



Free legal aid and private legal services provide in courts with special reference to Gandhinagar District

MS. HETA RAO

Abstract:

Free legal aid is a fundamental service in free and law govern countries. Just like right to breathe is considered as breath in the fresh air. Such as the right to free legal aid is a great expansion of fundamental rights. The service provided by the state and service provides by private advocates both are similar in nature. So it is necessary that efficiency must be equal. The survey in this paper provides detailed information about services provided by advocates in private service and free legal aid service. It includes criteria under which one can provide free legal aid services by state. The legal provision for such a service and the mechanism to govern it. Locally, legal aid is provided by District and Taluka Legal Services Authorities. Lawyers with at least three years of experience can approach the local legal aid authority and volunteer for it. state and central governments may make supplementary provisions as it thinks fit for providing free legal services to those who have been permitted to sue as an indigent person. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 made drastic changes in the field of legal services. It is an Act to constitute legal services authorities to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalat to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity.

Keywords: *Free legal aid, private legal services, society fundamental rights*

1. Introduction

Not everyone has the financial capability to afford expenses incurred in legal procedures. It is not justified if justice is compromised due to the differences of 'rich and poor'. As rightly said by Justice Harry Blackmun, "the concept of seeking justice cannot be equated with the value of dollars. Money plays no role in seeking justice". Free legal advice, therefore, is a stepping stone for those who need justice but cannot afford to bear the costs involved.

Legal Aid implies giving free legal services to the poor and needy who cannot afford the services of a lawyer for the conduct of a case or a legal proceeding in any court, tribunal or before an authority. The earliest Legal Aid movement appears to be of the year 1851 when some enactment was introduced in France for providing legal assistance to the indigent. In Britain, the history of the organised efforts on the part of the State to provide legal services to the poor and needy dates back to 1944, when Lord Chancellor, Viscount Simon appointed Rushcliffe Committee to enquire about the facilities existing in England and Wales for giving legal advice to the poor and to make recommendations as appear to be desirable for ensuring that persons in need of legal advice are provided the same by the State.¹

Legal aid is essential to guaranteeing equal access to justice for all, as provided for by Article 6.3 of the European Convention on Human Rights regarding criminal law cases. Especially for citizens who do not have sufficient financial means, the provision of legal aid to clients by governments will increase the likelihood, within court proceedings, of being assisted by legal professionals for free (or at a lower cost) or of receiving financial aid. Though legal aid aims to create more equity in the sphere of legal

¹<http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/1176/Right-to-Free-Legal-Aid0>

practices, aid offered is often limited in its quality or its social impact by economic constraints that dictate who can access these services and where the aforementioned services are geographically located. One need not be a litigant to seek aid by means of legal aid. Legal aid is available to anybody on the road. Justice Blackmun in Jackson v. Bishop says that; "The concept of seeking justice cannot be equated with the value of dollars. Money plays no role in seeking justice."

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides that 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 disability. Articles 14 and 22(1) also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity to all. Legal aid strives to ensure that constitutional pledge is fulfilled in its letter and spirit and equal justice is made available to the poor, downtrodden and weaker sections of the society. Sec. 304, Criminal Procedure Code: The Constitutional duty to provide legal aid arises from the time the accused is produced before the Magistrate for the first time and continues whenever he is produced for remand.

Since 1952, the Govt. of India also started addressing to the question of legal aid for the poor in various conferences of Law Ministers and Law Commissions. In 1960, some guidelines were drawn by the Govt. for legal aid schemes. In different states legal aid schemes were floated through Legal Aid Boards, Societies and Law Departments. In 1980, a Committee at the national level was constituted to oversee and supervise legal aid programmes throughout the country under the Chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati then a Judge of the Supreme Court of India. This Committee came to be known as CILAS (Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes) and started monitoring legal aid activities throughout the country. The introduction of Lok Adalats added a new chapter to the justice dispensation system of this country and succeeded in providing a supplementary forum to the litigants for conciliatory settlement of their disputes. In 1987 Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted to give a statutory base to legal aid programmes throughout the country on a uniform pattern. This Act was finally enforced on 9th of November 1995 after certain amendments were introduced therein by the Amendment Act of remain

Contributions Made By Justice V.R.KrishnaIyer To The Development Of Legal Aid - 'Processionals Justice To Poor'- A Report

The contribution of justice Krishna Iyer towards the development and incorporation of the concept of legal aid in the Indian legal system has been tremendous. His report titled 'Processionals justice to poor' has gone a step further in enabling the recognition of the poor for the purpose of giving legal aid.

In a report on Free Legal Aid in 1971. Justice Bhagwati observed " even while retaining the adversary system, some changes may be effected whereby the judge is given greater participatory role in the trial so as to place poor, as far as possible, on a footing of equality with the rich. Up Legal Aid which means giving free legal services to the poor and needy who are unable to afford the services of an advocate for the conduct of a case or a legal proceeding in any court, tribunal or before an Judicial authority.

The preamble of the Indian constitution basically aims to secure to the people of India justice – socio economic and political. His Lordship Justice P.N. Bhagwati aptly stated that legal aid means providing an arrangement in the society which makes the machinery of administration of Justice easily accessible and in reach of those who have to resort to it for enforcement of rights given to them by law. Article 38(1) avows that the State shall promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting the social

order including justice. Article 21 clearly says that every person has an equal right to life and liberty except according to the procedure established by the law.

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.

In the case of *Hussainarakhaton vs. State of Bihar*, it was held that if any accused is not able to afford legal services then he has a right to free legal aid at the cost of the state.

Now each state has provisions relating to free legal aid. The State Legal Services Authorities is constituted to effectuate the policies and directions of NALSA. It is also responsible for providing free legal aid, conducting LokAdalats and undertaking strategic and preventive legal aid programmes and other functions as the state authority may fix by regulations after consulting the NALSA.

The research is concerned only with the district Gandhinagar. The provision of district Legal Services Authorities is constituted in every district to perform functions as delegated upon them by the State Legal Services Authorities. They are also responsible for coordinating the activities of Taluk Legal Services Authorities and LokAdalats within their district along with managing other legal services in the district. It includes the free legal aid provided by different talukas under Gandhinagar. The main functions of the Taluk Legal Services Committee are

1. Coordinating the activities of legal services in the Taluk;
2. Organising LokAdalat within the Taluk;
3. Perform such other functions as prescribed by the district authority.

It consists of the senior most Judicial Officer operating within the jurisdiction of the Committee as the ex-officio chairman and such number of other members as nominated by the state government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

2. History of background

The Supreme Court has taken a big innovative step forward in human rights in the administration of criminal justice by suggesting that the free Legal Aid be provided by the state to poor prisoners facing a prison sentence. When an accused has been sentenced by a court but he is entitled to appeal against the verdict, he can claim legal aid; if he is indigent and is not able to afford the counsel, the State must provide a counsel to him. The Court has emphasized that the lawyer's services constitute an ingredient of fair procedure to a prisoner who is seeking his liberation through the court's procedure. BHAGWATI, J., has observed in *Hussainara*²

Now, a procedure which does not make available legal services to an accused person who is too poor to afford a lawyer and who would, therefore, have to go through the trial without legal assistance, cannot possibly be regarded as 'reasonable, fair and just.'

Thus, the state should provide free legal aid to a prisoner who is indigent or otherwise disabled from securing legal assistance where the ends of justice call for such service.³

The Supreme Court has reiterated this theme of providing legal aid to poor prisoners facing prison sentences again and again. For example, in *Hussainara*⁴, the Court has observed: "It is an essential

²AIR1978SC1373

³M.H. Hoskot v State of Maharashtra, AIR 1978 SC 1548: (1978) 3 SCC 544 53

ingredient of reasonable, fair and just procedure to a prisoner who is to seek his liberation through the court's process that he should have legal services available to him. Providing free legal service to the poor and the needy is an essential element of any "reasonable, fair and just procedure"

The Court has exhorted the Central and State Governments to introduce a comprehensive legal service programme in the country.

In support of this suggestion, the Court has also invoked Art. 39A which provides for free legal aid⁵ and has interpreted in Art. 21 in the light of Art. 39A. Art. 39A lays stress upon legal justice. Put simply, the directive requires the State to provide free legal aid to deserving people so that justice is not denied to any one merely because of economic disability

2.1 Constructional provision

The Court has emphasized that legal assistance to a poor or indigent accused who is arrested and put in jeopardy of his life or personal liberty is a constitutional imperative mandated not only by Art. 39A but also Arts. 14 and 21. In the absence of legal assistance injustice may result. Every act of injustice corrodes the foundations of democracy. The Court has upheld the right to free legal aid to be provided to the poor accused persons not in the permissive sense of Art. 22(1) and its wider amplitude but in the peremptory sense of Art. 21 confined to prison situation.

In *Khatri v. State of Bihar*,⁶ the Supreme Court again emphasized that the State Governments cannot avoid their constitutional obligation to provide free legal service to the poor accused by pleading financial or administrative inability.

The Court has further explained the question of providing free legal aid to the accused persons in *Suk Das*.⁷ It is an essential ingredient of reasonable, fair and just procedure to a prisoners who is 6 his liberalisation through the courts process that he should have legal service available to him.⁸ Therefore free legal assistant at State cost is a fundamental right of a person accused of an offence which may involve jeopardy to his life or personal liberty and he is fundamental rights is implied in the requirement of reasonable fair and just procedure prescribed by Art. 21".

There may, of course, be some cases involving offences, such as, economic offences or of- fenes against the law prohibiting prostitution or child abuse and the like, where social justice may require that free legal service may not be provided by the state.

In *Suk Das*⁹, the appellants and four other persons were charged with an offence under S. 506 read with S. 34 of IPC. The appellants being poor could not engage a lawyer to represent them at the trial. They were convicted by the sessions court. On appeal to the High Court, they pleaded that they had not been given the assistance of a lawyer but the High Court dismissed on the ground that they had made no request for legal aid and that in the facts and the appeal circumstances of the case it could not be said that the failure to provide then legal assistance vitiated the trial. The matter then came before the Supreme Court by way of appeal.

⁴Hunainara AIR 1979 SC, at 1333. 52.. HussainaraKhattoon v State of Bihar, AIR 1979 SC 1369, 1373: (1980) 1 SCC 98: Hussainara, IV. AIR 1979 pet c 54.

⁵State of Maharashtra v. Manubhai P Vathi, AIR 1996 SC1 (1995) 5 SCC 730

⁶AIR 1981 SC 92R (19BI)I SCC 623

⁷SukDas v. Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, AIR 1986 SC 991: (1986) 2 SCC 401

⁸M.H. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1978 SC 1548 (1978)3 SCC 544

⁹Supra note8

The main question for the Court to consider in Suk Das was whether this Fundamental Right could be denied lawfully to an accused person if he does not apply for free legal aid. The Court has now pointed out that the bulk of the Indian people living in rural areas are illiterate and are not aware of their rights. Even literate people do not know what their rights are under the law. In the circumstances, it would make a mockery of legal aid if it were to be left to a poor, ignorant and illiterate accused to ask for free legal service. "Legal aid would be an idle formality if it was to depend upon a specific application by such poor or ignorant person for such legal assistance."

The court has reiterated the Khatri¹⁰ ruling in which it was held that in a case where on conviction a sentence of imprisonment would be imposed and social justice requires that the accused to be given legal aid, the magistrate is under a legal obligation to inform the accused unable to engage the services of a lawyer due to poverty or indigence, he is entitled to obtain free legal service at the cost of the State. In this connection, the interesting case of Ranjan Dwivedi¹¹ may be noted here. In this case, the real bone of contention was that under the rules of the Delhi High Court, only a daily fee of Rs. 24/- per day was payable to a lawyer appearing as amicus curiae. Ranjan argued for such a paltry sum, no lawyer of standing would find it possible to appear for him. The prosecution was being conducted by senior lawyers and, therefore, Ranjan argued that as a matter of processual fair play, the state should provide him with a lawyer on the basis of equal opportunity. The Supreme Court agreed with his contention and enhanced the fee payable to Rs.500 per day for the senior counsel and Rs. 350/- per day for a junior counsel for representing Ranjan.

For the legal aid programme to succeed, it is necessary to involve public participation and for this purpose, the best way is to operate through voluntary organisation and social action groups. The state should encourage and support such bodies in operating the legal aid program.¹²

Legal aid' and 'speedy trial' have now been held to be fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution available to all prisoners and enforceable by the courts. The State is under a duty to provide lawyer to a poor person and it must pay to the lawyer his fee as fixed by the Court. See *H. M. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra*,¹³

2.2 Services offered by the Legal Services Authority

- 1.Payment of court and other process fee;
- 2.Charges for preparing, drafting and filing of any legal proceedings;
- 3.Charges of a legal practitioner or legal advisor;
- 4.Costs of obtaining decrees, judgments, orders or any other documents in a legal proceeding;
- 5.Costs of paper work, including printing, translation etc.

2.3 Duties of the Police and the Courts

The police must inform the nearest Legal Aid Committee about the arrest of a person immediately after such arrest. (*Sheela Barse V. State of Maharashtra*)

The Magistrates and sessions judges must inform every accused who appears before them and who is not represented by a lawyer on account of his poverty or indigence that he is entitled to free legal services at the cost of the State.

¹⁰ Supra note 7

¹¹ *Ranjan Dwivedi v. Union of India*, AIR 1983 Sc 624: (1983) 3 Sc 307

¹² *Centre for legal research V state of Kerala* year 1986 SC 1322 1986 2 SCC 706

¹³ AIR 1978 SC 1548

Failure to provide legal aid to an indigent accused, unless it was refused, would vitiate the trial. It might even result in setting aside a conviction and sentence. —(Suk Das Vs. Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh (1986) 2 SCC 401; 1986 SCC (Cri) 166)

When can Legal services be rejected?

If the applicant

- has adequate means to access justice;
- does not fulfill the eligibility criteria;
- has no merits in his application requiring legal action.

Cases for which legal aid is not available:

1. Cases in respect of defamation, malicious prosecution, contempt of court, perjury etc.
2. Proceedings relating to election;
3. Cases where the fine imposed is not more than Rs.50/-;
4. Economic offences and offences aga

supreme Court judge Justice Dipak Misra on Saturday inaugurated Gujarat's Legal Assistance Establishment in Ahmedabad to provide free legal aid to the poor. Justice Misra, while inaugurating the Centre named Nyay Sampark, said the purpose is to provide justice to the real poor that is due to them.

“This establishment, that would function under Gujarat State Legal Services Authority, is for social service.”

Earlier this month, Justice Misra also launched the first Legal Assistance Establishment in New Delhi. Such centers, which will be launched in other states as well, will help the poor avail legal assistance through advocates on their panel. Nyay Sampark will have facilities like a toll-free helpline number for seeking legally aid, videoconferencing to help undertrials in jails to speak to their lawyers, besides a team of volunteers to help people in need.

2.4 State related works

Gujarat High Court Chief Justice R Subhash Reddy, who was also present at the inauguration, said the initiatives taken by the establishment such as Lok Adalats had helped reduce the number of pending cases, a major problem at present. “There is a need to spread awareness, especially in rural areas, about this service for its optimal use,” he added.

State Law and Justice Minister Pradipsinh Jadeja said the government is committed towards making justice accessible to all, which is the responsibility of a welfare state. “The state government has increased the fees of lawyers on the Legal Assistance Establishment panel by 250 per cent and set up courts in seven districts in the last one year,” he said, adding the hike would attract good lawyers.¹⁴

3. Procedure for free legal Aid

3.1 Eligibility criteria for Free Legal Aid

As per Section 12 of the LSA Act any person who falls within any criteria as mentioned below shall be eligible for legal aid:

member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;

- A victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
- A woman or a child;
- A person with disability as defined in Section 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;
- A person under circumstances of underserved wants such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic, violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster;

¹⁴ Indianexpress.com last access on 13/93/2019 at 20:39a.m.

- An industrial workman;
- A person in custody, including custody in a protective home (Section 2(g) of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956), or in a juvenile home (Section 2 (j) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986), or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home (Section 2(g) of the Mental Health Act, 1987);
- A person who receives an annual income less than rupees nine thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government, if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court, and less than rupees twelve thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government, if the case is before the Supreme Court.

3.2 Grounds for rejection of the claim for Free Legal Aid

An application claiming free legal aid may be rejected on the following grounds:
The eligibility criteria have not been met;

- The person claiming free legal aid is capable enough to afford the costs;
- The case does not have enough substance so as to stand in the court of law.

It must be noted that free legal aid may be withdrawn at a later stage depending upon several factors such as misrepresentation/fraud by the aided person to obtain the free legal aid, his non-cooperation with appointed lawyer, he becomes capable of affording the costs involved in the case, there is a misuse of legal procedure due to such free legal aid, the aided person dies (except in civil cases) and other factors as the court may deem sufficient to bring the aid to an end.

3.3 Cases where free legal aid is not available

Legal aid is not available in a case where proceedings of the case:

- Pertain to, wholly or partly, defamation, malicious prosecution, contempt of court, perjury;
- relate to any election;
- is for the offence against which fine imposed is not more than Rs.50/-;
- is incidental to any of the matters mentioned above;
- in respect of economic offences and offences that are against social laws;
- where the person applying for legal aid is not directly concerned with case and outcome of the case will not affect the interests of such person.

3.4 Lok Adalat

Chapter VI of the LSA Act is dedicated to Lok Adalats. Lok Adalats are set up to adjudicate the matters brought to them from a civil court. Either of the parties can file an application before the court to transfer the case to a Lok Adalat, but both the parties must agree to the settlement of the case by the Lok Adalat.

According to Section 22 of the LSA Act: Lok Adalats have similar powers as that of a civil court in matters regarding summoning and enforcing the attendance of any witness and examining him on oath, discovery and production of any document, reception of evidence on affidavits, requisitioning of any public record or document or copy of such record or document from any court or office and such other matters as may be prescribed.

Every decree or order of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be that of a civil court and shall be final and binding on the parties. However, their orders are not appealable. It is presided over by a serving or retired judicial officer and other member preferably lawyers or social workers.

How to get Free Legal Advice/Aid in India

Through Bodies Constituted by Legal Services Authorities Act: A person who qualifies the eligibility criteria as in S.12 of the LSA Act may approach

4. Analysis of data

4.1 List of Free Legal Aid Panel Advocate

District Legal Services Authority, Gandhinagar

(1) Mr Rameshbhai L Raval	Plot no 938/1, Sector - 3 D, Gandhinagar.
(2) Ms Viral Lalbhai Patel	8, Laxmi Krupa Society, Chandkheda, Ahmedabad
(3) Mr Indrasinh. D. Chavda	AT & Po Padusama, Ta Mansa Dist. Gandhinagar
(4) Mr Hitesh.G.Ghandrav	Plot no 216/2, Sectot-25, Gandhinagar
(5) Mr Ashvinkumar B Rathod	At Amrapur, Post Grambharti, Ta. Mansa, Dist. Gandhinagar
(6) Mr Amrutlal M Pramard	Plot no 117/2, Sector-14, Gandhinagar
(7) Mr SatishbhaiJ.Vaghela	Plot no 852/1, Sector-5 C Gandhinagar
(8) Mr Kaushik M Anjariya	Plot no 400/2, Sector-2 B, Gandhinagar

Taluka Legal Services Committee, Gandhinagar

(1) Ms. Sudha S Vadher	A-39, Sudama Park, Nr. Noble Nagar, kantarpur post Ahmedabad
(2) Mr Vipul S Vaghela	House no 562, Aadarsh Nagar, Sector-24, Gandhinagar
(3) Mr Prakash T.Rava	Plot no 764/1, Sector-2 Gandhinagar.
(4) Shilpaben S Thako	Plot no-392/02, Sector 3B, : Gandhinagar
(5) Dharaben K. Shreemali	Block no 78/3, Chh Type Sector-17, Gandhinagar.

(1) Ms Sejalben B Barot	House no. 102, Ohm Residency NrVardhmanagar, Kalol District: Gandhinagar
(2) Mrs Bhanumatiben H Parma	L-30, Gujarat Housing Board, Nr. Joganimata Temple, Kalol Ta Kalol District: Gandhinagar
(3) Mr Alpeshkumar K Oza	A/12, Dave Apartment, NrAmbica Bus Stop, Kalol, Ta Kalol, Dist: Gandhinagar

Taluka Legal Services Committee, Mansa

(1) Ms Chandrikaben Goswami	A/203 Khodal Resi, Mansa Ta Mansa, Dist. Gandhinagar.
(2) Mr Yunushmiya Y Shaik	Masjid Chowk, Mansa
(3) Mr Narendrasinh R Chavd	Darbar Ghad, Manekpur, Ta Mansa, Dist. Gandhinagar. Mo no 990918250
(4) Mr ManujiVirajiThako	At & Po Gulabpura, Ta Mansa, Dist. Gandhinagar.
(5) Mrs RupaM.Bhat	Nr. Vijay Tower, Mansa. Dist Gandinagar.

Taluka Legal Services Committee, Dehgam

(1) Mahendrakumar K Khatri	Railway Station Road, Dehgam, Dist Gandhinagar
(2) Mr Ajit Chandulal Sharm	At & Po Bahiyal, Ta. Dehgam Dist. Gandhinagar.
(3) Mr Kalpeshkumar B Meht	Shri Gaytri Kurpa, Opp. Vihatmatavantavad, Ta Dehgam, Dist Gandhinagar.

4.3 Charts

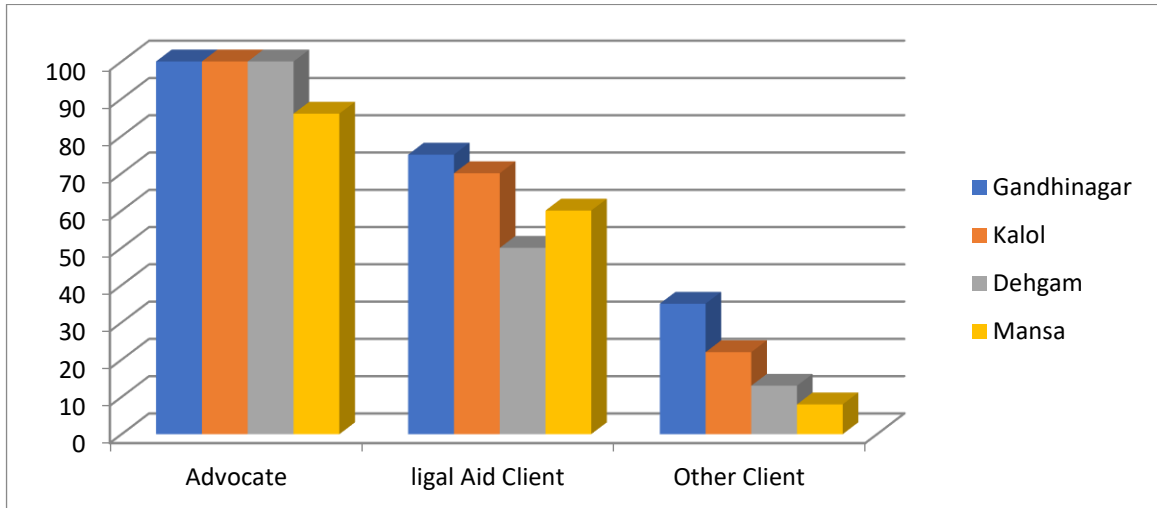
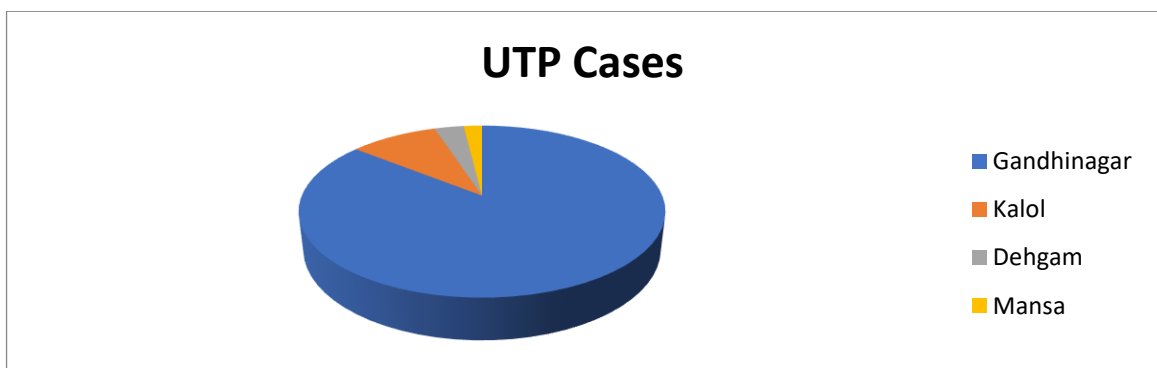
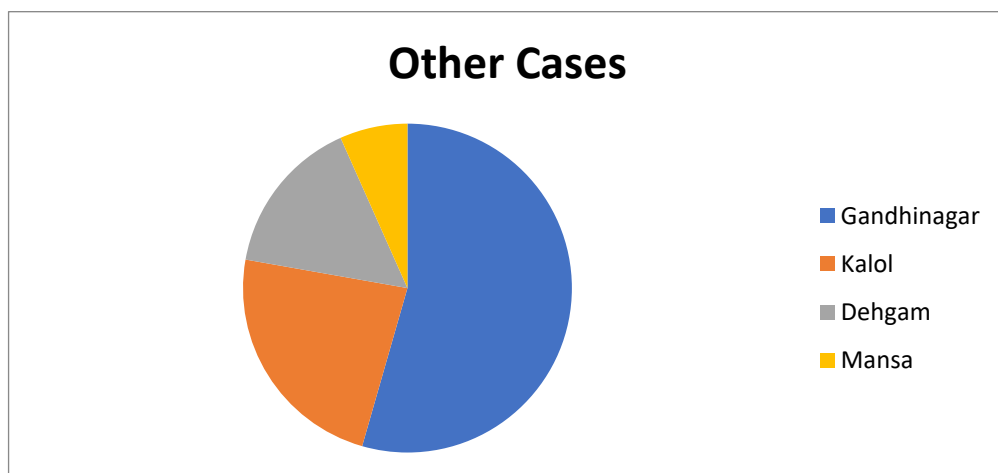


Chart of awareness about Free Legal Aid services



List of other cases under free legal aid in 2019

Sr.	City	No. of cases
1	Gandhinagar	98
2	Kalol	42
3	Dehgam	28
4	Mansa	12



5. Conclusion

- The supreme court started this initiative to give free Legal Aid to each and every citizen in the country when we are talking about this initiative to give free Legal Aid to each and every citizen in the country when we are talking about India is a country which is rule and governed by the law free Legal Aid is definitely considered as a fundamental right of every citizen
- The supreme court said that state is liable to give adequate service to required and needed person who is not able to afford private legal litigation expenses at all
- The CrPC and CPC also talks about the Legal Aid services provided free to the person come as litigant so there is a separate law and separate provisions are connected to give free Legal Aid to every citizen of India
- Every district has its own liability to control over the activities done by Taluka so it is responsibility of Gandhinagar district legal aid to take monitoring and give advice to the Legal Aid provided by various talukas covered under the Gandhinagar district
- Now free Legal Aid body is formed in Taluka and state government regularly appoint the Legal Aid committee which provide free services to the person who needed that the government take examinations and select the candidates and make a free Legal Aid panel who is bound to give their legal services to the person who come to get the free Legal Aid
- In the case of up Under trial proceedings when the person is not able to get any kind of legal services at his cost the free Legal Aid provided him immediately when he is presented at first time to the magistrate so the Legal Aid advocate came start the provision of bail of that person is the case bailable offence
- It is said that the liability of judge to tell every person who presented to him as accused to tell that he is able to get free Legal Aid without any cost if he is needed & he fulfil the criteria of the free Legal Aid
- In Gandhinagar district there are two district courts one is a Gandhinagar District Court and one is in a Kalol additional district court the other than ok do not have additional district courts show the court of Gandhinagar have a very high workload in the case of sessions so there is a need of high panels of advocate which is giving free Legal Aid at any time required to any person and the Legal Aid advocate is also freely work to any legal client without any high load of works.
- It is the responsibility of the person who is selected as a panel advocate to give the services of his legal knowledge adequately to the person who is come across to him to get a free Legal Aid because he is acquired and paid for that the person who giving a free Legal Aid is also able to do his personal stuffs at the same time so it is a moral responsibility of a selected advocate to give adequate time and appropriate service to every person who come under him to get the real justice.

6. Recommendations

1. The free legal aid services must give chance to junior advocate for better experience.
2. The district has need to enhance the scope of awareness programme. So, it can reach to every common citizen.
3. The advocate paid in advance for case so they can do some necessary expense require for the case.
4. There is need of harmonise programme for tanning the free legal aid services advocate by Advocates and Judges.
5. Co-ordination between the advocates who provide free legal aid services in same panels as well as different talukas of district.