

Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

① Lok Adalat

① → 5/19 → Organisation g Lok Adalat

① Every State Authority District "

S.C. Legal Services Committee

Taluka Legal " "

may organise Lok Adalats at such intervals and places and for exercising such jurisdiction as for area, as it ~~may~~ fit

- G. H. M. Hoskot and Hussain Khatun  
have legal aid

- G. H. M. Hoskar  
Case s.c. talked about free legal aid  
and speedy trial and declared it as a part of FR

41 p 21.

41P21.

Preamble talks about Social, Economical and Political justice and other related provisions

21, 22, 32, 34-A, 51A

Political question  
 are ~~A/14, 2, 2~~ A/14, 20, 21, 22, 32, 39-A, 51A and 222

- Mamici Grandi u uoi

- Initially these local advisors were working as voluntary agency without any statutory backing

But in view of its growing popularity, there was demand  
for statutory backing to his institution.  
Bourgeois and the awards given by M

~~Before it Concern with the Program and the awards given by them~~

Court in exercise of its duty s/10-19A drafted legal Services  
Amendment Bill B 1987 and same was enacted by  
Parliament as Act acknowledging the institution of  
Cok ~~act~~ and giving statutory status to

Lok Adalats. However the Act was brought into force from 1995

By an ~~amendment~~ Enacting LSAA, 1987

In Sep 80 Govt of India with the object of providing free legal aid ~~under the Act~~ by a resolution dated 26 Sep 80 appointed

"Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes" (CILAS) with P. N. Bhagwati as the chairman to monitor and implement legal aid

Programme on a uniform basis in all the States

And Union Territories

This Committee set up several legal aid and advice ~~boards~~ boards throughout the country

- But on a review of the working of the CILAS certain deficiencies were noticed and therefore it was felt that it would be desirable to constitute statutory legal service authorities at National, State and District level to provide effective monitoring of legal aid programmes

and the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 was ~~so~~ created

Reasons which compel govt to establish CILAS or Lok Adalats

(1) Preamble (2) Art 39-A, 21, 14, 51A, 22, 32, 246

(Case - H.M. Naskot v St of Maharashtra (AIR 1978 SC 1548)  
Hussainara Khatun v St of Bihar (AIR 1977 SC 1369)  
Munshi Ganga v UOI (AIR 1978 SC 597)  
Sukh Das v Union Territory of Pondicherry (AIR 1986 SC 991)  
Khatun v St of Bihar (AIR 1981 SC 948), 14<sup>th</sup> Report of Law Commission 1958

②

- Lok Adalat - Court involving people

- Britishers substituted this old concept with ~~adversarial~~ adversarial system.

- Lok Adalats can be organized at any level -  
Central, state, district and Taluk

by State Authority, District Authority, P.C. Legal Services Authority  
or Legal Services Authority

- Ordinary Lok Adalats are to consist of three members -

① A sitting or retired judicial officer

② A member of legal profession (Advocate, law officer, law teacher)

③ Social Worker, preferably a woman

- They associate students, social activists and  
voluntary organisations for successful  
conduct of Lok Adalats

- Pending cases → P.C. → Lok Adalat  
Directly receiving an application from ~~both~~ party.

- mutual compromise and settlement and guided by principle  
of justice, equity and fair play as understood in common law  
and Constitutional law.

- Members ensure fairness and ~~equal~~ equality so that the  
weaker party is not compelled to enter into  
unjust compromises.

- Lawyers can represent their client with the permission of Lok  
Adalats, though advocacy is not encouraged.

- They are like mobile courts where active players are parties  
themselves and no body is loser but both the parties are  
victors in some sense.

- National Legal Services Authority was constituted on 5th Dec 1985  
J.S. A. S. Ambedkar was first executive chairman of NLSA

National Legal Services Authority (to lay down policies and  
principles for making legal  
services available. It allocates  
funds and grants to state  
legal service authority and NGOs)

↓  
State Legal Services Authority  
(headed by Chief Justice H.C.)  
↓  
Chairman

↓  
District Legal Services Authority  
(DJ is ex officio chairman)

↓  
Taluk Legal Services Committee  
(headed by senior civil judge  
↓  
chairman)

Constitution → Provisions, 14, 21, 22, 32, 39.A, 51A,

Panchayats → Part IX and IX A were added to the  
Constitution by 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act 1992 and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment

Act 1992 popularly known as Panchayati Raj and Magsa-palika  
Constitution Amendment Act 1<sup>st</sup> A/ 243, 243(A) - 243(C)

Purpose democracy at grass root level,

A/ 6, 2 → Organisation of Village Panchayats