

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 3375
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 08TH AUGUST, 2025

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY IN TAMIL NADU

3375. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the various schemes implemented by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) across the country, with specific emphasis on Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries provided free legal aid and assistance under these schemes in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, district-wise, especially in Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the effectiveness and outreach of these schemes in rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu;
- (d) the number of Lok Adalats organized in Tamil Nadu in the last three years and the number of cases disposed through them; and
- (e) the steps taken to increase legal awareness and access to justice among marginalized communities, women and children in Tamil Nadu?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

- (a) and (b): The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was constituted under the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987 to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society including beneficiaries covered under Section 12 of the LSA Act, 1987, which aims to ensure that the opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes. In addition, NALSA has also formulated various schemes for the implementation of preventive and strategic legal service programmes, which are implemented by the Legal Services Authorities at various levels

i.e. State, District and Taluka level. The State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries under various activities/programmes undertaken by Legal Services Authorities during the last three years are at **Annexure - A**. However, the district-wise information is not maintained by NALSA.

The Government of India is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely; Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) Scheme through NALSA since 2023-24, which aims to provide legal aid with regard to criminal cases to the beneficiaries eligible for legal aid under Section 12 of the LSA Act, 1987. As on 30th June 2025, LADC offices are functional in 662 districts across the country. Since inception, Legal Aid Defence Counsels (LADCs) have been assigned with 8,69,243 criminal cases, of which 5,85,255 cases were disposed of.

(c): The National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 provide for a robust framework for monitoring and evaluating legal aid services through the Monitoring and Mentoring Committee (MMC) at all tiers i.e. Supreme Court of India, High Courts, State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs)/District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and Taluka Legal Services Committees (TLSCs). These committees are responsible for overseeing court-based legal aid delivery, monitoring the progress of assigned cases, and guiding panel lawyers and Legal Aid Defense Counsels (LADCs) in providing quality legal services.

The MMCs maintain registers to track the day-to-day progress and final outcomes of legal aid cases. They obtain periodic reports from legal aid lawyers, assess their performance, and advise concerned authorities to take corrective steps when progress is unsatisfactory. This continuous follow-up mechanism ensures accountability, transparency, and quality control in legal services. The MMCs also evaluate lawyer performance to identify underperformance or misconduct. Moreover, performance of each human resource engaged under LADCS is evaluated every six months by the SLSA under the guidance of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman of the SLSA. Additionally, monthly reporting of casework by the LADCs is done by the SLSAs to NALSA, ensuring real-time oversight and data-driven evaluation at the national level.

(d): The details of Lok Adalats organized in Tamil Nadu in the last three years and the number of cases/issues settled through them are as under:

(i) State Lok Adalat

Year	State Lok Adalats held	Cases settled
2022-23	1295	16369
2023-24	1336	34744
2024-25	565	6943
Total	3196	58056

(ii) Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services)

Year	Permanent Lok Adalats functioning	Sittings held	Cases settled
2022-23	32	1121	528
2023-24	32	1119	427
2024-25	32	1067	409
Total		3307	1364

(iii) National Lok Adalat

Year	Total Cases settled
2022	447536
2023	355762
2024	338520
Total	1141818

(e): The legal awareness programmes are held across the country by Legal Service Authorities in regard to entitlement to free legal aid and various laws and schemes relating to children, labourers, victims of disaster, SC and ST, persons suffering from disability, etc. The Legal Services Authorities also prepare booklets and pamphlets in simple language on various laws, for distribution amongst the people. The details of legal awareness camps/programs organized by Legal Service Authorities across the country (including Tamil Nadu) during the last three years are as under:

Year	Tamil Nadu		Across the country (including Tamil Nadu)	
	Legal Awareness programs	Persons attended	Legal Awareness programs	Persons attended
2022-23	10,814	13,27,379	4,90,055	6,75,17,665
2023-24	4,408	7,12,534	4,30,306	4,49,22,092
2024-25	6,284	10,10,195	4,62,988	3,72,32,850
Total	21,506	30,50,108	13,83,349	14,96,72,607

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3375 for answer on 08.08.2025 regarding 'National Legal Services Authority in Tamil Nadu'

Statement containing the details of persons benefited through Legal aid and advice under various activities/programmes undertaken by Legal Services Authorities during the last three years				
S. No.	Name of the State/UT Authority	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	134	220	341
2	Andhra Pradesh	9,473	8,265	11,266
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,559	5,696	9,236
4	Assam	38,335	63,749	82,694
5	Bihar	2,09,809	1,51,413	84,505
6	Chandigarh	2,653	2,822	2,951
7	Chhattisgarh	44,106	62,164	80,874
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	55	45
	Daman and Diu	24	34	119
9	Delhi	96,433	1,21,882	76,526
10	Goa	2,041	1,558	1,889
11	Gujarat	32,422	40,569	50,467
12	Haryana	43,098	76,863	82,194
13	Himachal Pradesh	5,998	7,346	6,222
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7,992	11,396	18,602
15	Jharkhand	1,45,217	2,69,303	3,28,365
16	Karnataka	45,663	53,406	51,245
17	Kerala	23,418	36,498	26,571
18	Ladakh	711	505	324
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,91,921	2,25,510	2,33,009
21	Maharashtra	36,663	53,756	59,454
22	Manipur	26,929	62,635	99,062
23	Meghalaya	2,769	2,371	2,754
24	Mizoram	5,038	4,801	3,713
25	Nagaland	7,390	4,603	5,012
26	Odisha	11,880	19,289	22,134
27	Puducherry	788	621	616
28	Punjab	56,448	60,361	65,513
29	Rajasthan	13,472	20,290	22,216
30	Sikkim	1,127	1,074	901
31	Tamil Nadu	49,570	45,180	52,528
32	Telangana	12,615	13,193	16,021
33	Tripura	5,055	9,964	10,303
34	Uttar Pradesh	24,890	29,079	22,732
35	Uttarakhand	5,386	21,339	34,208
36	West Bengal	49,714	62,354	92,914
Total		12,14,769	15,50,164	16,57,527