Every state has an SLSA constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

II. The Patron-in-Chief of the SLSA is the Chief Justice of the respective High Court, while an Executive Chairman, usually a sitting Judge of the High Court, manages its day-to-day administration. This structure maintains close judicial supervision over the functioning of legal services within the state.

III. The SLSA is responsible for implementing the policies, guidelines, and schemes formulated by NALSA according to the specific needs and socio-economic conditions of the state. It coordinates the activities of all District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs), ensuring uniform implementation of legal aid programmes.

IV. One of the major responsibilities of the SLSA is to provide free legal services to eligible persons under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act. This includes appointing competent legal aid lawyers, covering litigation expenses, supplying certified copies of court documents, and assisting beneficiaries throughout the legal process.

V. The SLSA also organizes state-level legal awareness programmes, legal literacy camps, mobile legal aid clinics, and awareness drives in schools, colleges, prisons, villages, and urban slums. These programmes educate citizens about constitutional rights, consumer protection laws, labour rights, women's rights, child protection laws, environmental laws, and various government welfare schemes.

VI. An important function of the SLSA is to organize Lok Adalats at the state level. These forums provide an inexpensive, speedy, and amicable method for resolving disputes pending before courts as well as pre-litigation disputes. The SLSA also supervises mediation centres and Permanent Lok Adalats established for disputes relating to public utility services.

VII. The authority further conducts training programmes for panel lawyers, para-legal volunteers, judicial officers, and legal aid functionaries to improve the quality of legal services. It also monitors the functioning of district authorities through regular inspections, reports, and performance reviews.

3. District Level: District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)

The District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) is the primary implementing body responsible for delivering legal aid directly to citizens at the district level. A DLSA is established in every district of the country and functions under the supervision of the respective State Legal Services Authority.

The DLSA is chaired by the Principal District and Sessions Judge, who serves as its Chairman. The Secretary of the DLSA, generally a judicial officer, manages its day-to-day operations.

The DLSA acts as the first point of contact for individuals seeking free legal aid. It receives applications from eligible persons, examines their eligibility under the Legal Services Authorities Act, and appoints qualified panel advocates to represent them in courts or before tribunals. The DLSA also bears the expenses associated with litigation, ensuring that financial hardship does not become a barrier to justice.

Another important responsibility of the DLSA is to organise Lok Adalats, which facilitate the settlement of disputes through compromise and mutual agreement. These Lok Adalats handle cases relating to motor accident compensation, family disputes, labour disputes, land acquisition matters, bank recovery cases, public utility services, and compoundable criminal offences. Their decisions are legally binding, enforceable as civil court decrees, and not subject to appeal.

The DLSA also conducts legal literacy camps, awareness programmes, and legal aid clinics throughout the district. Special camps are organized in villages, schools, colleges, prisons, juvenile homes, and old-age homes to educate people about their legal rights and available legal remedies.

An important component of the DLSA's work is the supervision of Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs). These trained volunteers act as intermediaries between the legal system and local communities. They identify individuals in need of legal assistance, provide basic legal guidance, assist in filing applications, and facilitate access to government welfare schemes and legal aid services.

The DLSA further monitors the quality of legal representation provided by panel advocates, maintains records of legal aid cases, collects statistical data, and submits periodic reports to the State Legal Services Authority.

4. Taluk/Sub-Divisional Level: Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs)

The Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs) represent the grassroots level of India's legal services framework. They are established in every taluk or sub-divisional headquarters to ensure that legal services reach remote, rural, and underserved populations.

Each TLSC is generally chaired by the senior-most Judicial Officer or Civil Judge functioning within the taluk. The committee functions under the administrative control of the District Legal Services Authority while implementing legal aid programmes at the local level.

The primary objective of the TLSC is to bring justice closer to people living in rural and geographically isolated areas. It provides free legal advice, assists eligible individuals in submitting applications for legal aid, and guides them regarding available legal remedies. The committee acts as an accessible local institution where citizens can obtain legal information without the need to travel to district headquarters.

TLSCs regularly organize legal awareness camps, legal literacy programmes, village outreach activities, and legal aid clinics. These programmes focus on issues such as domestic violence, child rights, consumer protection, labour laws, land disputes, social welfare schemes, and constitutional rights. Particular attention is given to women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, migrant workers, agricultural labourers, and other vulnerable communities.

The committee also facilitates the organization of Lok Adalats at the taluk level, where disputes can be resolved quickly through negotiation, mediation, and conciliation. These forums significantly reduce litigation costs and promote harmonious settlement of disputes within local communities.

Para Legal Volunteers play a vital role in supporting the TLSCs by identifying legal problems at the grassroots level, assisting beneficiaries in accessing legal aid, creating awareness about government welfare programmes, and encouraging settlement of disputes through ADR mechanisms.

The effectiveness of India's legal aid system depends on close coordination among all four levels of the institutional framework. NALSA formulates national policies and allocates financial resources, while SLSAs adapt these policies to state-specific needs and supervise implementation. DLSAs execute programmes at the district level by providing legal aid, organizing Lok Adalats, and conducting awareness activities. TLSCs ensure that legal services penetrate rural and remote areas, making justice accessible to the most marginalized sections of society.

This hierarchical structure facilitates efficient administration, accountability, and monitoring while ensuring that legal aid services remain uniform across the country. Regular communication, training programmes, performance evaluation, and financial oversight strengthen coordination among the different institutions. The institutional mechanism established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, represents a comprehensive and decentralized system for delivering legal aid in India. Through NALSA, SLSAs, DLSAs, and Taluk Legal Services Committees, the legal services network extends from the national level to the grassroots, ensuring that justice is available to all irrespective of financial or social status.

Constitutional Provisions for Free Legal Aid in India and the Judicial Interpretation

The Preamble to the Constitution of India envisages a vision of an egalitarian society and promises all citizens- justice and equality including social and economic equality. Article 21 of the Constitution of India includes within its ambit free legal aid and the same is also incorporated in Article 39 A of the Directive Principles of State Policy embracing the hindsight philosophy of the founding fathers of the Constitution. It states that the state must ensure that the legal system promotes justice on an equal footing. Legal aid is a Constitutional right and also a mandate for a welfare state.

In *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar* (1979) 1 SCC 98, the Apex Court of India for the first time explicitly recognized the right to free legal aid as a fundamental right implicit in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The Court observed that the right to speedy trial and legal representation is essential for ensuring fair procedure and the state is duty bound to provide legal assistance to indigent accused persons. In the case of *Sheela Barse* AIR 1983 SC 378, the Apex Court decided that providing free legal aid to the poor accused who has been detained and put in danger of losing his life or personal liberty constitutes a fundamental obligation arising not only under Article 39 A but also under Articles 21 and 14 of the Constitution. In *Centre for Legal Research v. State of Kerala* AIR 1986 SC 1322, the Supreme Court highlighted the role of legal aid institutions and underscored the necessity of strengthening legal aid programmes to ensure effective access to justice for marginalized communities.

The Supreme Court of India has consistently sought to humanize the administration of criminal justice by recognizing free legal aid as an indispensable component of fair trial. In a significant and progressive development, the Court held that the state is under a constitutional obligation to provide legal assistance to poor and indigent persons facing criminal prosecution and imprisonment. In *MH Hoskot v State of Maharashtra* AIR 1978 SC 1548, the Supreme Court observed that where an accused person, after conviction desires to file an appeal but is unable to engage legal counsel due to poverty, the state must provide free legal aid. The Court emphasized that access to legal representation forms an essential element of fair procedure, particularly for prisoners seeking relief through judicial processes.

The Apex Court further expanded the scope of this right by holding that the right to effective legal assistance is implicit in Article 21 of the Constitution of India, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. In assessing whether inadequate legal representation has prejudiced an accused, courts must consider the totality of circumstances, including whether the absence of competent legal assistance affected the sentencing outcome. In *Ashok Debbarma v. State of Tripura* (2014) 4 SCC 229, the Court held that while reviewing a death sentence, it must be examined whether, in

absence of deficiencies in defence counsel's performance, the balancing of aggravating and mitigating circumstances might have resulted in a lesser sentence. The only obligation of the state to provide free legal services does not arise only at the commencement of trial. The Supreme Court clarified that this duty begins from the moment the accused is first produced before a magistrate. At this preliminary stage, the accused may seek bail, oppose police or judicial remand and require immediate legal guidance. Consequently, competent legal representation becomes crucial from the earliest stages of criminal proceedings. The right to legal aid also continues after conviction, particularly where the accused intends to challenge the judgement before an appellate court.

In *Khatri v. State of Bihar* (1981) 1 SCC 627, Justice P.N. Bhagwati stressed that the right to free legal aid would remain merely illusory unless judges and magistrates actively inform indigent accused persons of this entitlement. The Court therefore imposed a legal duty upon every magistrate and trial judge to notify an accused that, if unable to afford legal representation due to poverty or indigence, he is entitled to obtain legal services at the expense of the state. Such initiative is necessary to transform legal aid from a formal promise into an effective constitutional guarantee.

Justice Krishna Iyer, a prominent advocate for social justice in India stated that when a prisoner, who has been sentenced to imprisonment, is practically unable to exercise his constitutional and statutory right to appeal, including seeking special leave to the Supreme Court due to a lack of legal assistance, the court has the inherent authority derived from Article 142 in conjunction with Articles 21 and Article 39-A of the Constitution, to appoint legal counsel for such incarcerated individuals to ensure that complete justice is served.

The Apex Court as well as different High Courts delivered various pronouncements from time to time highlighting the significance of free legal aid and access to justice in India. In the case of *Abdul Hassan v. Delhi Vidyut Board* AIR 1999 Delhi 88, the Delhi High Court held that Article 39A emphasizes that the legal system must be able to deliver justice quickly and on equal basis to all citizens as well as provide free legal aid to ensure enacted in response to the situation. In the case of *Suk Das v. Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh* (1986) 2 SCC 401, the apex court held that when an accused is not told of his right and therefore he remains unrepresented by lawyer, his trial is vitiated by constitutional infirmity and any conviction as a result of such trial is liable to be set aside. There cannot be in real equality in criminal cases unless the accused gets a fair trial of defending himself against the charge and a professional assistance. The Supreme Court's observation in the case of *State of Haryana v Darshana Devi* AIR 1979 SC 855, underscored the importance of ensuring that the economically disadvantaged are not excluded from the justice system due to high court fees and a failure to apply for exemptions outlined in Order XXXIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. In *Anokhi Lal V. State of Madhya Pradesh* AIR 2020 SC 232, the Apex Court held that sufficient time shall be given to the amicus curiae to prepare, otherwise it will be considered as a denial of right to legal aid.

Though Article 39A of the Constitution of India mandates free legal aid for the economically weaker sections, the implementation of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 has been patchy. In rural and undeveloped areas, more particularly among the marginalized communities, awareness of legal aid is minimal. Even when accessed, the quality of legal aid is frequently substandard, with underpaid panel lawyers treating such assignments with minimal interest. Consequently, litigants either self respect inadequately or are forced to hire private lawyers beyond their financial status. In words of D.Y Chandrachud, "A justice system which is not inclusive fails its constitutional mandate. It must evolve to reach the last citizen".

Key Challenges related to Legal Service Delivery System in India

Despite the fact that there is an array of statutory provisions that guarantee free legal aid and there are various authorities and committees to ensure that the poor get justice through legal aid, there is a lack of proper implementation of those statutory provisions which indicates that justice is not always served to the downtrodden sections. It happens due to the following vital factors-

➤ **Lack of Legal Literacy and Awareness-** A substantial portion of the Indian population lacks basic literacy and legal awareness, which indirectly discourages them from seeking legal remedies. Illiteracy acts as a barrier, preventing marginalized individuals from accessing the benefits of the law. Although the government has introduced numerous welfare schemes aimed at assisting the underprivileged, their implementation remains inadequate, and the intended benefits often fail to reach the target groups.

➤ **Budget constraints-** Unreasonable delays in payment remain a significant concern within the legal aid system. Although the law mandates that fees be disbursed promptly, this requirement is seldom fulfilled in practice. The reimbursement process is often complex, technical and cumbersome, resulting in frequent delays or non payment. Such inefficiencies create dissatisfaction among the Legal Aid Counsel and hinder their effective participation. As per legal provisions, all expenses incurred during proceedings are to be borne by the Legal Aid Counsel, without any advance payment. This places an additional financial burden on many practitioners, particularly those from modest backgrounds, as delays in reimbursement exacerbate their economic difficulties.

➤ **Poor Quality Legal aid Counsels** – The success of the legal aid movement fundamentally depends on legal aid counsels, who serve as its frontline providers and guiding force. Professional expertise remains a crucial element in ensuring effective service delivery. If lawyers become demotivated or lack competence, the entire system falls at risk. Consequently, the Legal Aid Counsel system undergoes rigorous during the implementation process.

➤ **Societal Barriers-** Societal Barriers significantly impede access to justice and essential services for marginalized communities. These barriers manifest in multiple, interconnected forms such as linguistic limitations, inadequate documentation and deeply entrenched social stigma. Language barriers often prevent individuals from understanding their legal rights, accessing institutional mechanisms or effectively communicating their grievances. In multilingual societies, the absence of translation facilities or culturally sensitive communication further alienates vulnerable groups

from formal systems of redress. Many individuals in marginalized communities including migrants, informal workers and displaced persons are unable to produce the necessary paperwork required to avail themselves of welfare schemes or legal aid services. This bureaucratic rigidity often results in their exclusion from entitlements that are otherwise granted by law.

➤ **Lack of Powers of Lok Adalat-** Lok Adalats are designed as alternate dispute resolution mechanisms aimed at providing speedy and cost effective justice. However, their effectiveness is often constrained by their limited powers when compared to regular civil courts. A significant limitation to be brought into forefront is their inability to compel the attendance of the parties. Participation in the Lok Adalat proceedings is voluntary and there is no coercive mechanism to ensure that both parties appear before the forum. Consequently, if one of the parties does not appear, the proceedings cannot be taken forward effectively, resulting in delays rather than expeditious disposal.

➤ **Underutilization of Para Legal Volunteers-** Para Legal Volunteers play a crucial role in strengthening the legal aid framework by acting as intermediaries between the legal system and marginalized communities. Their primary responsibilities include organizing legal awareness camps, disseminating information about legal schemes and facilitating access to justice for disadvantaged class. Despite their importance, their potential remains unutilized. One of the primary concerns is the lack of adequate training and capacity building initiatives. Many para legal volunteers are not sufficiently equipped with the necessary legal knowledge and practical skills required effectively to perform their duties. Furthermore, absence of robust mechanism for monitoring, evaluation and verification of their work which leads to inconsistencies in performance and accountability is also a hindrance. As a result, the objective of extending legal awareness and assistance to the grassroots levels remains only partially fulfilled.

➤ **Delivery System for Legal Aid is far too inefficient-** Successful legal aid delivery in India requires the government to embark on a campaign to inform and educate the public of its right to free legal aid. Further, the government must employ more efficient processes to improve legal aid delivery, including but not limited to increased compensation for legal aid lawyers. The number of lawyers to deliver free legal aid shall be increased and a campaign should be launched to inform people about the existence of free legal aid. The legal aid movement cannot achieve its goal so long as people are unaware about the existence of free legal aid.

➤ **Challenges persisting in raising Awareness in legal Aid-** One of the core identifying factors in failure to raise awareness in legal aid is institutional setback. The awareness regarding the fact that law universities or law colleges actually run legal aid clinic and any assistance through those clinics can be equally effective is missing.

➤ **Problem of budgetary Concerns-** It is generally seen that the problem regarding budget is of highest concern when it comes to provide legal aid in India. The National Legal Services Authority or the District Legal Service function on the funds received from the grants given by the government. It has been stated that some states themselves have increased the budget allocation for legal aid. But in reality, legal aid clinics have reduced by 44 percent, within 2019 to 2021, as stated by the India Justice Report, 2022.

Suggestions for Strengthening legal aid systems in India

1. Strengthen Legal Literacy and Awareness Programmes

A significant portion of eligible beneficiaries remain unaware of their legal rights and the availability of free legal aid. Therefore, legal literacy must become a continuous grassroots movement rather than an occasional awareness campaign. The judiciary, in collaboration with State Governments, educational institutions, Panchayati Raj Institutions, local bodies, civil society organizations, and media houses amongst others, should organize regular legal awareness camps in rural, tribal, and urban slum areas. Legal education should also be incorporated into school and college curricula to cultivate legal consciousness from an early age. Information regarding legal aid should be disseminated through regional languages, community radio, social media, and digital platforms to ensure wider accessibility.

2. Increase Funding and strengthen institutional capacity

An effective legal aid system requires adequate financial and administrative support. The Central and State Governments should allocate dedicated budgetary resources to strengthen the infrastructure of legal aid institutions, including the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs), District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), and Taluk Legal Services Committees. Increased funding would facilitate the recruitment of competent panel lawyers, establishment of permanent legal aid clinics, digital infrastructure, and continuous training programmes. Appropriate remuneration and performance-based incentives should also be provided to legal aid lawyers to ensure quality legal representation.

3.Improving the Quality of Legal Aid Services

The effectiveness of legal aid depends not merely on its availability but also on the quality of legal assistance provided. Legal aid lawyers should be selected through transparent procedures based on merit, experience, and commitment to public service. Regular capacity-building programmes, specialized training in constitutional rights, criminal justice, family law, cyber law, and victim assistance should be conducted. Periodic evaluation of panel advocates based on client feedback, disposal rates, and professional competence would enhance accountability and improve service delivery.

The Legal Aid Agency (LAA) in the United Kingdom operates independently under clearly defined eligibility criteria and quality standards. It monitors the performance of legal aid providers through regular audits and performance evaluations. India can adopt independent quality assessment of legal aid lawyers and performance-based remuneration in addition to regular audits of legal aid institutions. Digital case management system is also emphasized.

4.Focus on Effective Implementation

India already possesses a comprehensive constitutional and statutory framework governing legal aid through Article 39A of the Constitution, the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, and various judicial pronouncements. However, weak implementation has prevented these provisions from achieving their intended objectives. Instead of introducing additional legislation, greater emphasis should be placed on effective implementation, regular monitoring, independent evaluation, and strict accountability mechanisms. Periodic audits of legal aid institutions and publication of performance reports would improve transparency and public confidence.

5.Promote Alternative Dispute Mechanisms

Legal aid institutions should increasingly encourage the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms such as mediation, conciliation, Lok Adalats, and negotiation wherever appropriate. ADR provides faster, less expensive, and more amicable resolution of disputes while reducing the burden on courts. Legal Services Authorities should establish dedicated mediation centres, train legal aid lawyers in mediation techniques, and encourage pre-litigation settlements in suitable civil, family, labour, and consumer disputes.

6.Ensure Universal Accessibility to Legal Aid

Legal aid services should be accessible to all eligible persons regardless of geographical location, disability, language, gender, or socio-economic status. Mobile legal aid clinics should regularly visit remote villages, tribal areas, prisons, and shelter homes. Online legal aid portals, virtual consultations, toll-free helplines, and multilingual legal assistance should be expanded to bridge the digital divide and make legal services available even in inaccessible regions.

7.Strengthen Prison Legal Aid and administration

Many undertrial prisoners continue to remain incarcerated due to lack of legal representation. Every prison should have a fully functional legal aid clinic with regular visits by panel lawyers, paralegal volunteers, and law students. Early legal intervention, periodic review of undertrial cases, legal counselling, and awareness programmes inside prisons would help reduce unnecessary detention and protect the constitutional rights of prisoners.

8.Encourage Community Participation and Pro Bono Legal services

The legal aid movement should actively involve law schools, bar associations, retired judges, advocates, NGOs and community volunteers. Legal aid clinics in universities should be strengthened to provide supervised legal assistance while simultaneously offering practical legal education to students. Mandatory or incentivized pro bono legal services by practicing advocates can substantially improve access to justice for marginalized communities.

Australia has established Community Legal Centres that provide free legal advice, legal education, and representation to disadvantaged individuals. These centres work closely with local communities and specialize in areas such as domestic violence cases, disability rights, indigenous rights and consumer protection. India can adopt specialized community legal aid centres and strong collaboration between government and NGOs. In addition, community outreach programmes in rural and tribal areas and specialized legal aid for women, children, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities can be established.

9.Leverage Technology for effective legal aid delivery

Digital transformation can significantly improve the accessibility and efficiency of legal aid services. A unified national online legal aid platform should enable beneficiaries to apply for legal aid, upload documents, track case progress, schedule consultations and receive legal advice remotely. Artificial intelligence-based legal information systems and multilingual chatbots may also assist individuals in obtaining preliminary legal guidance before formal legal representation.

Singapore emphasizes preventive legal education by conducting extensive public awareness programmes, providing online legal resources and establishing community legal clinics. India can adopt continuous nationwide legal literacy campaigns, user-friendly online legal information portals, mobile applications providing legal information in regional language and community legal clinics in educational institutions and public libraries.

10.Establish Robust Monitoring and effective mechanisms

Regular monitoring is essential to ensure that legal aid services meet acceptable standards of quality. Independent evaluation committees should periodically assess the performance of Legal Services Authorities, panel lawyers, and legal aid clinics. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms, grievance redressal systems and annual performance indicators should be introduced to improve accountability and service quality.

CONCLUSION

India possesses a robust constitutional and statutory framework for ensuring access to justice through free legal aid. However, the effectiveness of the system depends on strengthening implementation, improving the quality of legal representation, increasing public awareness, ensuring adequate funding, embracing technology and establishing stronger accountability mechanisms. Adopting successful international practices—such as the United Kingdom's quality assurance model, Australia's community legal centres, Canada's duty counsel system, South Africa's professional legal aid structure, Brazil's public defender model and Singapore's emphasis on legal literacy—would substantially enhance

India's legal aid regime and help transform the constitutional promise of equal access to justice into a lived reality for every citizen.

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