



BACKGROUNDEERS

Press Information Bureau

Government of India

National Legal Services Day

India's Legal Aid and Awareness Initiatives

November 9, 2025

Key Takeaways

- **November 9** is celebrated as the **National Legal Services Day** to commemorate the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**, which led to the establishment of organisations providing free legal aid to the needy.
- India's legal aid system has reached **44.22 lakh people (2022-25)** and resolved 23.58 crore cases through Lok Adalats.
- From 2022-23 to 2024-25 over **23.58 crore cases** were resolved through the state, permanent and national Lok Adalats.
- **About 2.10 crore people** (as on February 28, 2025) were given pre-litigation advice, pro bono services, and legal representation and awareness through the **DISHA scheme**

Introduction

India is the largest democracy in the world.¹ The Constitution of India guarantees equal rights and the equal protection under the law to every citizen. Yet, many are unable to access legal services due to illiteracy, poverty, natural disasters, crime or the lack of financial means, among other barriers.

The **Legal Services Authorities** were established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, to provide free and competent legal services to marginalised and disadvantaged sections

¹ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?NoteId=151892&ModuleId=3>

of society. Since the Act came into effect on **November 9, 1995**, this day is observed annually as National Legal Services Day to mark its implementation.²

On this day, **legal awareness camps** are held by **State Legal Services Authorities** across the country, regarding the availability of free legal aid and other services provided by the Legal Services Authorities.³

Apart from the Legal Services Authorities, fast-track and other special courts help expedite court cases, while legal awareness programmes, training initiatives and the use of modern technology makes justice more accessible and affordable.

Directive Principles of State Policy And Fundamental Rights



Article 39A

Equal Justice And Free Legal Aid

The State shall 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.

Article 14

Equality Before Law

The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 21

Protection of Life And Personal Liberty

No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Article 22

Protection Against Arrest And Detention in Certain Cases

(1) 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.

Source: Ministry of Law and Justice

² <https://doj.gov.in/access-to-justice-for-the-marginalised/>

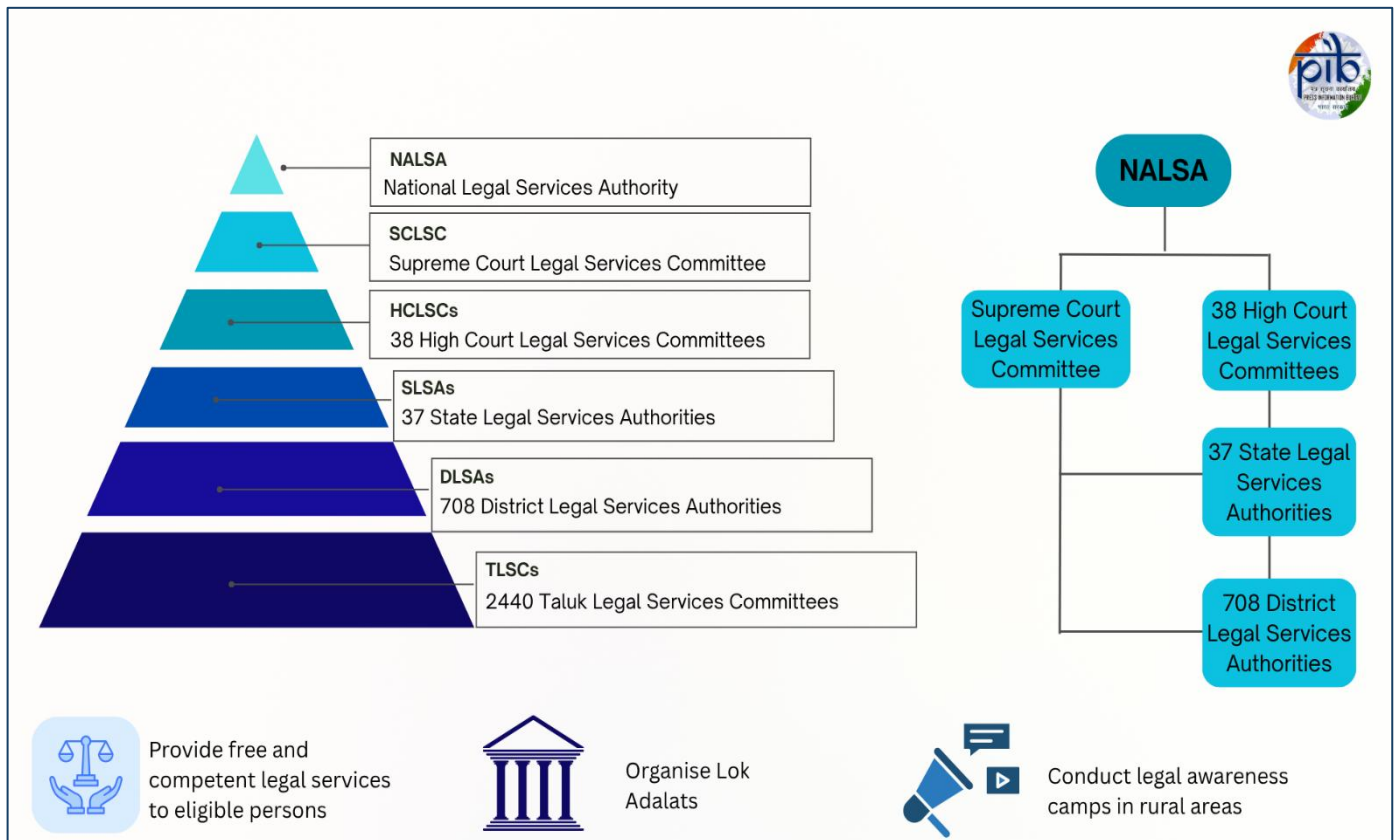
³ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1797658>

Legal Services Authorities

The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 ⁴, established legal aid organisations nationwide to ensure that no citizen suffering from economic or other barriers is denied an equal opportunity for getting justice.

The act established a **three-tier system to provide free and competent legal services**:

- National Legal Services Authority (headed by the Chief Justice of India)
- State Legal Services Authorities (headed by the Chief Justice of High Court)
- District Legal Services Authorities (headed by the District Judge)

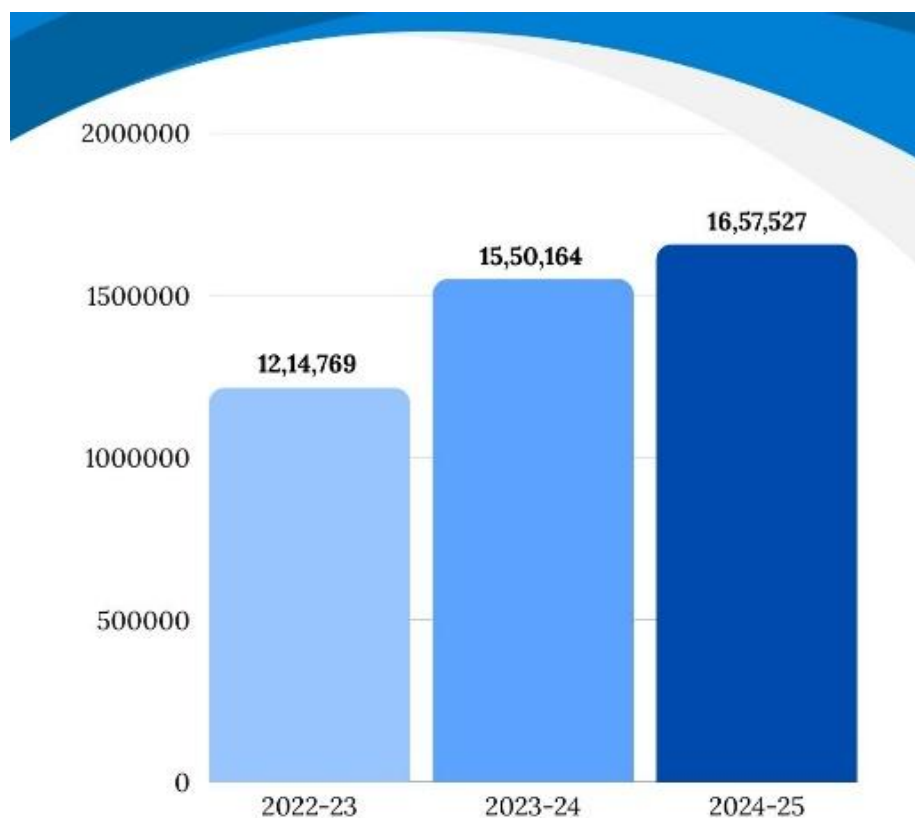


Legal aid is funded by the central and state governments and donations through a three-tier funding structure:⁵

- Central funding or donations to the Central Authority through the **National Legal Aid Fund**
- Central or State Government funding or other contributions to the State Authority through the **State Legal Aid Fund**

⁴ <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s32e45f93088c7db59767efef516b306aa/uploads/2025/04/202504081796627129.pdf>

⁵ <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s32e45f93088c7db59767efef516b306aa/uploads/2025/04/202504081796627129.pdf>



No. of beneficiaries of legal aid and advice

- State Government funding or other donations to the District Authority through the District Legal Aid Fund

The number of people who benefited from free legal aid in the past three years has risen. From 2022-23 to 2024-25, over **44.22 lakh** people benefited from the legal aid and advice given by the Legal Services Authorities.^{6 7}

⁶ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2147770>

⁷ <https://www.un.org/en/peace-and-security/understanding-human-trafficking>

How to Apply for Free Legal Aid?

Anyone who needs free legal services and is eligible can apply to the concerned Legal Services Authority or Committee.⁸

- The application can be submitted **in writing, by filling up a prescribed form**, or made **orally** (in which case an officer or paralegal volunteer will help record the request).
- Applications can also be made **online** through the Legal Aid Application available on the websites of NALSA or State/District Legal Services Authorities.

If NALSA receives an application directly, it will **forward it to the appropriate authority**.

Once the application reaches the concerned Legal Services Institution, it is reviewed to decide the next steps. Depending on the case, assistance may include **legal advice, counselling, or appointment of a lawyer** to represent the applicant in court.

If the application is accepted:

- The applicant is **informed about the lawyer assigned**, and both receive a **letter of appointment**.
- The lawyer will then contact the applicant, or the applicant may also reach out to the lawyer.

As per Regulation 7(2) of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010, a decision on the application must be made **immediately, and not later than seven days** from the date of receipt.

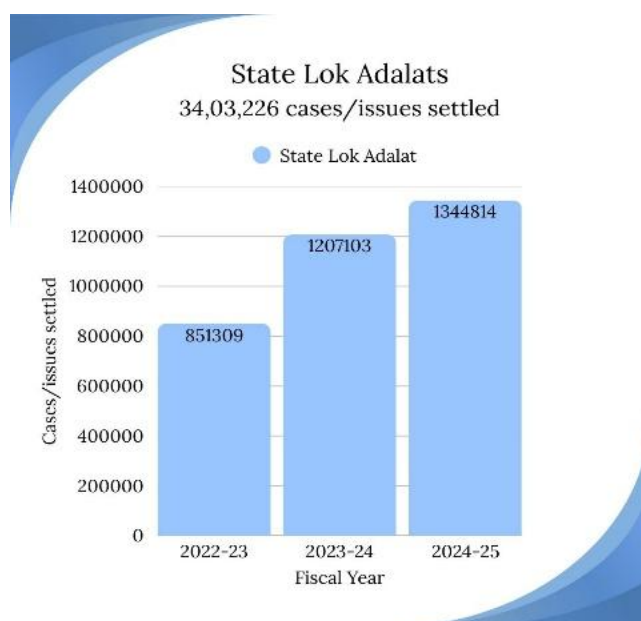
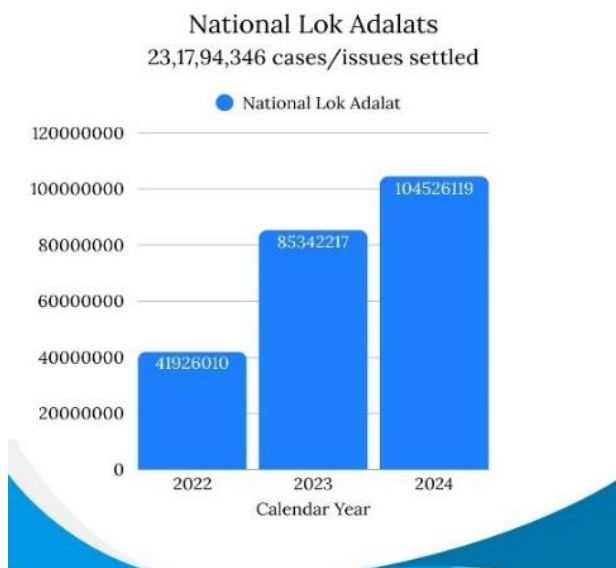
Communication of Application Status:

1. **Physical applications:** Updates are sent to the applicant's postal or email address.
2. **Online applications:** An application number is generated, and the applicant can **track the status online** through the respective portal.
3. **Applications from Government Departments/Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS):** Applicants are informed via email and can view the scanned copy and remarks on the **CPGRAMS and Legal Services Authority** websites.

⁸ <https://nalsa.gov.in/legal-aid/>

Lok Adalats

The Act also established **Lok Adalats** and Permanent Lok Adalats, which are **alternate dispute redressal forums** organised by the legal authorities above. The forums settle pending disputes or cases or those at the pre-litigation stage amicably.⁹ **From 2022-23 to 2024-25 over 23.58 crore cases were resolved** through the state, permanent and national Lok Adalats.¹⁰



⁹ <https://nalsa.gov.in/lok-adalats/>

¹⁰ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2147770>

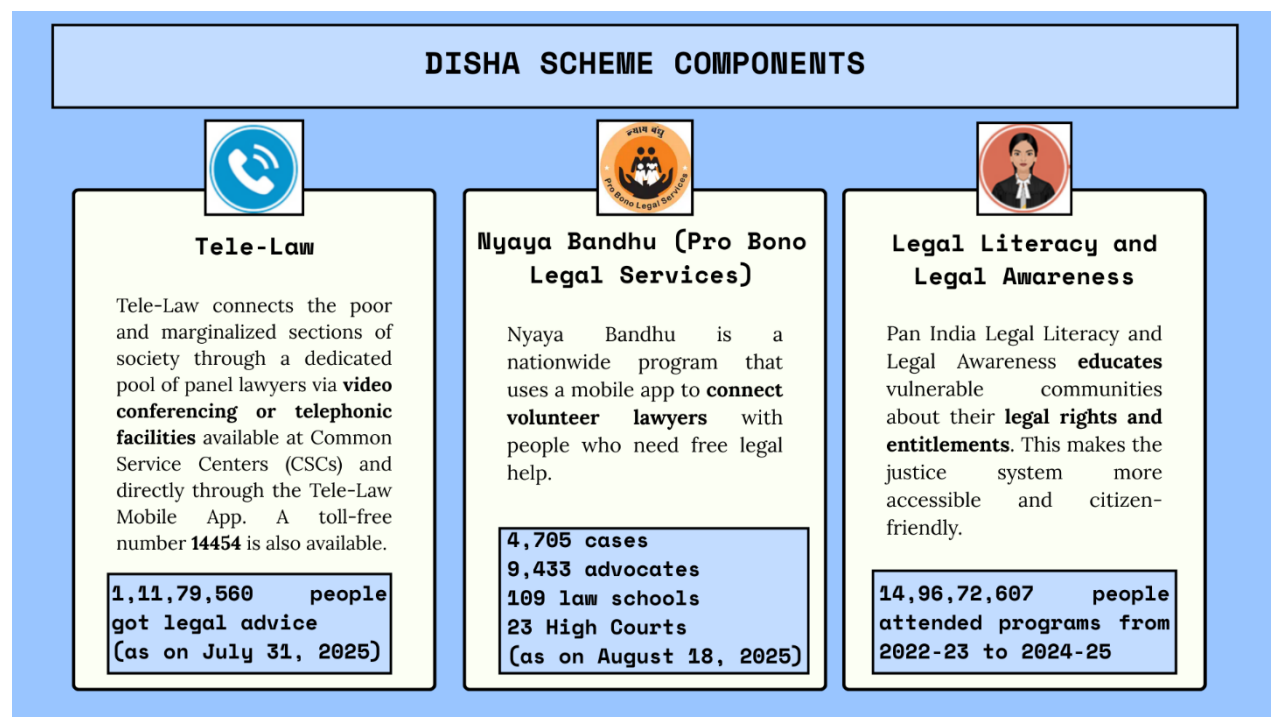
Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) Scheme

The **LADCS scheme** by NALSA provides free legal defense in criminal cases for eligible beneficiaries under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

- As on September 30, 2025, **668 districts** have a functional LADCS office.
- Over 7.86 lakh cases out of the **11.46 lakh assigned cases were disposed** by the LADCs from 2023-24 to 2025-26 (till September, 2025).
- The approved financial outlay of LADCs scheme is Rs. 998.43 crore for the fiscal years 2023-24 to 2025-26.¹¹

Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice

Modern technology is helping people access the legal system easily and affordably, too. About **2.10 crore people** (as on February 28, 2025) were given pre-litigation advice, pro bono services, and legal representation and awareness through the DISHA scheme, which has been implemented from 2021-2026. It is funded by the Government of India and has an outlay of Rs. 250 crore.^{12 13 14}



¹¹ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2118238>

¹² <https://www.tele-law.in/>

¹³ <https://www.probono-doj.in/home/index>

¹⁴ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2147770>

Percentage-wise Break-up of Tele-law Calls

As on June 30, 2025:

	Cases Registered	% wise Break Up	Advice Enabled	% wise Break Up
Gender-wise				
Female	44,81,170	39.58%	44,21,450	39.55%
Male	68,39,728	60.42%	67,58,085	60.45%
Caste Category-wise				
General	26,89,371	23.76%	26,48,100	23.69%
OBC	35,64,430	31.49%	35,16,236	31.45%
SC	35,27,303	31.16%	34,90,737	31.22%
ST	15,39,794	13.60%	15,24,462	13.64%
Total	1,13,20,898		1,11,79,535	

Legal Awareness Programmes

Many people are unaware of their rights and legal procedures. NALSA conducts various legal awareness programmes on laws related to children, labourers, disaster victims and other marginalised sections of society.

The authorities also prepare booklets and pamphlets in simple language, which are distributed among people. From 2022-23 to 2024-25, over 13.83 lakh legal awareness programmes were organised by the Legal Services Authorities and about 14.97 crore people attended them.¹⁵

Year	Legal Awareness Programmes Organised	Persons Attended
2022-23	4,90,055	6,75,17,665
2023-24	4,30,306	4,49,22,092
2024-25	4,62,988	3,72,32,850
Total	13,83,349	14,96,72,607

The Department of Justice¹⁶ runs the **Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness programme (LLLAP)** under DISHA. Various regional implementing agencies state such as the Sikkim State Women commission and the Arunachal Pradesh SLISA run the programme.¹⁷ Through the

¹⁵ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2147765>

¹⁶ <https://doj.gov.in/legal-literacy-and-legal-awareness-programme-lllp/>

¹⁷ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=2147768>

programme, the department developed communication materials in 22 scheduled languages and dialects of the northeastern states.¹⁸

Doordarshan also collaborated with the ministry and aired **56 legal awareness TV programmes** in six languages, reaching over **70.70 lakh people**. 21 webinars on socio-legal issues were aired on government social media channels from 2021 to 2025. Overall, the LLLAP reached over **1 crore people**.¹⁹

Fast Track and Other Courts

Fast-track courts (FTCs) were established for the speedy trial of heinous crimes and civil cases related to women, children, senior citizens, disabled persons, and property cases pending for more than five years—while the 14th Finance Commission recommended 1,800 FTCs during 2015-20, **865 FTCs are currently functional as of June 30, 2025**.²⁰

A centrally sponsored scheme launched in October 2019 established Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) dedicated to victims of serious sexual offenses, including those under the **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act**; as of June 30, 2025, **725 FTSCs including 392 exclusive POCSO courts** are functional in 29 states and union territories and have **disposed of 3,34,213 cases** since inception.²¹

The scheme, which began in 2019-20 with an initial allocation of Rs. 767.25 crore (Rs. 474 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund)²², has been extended twice, with the latest extension up to March 31, 2026, at an outlay of Rs. 1,952.23 crore (Rs. 1,207.24 crore from Nirbhaya Fund).

Other Courts

Gram Nyayalayas are grass-root level courts to provide access to justice in rural areas. There are 488 Gram Nyayalayas ²³(as of March 2025), facilitating access to timely, affordable, and efficient justice for villagers. These grassroots courts empower rural communities by resolving disputes swiftly and locally

Nari Adalats is a scheme under the Ministry of Women and Child Development's Mission Shakti scheme aimed at strengthening interventions for women safety, security & empowerment ²⁴ functioning at the Gram Panchayat level. The Adalats are **mandated to**

¹⁸ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2147765>

¹⁹ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2147768>

²⁰ <https://doj.gov.in/fast-track-courts/>

²¹ <https://doj.gov.in/fast-track-special-court-ftscs/>

²² <https://doj.gov.in/fast-track-special-court-ftscs/>

²³ https://x.com/MLJ_GoI/status/1918009392294777233

²⁴ <https://missionshakti.wcd.gov.in/about>

resolve issues related to domestic violence and other gender-based violence by negotiation, mediation and reconciliation with mutual consent.

They are led by 7-9 women, and work to educate women on their constitutional and legal rights and assist them in availing legal aid and other services.

- Nari Adalat is being run in 50 Gram Panchayats each in the State of Assam and the union territory of Jammu & Kashmir.
- It is being piloted in:
 - 10 Gram Panchayats each of 16 States viz. Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Bihar and Karnataka; and
 - 5 Gram Panchayats each of 2 union territories viz. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

211 **Exclusive Special Courts** have been established to deal with the offences related to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Training

The **National Judicial Academy** regularly conducts **academic programmes** for judges and legal-aid functionaries, providing them with the latest legal knowledge, practical skills, and deeper understanding of challenges faced by vulnerable groups to advance equal access to justice.

NALSA runs the **Para-legal Volunteers Scheme** to provide legal training to volunteers from diverse backgrounds, who are trained to act as intermediaries between people and legal services institutions. The legal authorities train these volunteers in the constitutional vision of justice, basics of criminal law, labour laws, law for juveniles, and laws for protection of women and senior citizens.

To strengthen capacity-building for legal aid personnel serving marginalised communities, NALSA has developed **4 Training Modules** specifically for Legal Services Lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs), and Legal Services Institutions across the country conduct training programmes for panel lawyers and PLVs from time to time—from 2023-24 to May 2024, state legal authorities organised 2,315 such training programmes across India, ensuring that legal assistance is effectively provided to those who cannot afford legal representation.^{25 26}

²⁵ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2037348>

²⁶ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2037348>

Conclusion

India's legal system strives to make justice accessible to all. Removing barriers to justice is inherent in the Indian constitution.

The nationwide network of free legal aid, supported by Lok Adalats, fast-track courts, legal awareness programmes allow for quick and easy dispute resolution. Legal aid and outreach programmes on legal awareness have also reached crores of Indians, ensuring that even the most vulnerable sections of society can access their fundamental right to justice without constraints.

RK

References

Press Information Bureau:

- India Votes: Capturing the Spirit of the World's Largest Democracy:
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?NoteId=151892&ModuleId=3>
- Legal awareness camps and programmes:
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2147770>
- State/UT-wise details of Number of Persons benefited through free Legal Services provided by the Legal Services Institutions during the last three financial years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (up to May, 2024):
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2037349>
- During last three years from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (up to December 2024), 39.44 lakhs persons have been provided with free legal services:
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2118238>
- Dissemination of legal education:
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2147765>
- Effectiveness of free legal aid services:
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=2147768>
- India's Commitment to Women's Safety:
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2116557>
- As on October 2024, 313 Gram Nyayalayas are functioning across the country which have disposed of more than 2.99 lakh cases during December 2024:
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2078998>
- "Hamara Samvidhan Hamara Swabhiman" in Prayagraj:
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2094983>

- Government of India has taken various steps to popularize the understanding of the Constitution: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2040663>
- NALSA prepares an extensive “Module for Training of Para-legal Volunteers” covering all aspects necessary for training to them: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2037348>
- The Supreme Court is collaborating with the High Courts in translation of e-SCR Judgements in 18 vernacular languages: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2118241>
- National Legal Service Day: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1797658>

Others:

- THE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT, 1987: <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s32e45f93088c7db59767efef516b306aa/uploads/2025/04/202504081796627129.pdf>
- Lok Adalats: <https://nalsa.gov.in/lok-adalats/>
- Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programmeme (LLLP): <https://doj.gov.in/legal-literacy-and-legal-awareness-programmeme-lllp/>
- Fast Track Courts (FTCs): <https://doj.gov.in/fast-track-courts/>
- Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs): <https://doj.gov.in/fast-track-special-court-ftscs/>
- Tele-Law: <https://www.tele-law.in/>
- Nyaya Bandhu: <https://www.probono-doj.in/home/index>
- National Legal Services Authority (NALSA): <https://doj.gov.in/access-to-justice-for-the-marginalised/>
- Mission Shakti: <https://missionshakti.wcd.gov.in/about>
- Digital Sansad: <https://sansad.in/phistory>