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PART III, SECTION 4

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (LEGAL AID  
CLINICS) REGULATIONS, 2011

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, dated 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2011

*In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987) and in pursuance of the provisions in section 4 of the said Act the Central Authority hereby makes the following regulations, namely: -*

**1. Short title and commencement.-** (1) These regulations may be called the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

**2. Definitions.** – (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, -

- (a) “Act” means the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987);
- (b) “District ADR centre” means the District Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre established with the funds of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and includes any other similar facilities like Nyayaseva Sadans at the district level;
- (c) “legal aid clinic” means the facility established by the District Legal Services Authority to provide basic legal services to the villagers with the assistance of Para-Legal Volunteers or Lawyers, on the lines of a primary health centre providing basic health services to the people in the locality and includes the legal aid clinic run by the law colleges and law universities;
- (d) “legal services institution” means a State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority or the Taluk Legal Services Committee, as the case may be;
- (e) “panel lawyer” means the panel lawyer selected under regulation 8 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations 2010;
- (f) “para-legal volunteer” means a para-legal volunteer trained as such by a legal services institution;



- (g) “retainer lawyer” means a retainer lawyer selected under regulation 8 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations 2010;
- (h) “section” means the section of the Act;

2. All other words and expressions used in these regulations but not defined shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Act.

**3. Establishment of legal aid clinic.-** Subject to the financial resources available, the District Legal Services Authority shall establish legal aid clinics in all villages, or for a cluster of villages, depending on the size of such villages, especially where the people face geographical, social and other barriers for access to the legal services institutions.

**4. Eligibility criteria for free legal services in the legal aid clinic.-** Every person who fulfils the criteria specified in section 12 shall be eligible to get free legal services in the legal aid clinics.

**5. The personnel manning the legal aid clinic.-** (1) Every legal aid clinic established under regulation 3 shall have at least two para-legal volunteers available during the working hours of the legal aid clinics.

(2) The legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or the District Legal Services Authority may depute trained para-legal volunteers to the legal aid clinics.

(3) When lawyers are deputed to the legal aid clinic, it shall be the duty of the para-legal volunteers engaged in such clinic to assist the lawyers in drafting petitions, applications, pleadings and other legal documents.

(4) The State Legal Services Authority may encourage para-legal volunteers to obtain diploma or degree in law for betterment of their prospects in the long run.

**6. Deputing lawyers to the legal aid clinic. –** (1) The nearest legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction may depute its panel lawyers or retainer lawyers to the legal aid clinic.

(2) If the matter handled by any such lawyer requires follow-up and continuous attention for a long duration, the same lawyer who had handled the matter may be entrusted to continue the legal services.

**7. Frequency of visit by lawyers in the legal aid clinic. –** Subject to the local requirements and availability of financial resources, the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction may decide the frequency of the lawyers’ visit in the legal aid clinics and if the situation demands for



providing continuous legal services, such legal services institution may consider arranging frequent visits of lawyers in the legal aid clinic.

**8. Selection of lawyers for manning the legal aid clinics.-** (1) The Panel lawyers or retainer lawyers with skills for amicable settlement of disputes, shall alone be considered for being deputed to the legal aid clinic:

Provided that preference shall be given to women lawyers having practice of at least three years.

**9. Legal services in the legal aid clinic. -** (1) Legal services rendered at the legal aid clinic shall be wide ranging in nature.

(2) The legal aid clinic shall work like a single-window facility for helping the disadvantaged people to solve their legal problems whenever needed.

(3) Besides legal advice, other services like preparing applications for job card under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Scheme, identity card for different government purposes, liaison with the government offices and public authorities, helping the common people who come to the clinic for solving their problems with the government officials, authorities and other institutions also shall be part of the legal services in the legal aid clinic:

Provided that the legal aid clinic shall provide assistance by giving initial advice on a problem, assistance in drafting representations and notices, filling up of forms for the various benefits available under different government schemes, public distribution system and other social security schemes:

Provided further that, in appropriate cases, the legal services sought for by the applicants in the legal aid clinic shall be referred to the legal services institutions for taking further action.

**10. Functions of para-legal volunteers in the legal aid clinic.-** (1) The para-legal volunteers engaged in the legal aid clinic shall provide initial advice to the persons seeking legal service, help such people, especially the illiterate, in drafting petitions, representations or notices and filling-up the application forms for various benefits available under the government schemes.

(2) para-legal volunteers shall, if necessary, accompany the persons seeking legal services to attend the government offices for interacting with the officials and for solving the problems of such persons.

(3) If services of a lawyer is required at the legal aid clinic, the para-legal volunteers shall,



without any delay, contact the nearest legal services institution to make available the services of a lawyer.

(4) In case of emergency, the para-legal volunteers may take the persons seeking legal services in the legal aid clinic to the nearest legal services institutions.

(5) para-legal volunteers shall distribute pamphlets and other materials in aid of legal education and literacy to the persons seeking legal services in the legal aid clinic.

(6) para-legal volunteers shall take active part in the legal awareness camps organised by the legal services institutions in the local area of the legal aid clinic.

**11. Location of legal aid clinic.** – (1) Legal aid clinics shall be located at places where the people of the locality can have easy access.

(2) The legal services institutions may request the local body institutions, such as the village *panchayat*, to provide a room for establishing legal aid clinics:

Provided that if no such rooms are available, the District Legal Services Authority may take a room on rent till alternative accommodation is available for establishing the legal aid clinic.

**12. Assistance of the local body institutions in obtaining a convenient room for the legal aid clinic.** – (1) The State Legal Services Authority shall call upon the local body institutions like the village *panchayat*, *mandal* or block *panchayat*, municipality and corporation etc, to provide space for the functioning of the legal aid clinic.

(2) Since the legal aid clinic is for the benefit of the people in the locality, the State Legal Services Authority may impress upon the local body institution and the district administration the need to co-operate with the functioning of the legal aid clinics.

**13. Sign-board exhibiting the name of the legal aid clinic.** – (1) There shall be a sign-board, both in English and in the local language, depicting the name of the legal aid clinic, working hours and the days on which the legal aid clinic shall remain open.

(2) Working hours of the legal aid clinic shall be regulated by the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction, in consultation with the District Legal Services Authority:

Provided that subject to the local conditions and requirements of the people in the locality, legal aid clinics shall function on all Sundays and holidays.



**14. Infrastructure in the legal aid clinic.** – (1) Every legal aid clinic shall have at least the basic and essential furniture like a table and 5 to 6 chairs.

(2) If the legal aid clinic is established in the building of the local body institutions, such local bodies may be requested to provide the essential furniture for use in the legal aid clinic.

(3) If the legal aid clinic is established in hired premises, the District Legal Services Authority may provide the furniture required in the legal aid clinic:

Provided that if the District Legal Services Authority has its own building to establish legal aid clinic, the infrastructural facilities shall be provided by such Authority.

**15. Publicity.** – (1) Local body institutions shall be persuaded to give adequate publicity for the legal aid clinic.

(2) The elected representatives of the local body institutions may be persuaded to spread the message of the utility of legal aid clinic to the people in his or her constituency or ward.

**16. Para-legal volunteers or lawyers in the legal aid clinic shall attempt to resolve disputes amicably.** – (1) The para-legal volunteers or the lawyers engaged in the legal aid clinics shall attempt to amicably resolve the pre-litigation disputes of the persons brought to the legal aid clinics.

(2) If the para-legal volunteers or the lawyers feel that such dispute can be resolved through any of the ADR mechanisms, they may refer such disputes to the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or to the District ADR centre.

**17. Honorarium for the lawyers and para-legal volunteers rendering services in the legal aid clinics.** – (1) Subject to the financial resources available, the State Legal Services Authority in consultation with the National Legal Services Authority may fix the honorarium of lawyers and para-legal volunteers engaged in the legal aid clinics:

Provided that such honorarium shall not be less than Rs. 500/- per day for lawyers and Rs. 250/- per day for the para-legal volunteers.

(2) Special consideration may be given in cases where the legal aid clinic is situated in difficult terrains and in distant places where transport facilities are inadequate.

**18. The nearest legal services institutions to organise lok adalats at the legal aid clinic or near to its premises.** – (1) The nearest legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or the



District Legal Services Authority may organise lok adalats for pre-litigation disputes at the legal aid clinic or in its vicinity.

(2) The lok adalats organised for pre-litigation settlement of the disputes sent from the legal aid clinic shall follow the procedure prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 20 and also the provisions in the National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009.

**19. Administrative control of the legal aid clinic.-** (1) legal aid clinics shall be under the direct administrative control of the District Legal Services Authority

(2) The State Legal Services authority shall have the power to issue instructions and guidelines on the working of the legal aid clinics.

**20. Maintenance of records and registers.-** (1) lawyers and para-legal volunteers rendering service in the legal aid clinic shall record their attendance in the register maintained in the legal aid clinic.

(2) There shall be a register in every legal aid clinic for recording the names and addresses of the persons seeking legal services, name of the lawyer or para-legal volunteer who renders services in the legal aid clinic, nature of the service rendered, remarks of the lawyer or para-legal volunteer and signature of persons seeking legal services.

(3) The records of the legal aid clinics shall be under the control of the Chairman or the Secretary of the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction over it.

(4) The District Legal Services Authority may require the legal aid clinic to maintain other registers also, as may be required.

(5) It shall be the duty of the para-legal volunteers and the lawyers in the legal aid clinic to hand over the registers to the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction as and when called for.

**21. Use of mobile lok adalat vehicle. –** (1) The lawyers rendering legal services in the legal aid clinic or the para-legal volunteers may request the District Legal Services Authority to send the mobile lok adalat van with members of the lok adalat bench to the legal aid clinic for settlement of the disputes identified by them.

(2) The mobile lok adalat van fitted with the facilities for conducting the proceedings of the lok adalat may also be used for conducting lok adalat at the legal aid clinic or at a place near to it or even at village congregations such as *melas* and other festive occasions.



**22. Legal aid clinics run by the law students.** – The above regulations shall *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to the student legal aid clinics set up by the law colleges and law universities:

Provided that students of law colleges and law universities also may make use of the legal aid clinics established under these regulations with the permission of the District Legal Services Authority.

**23. Law students may adopt a village for legal aid camps.** – (1) Law students of the law colleges or law universities may adopt a village, especially in the remote rural areas and organise legal aid camps in association with the legal aid clinic established under these regulations.

(2) The law students may, with the assistance of the para-legal volunteers engaged in the legal aid clinics, conduct surveys for identifying the legal problems of the local people.

(3) The surveys referred to in sub-regulation (2) may include gathering information relating to the existing litigations and unresolved pre-litigation disputes also.

(4) The surveys referred to sub-regulation (2) may also focus on the grievances of the local people which would enable the National Legal Services Authority to take necessary steps by way of social justice litigation as provided in clause (d) of section 4.

(5) The law students conducting such surveys shall send reports to the State Legal Services Authorities with copies to the legal services institutions having territorial jurisdiction and also to the District Legal Services Authority.

**24. Legal aid clinics attached to the law colleges, law universities and other institutions.** – (1) The law colleges, law universities and other institutions may set up legal aid clinics, as envisaged in clause (k) of section 4 attached to their institutions as a part of the clinical legal education.

(2) The law colleges, law universities and other institutions establishing such legal aid clinic shall inform the State Legal Services Authority about the establishing of such legal aid clinic.

(3) The State Legal Services Authority shall render the required technical assistance for the operation of such legal aid clinics and shall take measures to promote the activities of such legal aid clinics.

(4) The law students in the final year classes may render legal services in such legal aid clinics under the supervision of the faculty member of their institution.

(5) The State Legal Services Authority may organise alternative dispute resolution camps, including lok adalats, to resolve the problems of the people who seek legal aid in such legal aid clinics.



(6) The District Legal Services Authority may issue certificates to the students who complete their assignment in such legal aid clinics.

**25. Services of para-legal volunteers trained by the Legal Services Authorities may be made available in the legal aid clinics run by the Law Colleges, Law Universities etc.** – Trained para-legal volunteers may be deputed to the legal aid clinics established under regulation 24 for assisting the persons seeking free legal services and for interacting with the students and the members of the faculty.

**26. The State Legal Services Authorities to conduct periodical review of the functioning of legal aid clinics.**-(1) The State Legal Services Authority shall collect monthly reports from the District Legal Services Authorities, law colleges and law universities on the functioning of legal aid clinics working in their jurisdiction.

(2) The State Legal Services Authority shall conduct periodical review of the working of such legal aid clinics at least once in three months or more frequently.

(3) The State Legal Services Authority may issue directions from time to time for improving the services in the legal aid clinics to ensure that members of the weaker sections of the society are provided legal services in an efficient manner.

(4) The State Legal Services Authority shall send quarterly reports about the functioning of the Legal Aid Clinics within their jurisdiction to the National Legal Services Authority.

**File No.L/08/11/NALSA**

(U. Sarathchandran)

Member Secretary

National Legal Services Authority





## THE NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (<sup>1</sup>[LEGAL SERVICES CLINICS]) REGULATIONS, 2011\*

*In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987) and in pursuance of the provisions in section 4 of the said Act the Central Authority hereby makes the following regulations, namely:—*

**1. Short title and commencement.**—(1) These regulations may be called THE NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (<sup>1</sup>[LEGAL SERVICES CLINICS]) REGULATIONS, 2011.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

**2. Definitions.**—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Act” means the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987);

<sup>1</sup>[(b) “District ADR Centre” means the District Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre established under the 13th Finance Commission and includes any other similar facilities like Nyaya Seva Sadans at the district level where facilities for Counselling, Mediation, Lok Adalat and Legal Services are provided under a single roof;]

<sup>1</sup>[(c) “legal services clinic” means the facility established by the District Legal Services Authority to provide basic legal services to the people with the assistance of para-legal volunteers or lawyers, as the point of first contact for help and advice and includes legal services clinics set up under regulation 3 and regulation 24;]

(d) “legal services institution” means a State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority or the Taluk Legal Services Committee, as the case may be;

(e) “panel lawyer” means the panel lawyer selected under regulation 8 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010;

(f) “para-legal volunteer” means a para-legal volunteer trained as such by a legal services institution;

(g) “retainer lawyer” means a retainer lawyer selected under regulation 8 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010;

(h) “section” means the section of the Act.

(2) All other words and expressions used in these regulations but not defined shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Act.

**<sup>1</sup>[3. Establishment of legal services clinic.**—Subject to the financial resources available, the District Legal Services Authority shall establish legal services clinics in,—

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\* *Vide* Noti. No. L/08/11 NALSA, dated 10-8-2011, published in the Gazette of India, Ext. Pt. III, S. 4, dated 18-8-2011.

1. Substituted by Noti. No. L/08/11 NALSA, dated 18-11-2014 (w.e.f. 6-12-2014).

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(a) all villages, or for a cluster of villages, depending on the size of such villages, which shall be called the Village Legal Care and Support Centre; and

(b) jails, educational institutions, community centres, protection homes, Courts, juvenile justice boards and other areas, especially where the people face geographical, social and other barriers for access to the legal services institutions.]

**4. Eligibility criteria for free legal services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].—**Every person who fulfils the criteria specified in section 12 shall be eligible to get free legal services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

**5. The personnel manning the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].—**(1) Every <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] established under regulation 3 shall have at least two para-legal volunteers available during the working hours of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

(2) The legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or the District Legal Services Authority may depute trained para-legal volunteers to the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

(3) When lawyers are deputed to the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic], it shall be the duty of the para-legal volunteers engaged in such clinic to assist the lawyers in drafting petitions, applications, pleadings and other legal documents.

(4) The State Legal Services Authority may encourage para-legal volunteers to obtain diploma or degree in law for betterment of their prospects in the long run.

**6. Deputing lawyers to the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].—**(1) The nearest legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction may depute its panel lawyers or retainer lawyers to the legal services clinic].

(2) If the matter handled by any such lawyer requires follow-up and continuous attention for a long duration, the same lawyer who had handled the matter may be entrusted to continue the legal services.

**7. Frequency of visit by lawyers in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].—**Subject to the local requirements and availability of financial resources, the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction may decide the frequency of the lawyers' visit in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] and if the situation demands for providing continuous legal services, such legal services institution may consider arranging frequent visits of lawyers in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

**8. Selection of lawyers for manning the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].—**(1) The Panel lawyers or retainer lawyers with skills for amicable settlement of disputes, shall alone be considered for being deputed to the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic]:

Provided that preference shall be given to women lawyers having practice of at least three years.

**9. Legal services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].—**(1) Legal services rendered at the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall be wide ranging in nature.

(2) The <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall work like a single-window facility for helping the disadvantaged people to solve their legal problems whenever needed.

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(3) Besides legal advice, other services like preparing applications for job card under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Scheme, identity card for different Government purposes, liaison with the Government offices and public authorities, helping the common people who come to the clinic for solving their problems with the Government officials, authorities and other institutions also shall be part of the legal services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic]:

Provided that the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall provide assistance by giving initial advice on a problem, assistance in drafting representations and notices, filling up of forms for the various benefits available under different Government schemes, public distribution system and other social security schemes:

Provided further that, in appropriate cases, the legal services sought for by the applicants in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall be referred to the legal services institutions for taking further action.

**10. Functions of para-legal volunteers in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].—**

(1) The para-legal volunteers engaged in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall provide initial advice to the persons seeking legal service, help such people, especially the illiterate, in drafting petitions, representations or notices and filling-up the application forms for various benefits available under the Government schemes.

(2) para-legal volunteers shall, if necessary, accompany the persons seeking legal services to attend the Government offices for interacting with the officials and for solving the problems of such persons.

(3) If services of a lawyer is required at the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic], the para-legal volunteers shall, without any delay, contact the nearest legal services institution to make available the services of a lawyer.

(4) In case of emergency, the para-legal volunteers may take the persons seeking legal services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] to the nearest legal services institutions.

(5) para-legal volunteers shall distribute pamphlets and other materials in aid of legal education and literacy to the persons seeking legal services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

(6) para-legal volunteers shall take active part in the legal awareness camps organised by the legal services institutions in the local area of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

**11. Location of <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].—**(1) <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] shall be located at places where the people of the locality can have easy access.

(2) The legal services institutions may request the local body institutions, such as the village panchayat, to provide a room for establishing <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics]:

Provided that if no such rooms are available, the District Legal Services Authority may take a room on rent till alternative accommodation is available for establishing the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

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1. Substituted by Noti. No. L/08/11 NALSA, dated 18-11-2014 (w.e.f. 6-12-2014).

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**12. Assistance of the local body institutions in obtaining a convenient room for the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].**—(1) The State Legal Services Authority shall call upon the local body institutions like the village panchayat, mandai or block panchayat, municipality and corporation etc, to provide space for the functioning of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

(2) Since the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] is for the benefit of the people in the locality, the State Legal Services Authority may impress upon the local body institution and the district administration the need to co-operate with the functioning of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

**<sup>1</sup>[13. Signboard exhibiting name of legal services clinic.]**—(1) There shall be a signboard, both in English and in the local language, depicting the name of the legal services clinic including as Village Legal Care and Support Centre, wherever applicable, working hours and the days on which the legal services clinic will remain open.

(2) Working hours of the legal services clinic shall be regulated by the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction, in consultation with the District Legal Services Authority:

Provided that subject to the local conditions and requirements of the people in the locality, legal services clinics shall function on all Sundays and holidays.]

**14. Infrastructure in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].**—(1) Every <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall have at least the basic and essential furniture like a table and 5 to 6 chairs.

(2) If the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] is established in the building of the local body institutions, such local bodies may be requested to provide the essential furniture for use in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

(3) If the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] is established in hired premises, the District Legal Services Authority may provide the furniture required in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic]:

Provided that if the District Legal Services Authority has its own building to establish <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic], the infrastructural facilities shall be provided by such. Authority.

**15. Publicity.**—(1) Local body institutions shall be persuaded to give adequate publicity for the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

(2) The elected representatives of the local body institutions may be persuaded to spread the message of the utility of <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] to the people in his or her constituency or ward.

**16. Para-legal volunteers or lawyers in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall attempt to resolve disputes amicably.**—(1) The para-legal volunteers or the lawyers engaged in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] shall attempt to amicably resolve the prelitigation disputes of the persons brought to the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

(2) If the para-legal volunteers or the lawyers feel that such dispute can be resolved through any of the ADR mechanisms, they may refer such disputes to

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1. Substituted by Noti. No. L/08/11 NALSA, dated 18-11-2014 (w.e.f. 6-12-2014).



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the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or to the District ADR centre.

**17. Honorarium for the lawyers and para-legal volunteers rendering services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].**—(1) Subject to the financial resources available, the State Legal Services Authority in consultation with the National Legal Services Authority may fix the honorarium of lawyers and para-legal volunteers engaged in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics]:

Provided that such honorarium shall not be less than Rs. 500 per day for lawyers and Rs. 250 per day for the para-legal volunteers.

(2) Special consideration may be given in cases where the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] is situated in difficult terrains and in distant places where transport facilities are inadequate.

**18. The nearest legal services institutions to organise lok adalats at the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] or near to its premises.**—(1) The nearest legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or the District Legal Services Authority may organise <sup>1</sup>[lok adalats for pending and for pre-litigation disputes] at the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] or in its vicinity.

(2) The lok adalats organised for pre-litigation settlement of the disputes sent from the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall follow the procedure prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 20 and also the provisions in the National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009.

**19. Administrative control of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].**—(1) <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] shall be under the direct administrative control of the District Legal Services Authority.

(2) The State Legal Services authority shall have the power to issue instructions and guidelines on the working of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

**20. Maintenance of records and registers.**—(1) Lawyers and para-legal volunteers rendering service in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall record their attendance in the register maintained in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

(2) There shall be a register in every <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] for recording the names and addresses of the persons seeking legal services, name of the lawyer or para-legal volunteer who renders services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic], nature of the service rendered, remarks of the lawyer or para-legal volunteer and signature of persons seeking legal services.

(3) The records of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] shall be under the control of the Chairman or the Secretary of the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction over it.

(4) The District Legal Services Authority may require the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] to maintain other registers also, as may be required.

(5) It shall be the duty of the para-legal volunteers and the lawyers in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] to hand over the registers to the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction as and when called for.

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1. Substituted by Noti. No. L/08/11 NALSA, dated 18-11-2014 (w.e.f. 6-12-2014).

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY  
(LEGAL SERVICES CLINICS) REGULATIONS, 2011

**21. Use of mobile lok adalat vehicle.**—(1) The lawyers rendering legal services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] or the para-legal volunteers may request the District Legal Services Authority to send the mobile lok adalat van with members of the lok adalat bench to the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] for settlement of the disputes identified by them.

(2) The mobile lok adalat van fitted with the facilities for conducting the proceedings of the lok adalat may also be used for conducting lok adalat at the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] or at a place near to it or even at village congregations such as *melas* and other festive occasions.

**22. <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] run by the law students.**—The above regulations shall *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to the student <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] set up by the law colleges and law universities:

Provided that students of law colleges and law universities also may make use of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] established under these regulations with the permission of the District Legal Services Authority.

**23. Law students may adopt a village for legal aid camps.**—(1) Law students of the law colleges or law universities may adopt a village, especially in the remote rural areas and organise legal aid camps in association with the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic or Village Legal Care and Support System Centre] established under these regulations.

(2) The law students may, with the assistance of the para-legal volunteers engaged in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics], conduct surveys for identifying the legal problems of the local people.

(3) The surveys referred to in sub-regulation (2) may include gathering information relating to the existing litigations and unresolved pre-litigation disputes also.

(4) The surveys referred to sub-regulation (2) may also focus on the grievances of the local people which would enable the National Legal Services Authority to take necessary steps by way of social justice litigation as provided in clause (d) of section 4.

(5) The law students conducting such surveys shall send reports to the State Legal Services Authorities with copies to the legal services institutions having territorial jurisdiction and also to the District Legal Services Authority.

**24. <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] attached to the law colleges, law universities and other institutions.**—(1) The law colleges, law universities and other institutions may set up <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics], as envisaged in clause (k) of section 4 attached to their institutions as a part of the clinical legal education.

(2) The law colleges, law universities and other institutions establishing such <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic] shall inform the State Legal Services Authority about the establishing of such <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinic].

(3) The State Legal Services Authority shall render the required technical assistance for the operation of such <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] and shall take measures to promote the activities of such <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

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1. Substituted by Noti. No. L/08/11 NALSA, dated 18-11-2014 (w.e.f. 6-12-2014).

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY  
(LEGAL SERVICES CLINICS) REGULATIONS, 2011

(4) The law students in the final year classes may render legal services in such <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] under the supervision of the faculty member of their institution.

(5) The State Legal Services Authority may organise alternative dispute resolution camps, including lok adalats, to resolve the problems of the people who seek legal aid in such <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

(6) The District Legal Services Authority may issue certificates to the students who complete their assignment in such <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].

**25. Services of para-legal volunteers trained by the Legal Services Authorities may be made available in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] run by the Law Colleges, Law Universities, etc.—**Trained para-legal volunteers may be deputed to the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] established under regulation 24 for assisting the persons seeking free legal services and for interacting with the students and the members of the faculty.

**26. The State Legal Services Authorities to conduct periodical review of the functioning of <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics].—**(1) The State Legal Services Authority shall collect monthly reports from the District Legal Services Authorities, law colleges and law universities on the functioning of <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] working in their jurisdiction.

(2) The State Legal Services Authority shall conduct periodical review of the working of such <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] at least once in three months or more frequently.

(3) The State Legal Services Authority may issue directions from time to time for improving the services in the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] to ensure that members of the weaker sections of the society are provided legal services in an efficient manner.

(4) The State Legal Services Authority shall send quarterly reports about the functioning of the <sup>1</sup>[legal services clinics] within their jurisdiction to the National Legal Services Authority.

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1. Substituted by Noti. No. L/08/11 NALSA, dated 18-11-2014 (w.e.f. 6-12-2014).



# भारत का राजपत्र

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राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2011

राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक) विनियम, 2011

फा. सं. एल./08/11/नालसा.—केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरण, विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1987 (1987 का 39) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित विनियम बनाता है, अर्थात् :—

1. **संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ.**—(1) इन विनियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक) विनियम, 2011 है।
2. ये राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।
2. **परिभाषाएं.**—(1) इन विनियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—
  - (क) “अधिनियम” से विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1987 (1987 का 39) अभिप्रेत है;
  - (ख) “जिला अविस केन्द्र” से तेरहवें वित्त आयोग की निधि से स्थापित जिला अनुकल्पित विवाद समाधान केन्द्र अभिप्रेत है और जिसके अंतर्गत ऐसी अन्य समान सुविधाएं जैसे जिला स्तर पर न्याय सेवा सदन भी हैं;
  - (ग) “विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक” से परिक्षेत्र में लोगों को आधारीय स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने वाले प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की तरह पराविधिक स्वयंसेवक या वकीलों की सहायता से ग्रामीणों को आधारीय विधिक सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्थापित सुविधाएं अभिप्रेत हैं और जिसके अंतर्गत विधि महाविद्यालयों और विधि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक भी हैं
  - (घ) “विधिक सेवा संस्था” से यथास्थिति, कोई राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण या तालुक विधिक सेवा समिति अभिप्रेत है;
  - (ङ) “पैनल वकील” से राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (निःशुल्क और सक्षम विधि सेवाएं) विनियम, 2010 के विनियम 8 के अधीन चयनित पैनल वकील अभिप्रेत है;
  - (च) “पराविधिक स्वयंसेवक” से किसी विधिक सेवा संस्था द्वारा प्रशिक्षित कोई पराविधिक स्वयंसेवक अभिप्रेत है;
  - (छ) “पक्षीय वकील” से राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (निःशुल्क और सक्षम विधि सेवाएं) विनियम, 2010 के विनियम 8 के अधीन चयनित पक्षीय वकील अभिप्रेत है;
  - (ज) “धारा” से अधिनियम की धारा अभिप्रेत है।



- (2) सभी अन्य शब्दों और पदों के जो इन विनियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किंतु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं, वही अर्थ होंगे जो उक्त अधिनियम में हैं।
3. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक की स्थापना**, - वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अधीन रहते हुए जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, सभी ग्रामों में या ऐसे ग्रामों के आकार पर आधारित, विशेषतया जहां लोग विधिक सेवा संस्थानों तक पहुंच के लिए भौगोलिक, समाजिक या अन्य अवरोध कर सामना करते हैं, अन्य ग्रामों के किसी समूहों के लिए विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों की स्थापना करेगा।
4. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में निःशुल्क विधिक सेवाओं के लिए पात्रता मानदंड**, - प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो धारा 12 में विनिर्दिष्ट मानदंडों को पूरा करता है विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों को निःशुल्क विधिक सेवाएं प्राप्त करने का पात्र होगा।
5. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक का प्रबंध कार्मिक** - (1) विनियम 3 के अधीन स्थापित प्रत्येक विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के कार्य समय के दौरान कम से कम दो पराविधिक स्वयं सेवक उपलब्ध रहेंगे।  
 (2) क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता रखने वाले विधिक सेवा संस्थान या जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में प्रशिक्षित पराविधिक स्वयंसेवकों को तैनात कर सकेंगे।  
 (3) जब विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में वकीलों को तैनात किया जाता है, ऐसे क्लिनिकों में लगे हुए पराविधिक स्वयंसेवकों का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह वकीलों को अर्जी, आवेदन, अभिवचन और अन्य विधिक दस्तावेजों के प्रारूपण में सहायता करें।  
 (4) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण पराविधिक स्वयं सेवकों को उनके लंबी अवधि के भविष्य के उत्थान के लिए विधि में डिप्लोमा या डिग्री के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर सकेगा।
6. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में वकीलों की तैनाती**- (1) क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता रखने वाला निकटतम विधिक सेवा संस्थान, विधिक सेवा क्लिनिक में अपने पैनल वकीलों या पक्षीय वकीलों को तैनात कर सकेगा।  
 (2) यदि मामले को किसी ऐसे कील को सौंपा जाता है जिसमें लंबी अवधि के दौरान उसके अनुर्तन और निरंतर ध्यान देने की अपेक्षा है तो उसी वकील को जिसे मामला सौंपा गया था विधिक सेवाएं जारी करने के लिए न्यस्त किया जाएगा।
7. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में वकीलों द्वारा मिलने की आवृत्ति**- स्थानीय अपेक्षाओं और वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अधीन रहते हुए क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता रखने वाली विधिक सेवा संस्था विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में वकीलों के मिलने की आवृत्ति विनिश्चित कर सकेगा और यदि निरंतर विधिक सेवाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्थितियों की मांग है तो ऐसी विधिक सेवा संस्था विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में वकीलों के बारंबार मिलने की व्यवस्था पर विचार कर सकेंगे।

8. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के प्रबंध के लिए वकीलों का चयन-** (1) विवादों के सौहार्दपूर्ण समाधान के कौशल वाले पैनल वकील या पक्षीय वकील विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में तैनाती के लिए विचार किए जाएंगे ;

परंतु कम से कम तीन वर्ष से व्यवसाय करने वाली महिला वकीलों को वरीयता दी जाएगी ।

9. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में विधिक सेवाएं-** (1) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में दी जाने वाली विधिक सेवाएं विस्तृत प्रकृति की होंगी ।

(2) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक असुविधाग्रस्त व्यक्तियों की सहायता हेतु, जब कभी आवश्यक हो, उनकी विधिक समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए, एकल खिड़की प्रसुविधा के समान कार्य करेंगी ।

(3) विधिक सलाह के साथ-साथ अन्य सेवाएं जैसे महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी (मनरेगा) स्कीम के अधीन रोजगार कार्ड, विभिन्न सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए परिचय पत्र के लिए आवेदन करना जैसी अन्य सेवाएं, सरकारी कार्यालयों और लोक प्राधिकारियों के साथ संपर्क करना, सामान्य व्यक्तियों की सहायता करना जो सरकारी पदधारियों, प्राधिकारियों और अन्य संस्थानों के साथ अपनी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए क्लिनिक में आते हैं, विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में विधिक सेवाओं का भी भाग होगा :

परंतु विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक किसी समस्या पर आरंभिक सलाह द्वारा सलाह देकर, अभ्यावेदन और नोटिसों प्रारूपण में सहायता, विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं, लोक वितरण प्रणाली और अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा स्कीमों के अधीन उपलब्ध विभिन्न अभिलाभों के लिए प्रारूप भरने में सहायता प्रदान करेंगे :

परंतु यह और कि समुचित मामलों में विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में आवेदक द्वारा विधिक सेवाएं प्राप्त करने के लिए और कार्यवाही करने के लिए विधिक सेवा संस्थाओं को प्रतिनिर्देश किया जाएगा ।

10. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में पराविधिक स्वयंसेवकों के कृत्य-** (1) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में लगे हुए पराविधिक स्वयंसेवकों विधिक सलाह चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों को आरंभिक सलाह ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो विशेषतया निरक्षर हैं अर्जी, अभ्यावेदन या सूचनाओं के प्रारूपण में, सरकारी स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध विभिन्न लाभों के लिए आवेदन प्रारूपों को भरने में सहायता देंगे ।

(2) पराविधिक स्वयंसेवक, यदि आवश्यक हो, विधिक सहायता चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों के साथ सरकारी कार्यालयों में पदधारियों के साथ संपर्क करने के लिए और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए जाएंगे ।

- (3) यदि विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक पर किसी वकील की सेवाओं की आवश्यकता है तो पराविधिक स्वयंसेवक बिना किसी विलंब के निकटतम विधिक सेवा संस्थान से किसी वकील की सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए संपर्क करेंगे।
- (4) आपात दशा में पराविधिक स्वयंसेवक विधिक सेवा क्लिनिक में विधिक सेवा चाहने वाले व्यक्ति को निकटतम विधिक सेवा संस्था ले जाएंगे।
- (5) पराविधिक स्वयंसेवक विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में विधिक सेवा चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों को विधिक शिक्षा और साक्षरता की सहायता में पुस्तिका और अन्य सामग्री वितरित करेंगे।
- (6) पराविधिक स्वयंसेवक विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में विधिक सेवा संस्थानों द्वारा आयोजित विधिक जागरूकता कैंपों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेंगे।

11. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक की अवस्थिति-** (1) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक ऐसे स्थानों पर अवस्थित होंगे जहां परिक्षेत्र के व्यक्ति सहजता से पहुंच सकें।
- (2) विधिक सेवा संस्था स्थानीय निकाय संस्थाओं जैसे ग्राम पंचायत से अनुरोध कर सकेंगे कि वह विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक की स्थापना के लिए कोई कक्ष उपलब्ध कराएं :

परंतु यदि ऐसा कोई कक्ष उपलब्ध नहीं होता है तब तक जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक की स्थापना के लिए अनुकूलित अवस्थान उपलब्ध होने तक किराए पर कक्ष उपलब्ध कराएगा।

12. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक के लिए सुविधाजनक कक्ष प्राप्त करने में स्थानीय निकाय संस्थाओं की सहायता :-** (1) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण ग्राम पंचायत, मंडल या ब्लाक पंचायत, नगरपालिका और निगम आदि जैसी स्थानीय निकाय संस्थाओं से अपेक्षा करेगा कि वे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक के कार्यकरण के लिए स्थान उपलब्ध कराएं।

(2) चूंकि विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक परिक्षेत्र में लोगों की प्रसुविधा के लिए होता है, राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण इस आवश्यकता पर जोर दे सकेगा कि स्थानीय निकाय संस्था और प्रशासक विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के कार्यकरण में सहयोग करें।

13. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक के नाम को प्रदर्शित करने वाला साईन बोर्ड:-** (1) अंग्रेजी और स्थानीय भाषा दोनों में, एक साईन बोर्ड होगा जिसमें विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक के नाम, कार्य घंटे और दिनों जिनको विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक खुला रहेगा, उल्लेख होगा।

(2) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक के कार्य, घंटे राज्य क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता रखने वाली विधिक सेवा संस्था द्वारा, जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के परामर्श से विनियमित किए जाएंगे :

परंतु परिक्षेत्र में लोगों की स्थानीय शर्तों और अपेक्षाओं के अधीन रहते हुए, विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक सभी रविवारों और अवकाश दिनों को कार्य करेंगे।

14. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में अवसंरचना-** (1) प्रत्येक सहायता क्लिनिक में कम से कम मूलभूत और आवश्यक फर्नीचर जैसे एक मेज और 5 से 6 कुर्सियां होंगी ।  
 (2) यदि विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक की स्थापना किसी स्थानीय निकाय संस्थाओं के भवन में की जाती है तो ऐसे स्थानीय निकायों से अनुरोध किया जाएगा कि वे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक फर्नीचर उपलब्ध कराएं ।  
 (3) यदि विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक किसी किराए पर लिए गए परिसर में स्थापित किया जाता है तो जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में अपेक्षित फर्नीचर उपलब्ध करा सकेगा :

परंतु यदि जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के पास विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक स्थापित करने के लिए अपना भवन है तो अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं ऐसे प्राधिकरण द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी ।

15. **प्रचार:-** (1) स्थानीय निकाय संस्थाओं से अनुरोध किया जाता है कि वे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक का पर्याप्त प्रचार करें।  
 (2) स्थानीय निकाय संस्थाओं के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों से अनुरोध किया जाए कि वे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र या वार्ड में लोगों तक विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक की उपयोगिता के संदेश का प्रसार करें ।
16. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में पराविधिक स्वयंसेवी या वकील विवादों को सौहार्दपूर्ण रूप से सुलझाने का प्रयास करेंगे :-** (1) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में लगे हुए पराविधिक स्वयंसेवी या वकील विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में लाए गए व्यक्तियों के पूर्व मुकदमा विवादों का समाधान करने का प्रयास करेंगे ।  
 (2) यदि पराविधिक स्वयं सेवी या वकील यह महसूस करते हैं कि ऐसा विवाद अनुकल्पित विवाद समाधान तंत्रों के माध्यम से सुलझाया जा सकता है तो वे ऐसे विवादों को राज्यक्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता रखने वाली विधिक सेवा संस्था या जिला अनुकल्पित विवाद समाधान केन्द्र को निर्दिष्ट कर सकेंगे ।
17. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाले वकीलों और पराविधिक स्वयंसेवियों के मानदेय :-**  
 (1) उपलब्ध वित्तीय संसाधनों के अधीन रहते हुए, राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के परामर्श से विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में लगे हुए वकीलों और पराविधिक स्वयंसेवियों का मानदेय नियत कर सकेगा :

परंतु ऐसा मानदेय वकीलों के लिए कम से कम 500 रुपए प्रतिदिन और पराविधिक स्वयंसेवियों के लिए 250 रुपए प्रतिदिन होगा ।

(2) उन मामलों में जहां विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक उन कठिन भू-भागों में और सुदूर स्थानों में जहां परिवहन सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं, स्थित हैं वहां विशेष महत्व दिया जाएगा।

18. **निकटतम विधिक सेवा संस्थाओं द्वारा विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक में या अपने परिसरों के निकट लोक अदालतें आयोजित करना :-** (1) राज्यक्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता रखने वाली निकटतम विधिक सेवा संस्था या जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक में या उसके आसपास के क्षेत्र में पूर्व मुकदमा विवादों के लिए अदालतें आयोजित कर सकेगा।

(2) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक से भेजे गए विवादों के पूर्व मुकदमा निपटारे के लिए आयोजित लोक अदालतें धारा 20 की उपधारा (2) में विहित प्रक्रिया और राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (लोक अदालत) विनियम, 2009 के उपबंधों का भी अनुसरण करेंगे।

19. **विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक का प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण--**(1) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक, जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के सीधे प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन होंगे।

(2) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण को विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के कार्यकरण के संबंध में निदेश या मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी करने की शक्ति प्राप्त होगी।

20. **अभिलेखों और रजिस्ट्रों का रखरखाव--**(1) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में सेवा प्रदान करने वाले वकील और पराविधिक स्वयंसेवी विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में रखे गए रजिस्टर में अपनी उपस्थिति अभिलिखित करेंगे।

(2) विधिक सेवाओं की मांग करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते, ऐसे वकील या पराविधिक स्वयंसेवी का नाम जो विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करता है, प्रदान की गई सेवा की प्रकृति वकील या पराविधिक स्वयंसेवी की टिप्पणियां और विधिक सेवाओं की मांग करने वाले हस्ताक्षर को अभिलिखित करने के लिए प्रत्येक विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में एक रजिस्टर होगा।

(3) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के अभिलेख विधिक सहायता सेवा के अध्यक्ष या सचिव के अधीन होंगे जिनकी उसके ऊपर राज्य क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता है।

(4) जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक से अपेक्षा कर सकेगा कि वह ऐसे अन्य रजिस्टर, जिनकी अपेक्षा की जाए भी रखें।

(5) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में पराविधिक स्वयंसेवियों और वकीलों का यह कर्तव्य होगा की वे जब कभी अपेक्षा की जाए राज्य क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता रखने वाली विधिक सेवा संस्था को रजिस्टर सौंपें।

21. **चल लोक अदालत यान का उपयोग--**(1) विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में विधिक सेवा प्रदान करने वाले वकील या पराविधिक स्वयंसेवी जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण से अनुरोध कर सकेंगे की वे उनके द्वारा पहचान किए गए विवादों के निपटारे के लिए विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक लोक अदालत न्यायपीठ के सदस्यों सहित चल लोक अदालत वैन भेजें।

- (4) अंतिम वर्ष की कक्षाओं में विधि के छात्र अपनी संस्था के संकाय सदस्य के पर्यवेक्षण के अधीन ऐसे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में विधिक सहायता प्रदान कर सकेंगे ।
- (5) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण उन लोगों की जो ऐसे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में विधिक सहायता की मांग करते हैं, जिनकी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए अनुकल्पित विवाद समाधान शिविर जिनके अंतर्गत लोक अदालतें भी हैं आयोजित कर सकेंगी ।
- (6) जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण ऐसे छात्रों को प्रमाण पत्र जारी कर सकेगा जो ऐसे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में अपने समनुद्देशन को पूरा करते हैं ।

25. विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रशिक्षित पराविधिक स्वयंसेवियों की सेवाएं विधि महाविद्यालयों, विधि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा संचालित विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में उपलब्ध कराई जाएं— प्रशिक्षित पराविधिक स्वयंसेवी निशुल्क विधिक सेवाओं की मांग करने वाले व्यक्तियों की सहायता करने वाले और संकाय के सदस्यों और छात्रों के साथ अन्यान्यक्रिया करने के लिए नियम 24 के अधीन स्थापित विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में तैनात किए जाएं ।
26. राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों द्वारा विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के कार्यकरण के आवधिक पुनर्विलोकन संचालित करना—(1) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों, विधि महाविद्यालयों, विधि विश्वविद्यालयों से उनकी अधिकारिता में कार्यरत विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के कार्यकरण पर मासिक रिपोर्टें एकत्रित करेगा ।
- (2) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण तीन मास में कम से कम एक बार या अधिक बारमबार ऐसे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के कार्यकरण का आवधिक पुनर्विलोकन संचालित करेगा ।
- (3) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में सेवाओं का सुधार करने के लिए समय-समय पर यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निदेश जारी कर सकेगा की समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के सदस्यों को दक्ष रीति में विधिक सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं ।
- (4) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण उनकी अधिकारिता के भीतर विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के कार्यकरण के बारे में त्रिमासिक रिपोर्टें राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण को भेजेगा ।

**NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY  
NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2011

**National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011**

**F. No. L/08/11/NALSA.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 29 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987) and in pursuance of the provisions in section 4 of the said Act the Central Authority hereby makes the following regulations, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**— (1) These regulations may be called the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011.  
(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. **Definitions.**— (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, -
  - (a) “Act” means the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987);
  - (b) “District ADR centre” means the District Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre established with the funds of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and includes any other similar facilities like Nyayaseva Sadans at the district level;
  - (c) “legal aid clinic” means the facility established by the District Legal Services Authority to provide basic legal services to the villagers with the assistance of Para-Legal Volunteers or Lawyers, on the lines of a primary health centre providing basic health services to the people in the locality and includes the legal aid clinic run by the law colleges and law universities;
  - (d) “legal services institution” means a State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority or the Taluk Legal Services Committee, as the case may be;
  - (e) “panel lawyer” means the panel lawyer selected under regulation 8 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations 2010;
  - (f) “para-legal volunteer” means a para-legal volunteer trained as such by a legal services institution;
  - (g) “retainer lawyer” means a retainer lawyer selected under regulation 8 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations 2010;
  - (h) “section” means the section of the Act;
2. All other words and expressions used in these regulations but not defined shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Act.

3. **Establishment of legal aid clinic.-** Subject to the financial resources available, the District Legal Services Authority shall establish legal aid clinics in all villages, or for a cluster of villages, depending on the size of such villages, especially where the people face geographical, social and other barriers for access to the legal services institutions.
4. **Eligibility criteria for free legal services in the legal aid clinic.-** Every person who fulfils the criteria specified in section 12 shall be eligible to get free legal services in the legal aid clinics.
5. **The personnel manning the legal aid clinic.-** (1) Every legal aid clinic established under regulation 3 shall have at least two para-legal volunteers available during the working hours of the legal aid clinics.  
(2) The legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or the District Legal Services Authority may depute trained para-legal volunteers to the legal aid clinics.  
(3) When lawyers are deputed to the legal aid clinic, it shall be the duty of the para-legal volunteers engaged in such clinic to assist the lawyers in drafting petitions, applications, pleadings and other legal documents.  
(4) The State Legal Services Authority may encourage para-legal volunteers to obtain diploma or degree in law for betterment of their prospects in the long run.
6. **Deputing lawyers to the legal aid clinic. -** (1) The nearest legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction may depute its panel lawyers or retainer lawyers to the legal aid clinic.  
(2) If the matter handled by any such lawyer requires follow-up and continuous attention for a long duration, the same lawyer who had handled the matter may be entrusted to continue the legal services.
7. **Frequency of visit by lawyers in the legal aid clinic. -** Subject to the local requirements and availability of financial resources, the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction may decide the frequency of the lawyers' visit in the legal aid clinics and if the situation demands for providing continuous legal services, such legal services institution may consider arranging frequent visits of lawyers in the legal aid clinic.
8. **Selection of lawyers for manning the legal aid clinics.-** (1) The Panel lawyers or retainer lawyers with skills for amicable settlement of disputes, shall alone be considered for being deputed to the legal aid clinic:  
Provided that preference shall be given to women lawyers having practice of at least three years.
9. **Legal services in the legal aid clinic. -** (1) Legal services rendered at the legal aid clinic shall be wide ranging in nature.



(2) The legal aid clinic shall work like a single-window facility for helping the disadvantaged people to solve their legal problems whenever needed.

(3) Besides legal advice, other services like preparing applications for job card under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Scheme, identity card for different government purposes, liaison with the government offices and public authorities, helping the common people who come to the clinic for solving their problems with the government officials, authorities and other institutions also shall be part of the legal services in the legal aid clinic:

Provided that the legal aid clinic shall provide assistance by giving initial advice on a problem, assistance in drafting representations and notices, filling up of forms for the various benefits available under different government schemes, public distribution system and other social security schemes:

Provided further that, in appropriate cases, the legal services sought for by the applicants in the legal aid clinic shall be referred to the legal services institutions for taking further action.

**10. Functions of para-legal volunteers in the legal aid clinic.-** (1) The para-legal volunteers engaged in the legal aid clinic shall provide initial advice to the persons seeking legal service, help such people, especially the illiterate, in drafting petitions, representations or notices and filling-up the application forms for various benefits available under the government schemes.

(2) para-legal volunteers shall, if necessary, accompany the persons seeking legal services to attend the government offices for interacting with the officials and for solving the problems of such persons.

(3) If services of a lawyer is required at the legal aid clinic, the para-legal volunteers shall, without any delay, contact the nearest legal services institution to make available the services of a lawyer.

(4) In case of emergency, the para-legal volunteers may take the persons seeking legal services in the legal aid clinic to the nearest legal services institutions.

(5) para-legal volunteers shall distribute pamphlets and other materials in aid of legal education and literacy to the persons seeking legal services in the legal aid clinic.

(6) para-legal volunteers shall take active part in the legal awareness camps organised by the legal services institutions in the local area of the legal aid clinic.

**11. Location of legal aid clinic. –** (1) Legal aid clinics shall be located at places where the people of the locality can have easy access.

(2) The legal services institutions may request the local body institutions, such as the village *panchayat*, to provide a room for establishing legal aid clinics:

Provided that if no such rooms are available, the District Legal Services Authority may take a room on rent till alternative accommodation is available for establishing the legal aid clinic.

- 12. Assistance of the local body institutions in obtaining a convenient room for the legal aid clinic.** – (1) The State Legal Services Authority shall call upon the local body institutions like the village *panchayat*, *mandal* or block *panchayat*, municipality and corporation etc, to provide space for the functioning of the legal aid clinic.  
(2) Since the legal aid clinic is for the benefit of the people in the locality, the State Legal Services Authority may impress upon the local body institution and the district administration the need to co-operate with the functioning of the legal aid clinics.
- 13. Sign-board exhibiting the name of the legal aid clinic.** – (1) There shall be a sign-board, both in English and in the local language, depicting the name of the legal aid clinic, working hours and the days on which the legal aid clinic shall remain open.  
(2) Working hours of the legal aid clinic shall be regulated by the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction, in consultation with the District Legal Services Authority:  
Provided that subject to the local conditions and requirements of the people in the locality, legal aid clinics shall function on all Sundays and holidays.
- 14. Infrastructure in the legal aid clinic.** – (1) Every legal aid clinic shall have at least the basic and essential furniture like a table and 5 to 6 chairs.  
(2) If the legal aid clinic is established in the building of the local body institutions, such local bodies may be requested to provide the essential furniture for use in the legal aid clinic.  
(3) If the legal aid clinic is established in hired premises, the District Legal Services Authority may provide the furniture required in the legal aid clinic:  
Provided that if the District Legal Services Authority has its own building to establish legal aid clinic, the infrastructural facilities shall be provided by such Authority.
- 15. Publicity.** – (1) Local body institutions shall be persuaded to give adequate publicity for the legal aid clinic.  
(2) The elected representatives of the local body institutions may be persuaded to spread the message of the utility of legal aid clinic to the people in his or her constituency or ward.
- 16. Para-legal volunteers or lawyers in the legal aid clinic shall attempt to resolve disputes amicably.** – (1) The para-legal volunteers or the lawyers engaged in the legal aid clinics shall attempt to amicably resolve the pre-litigation disputes of the persons brought to the legal aid clinics.  
(2) If the para-legal volunteers or the lawyers feel that such dispute can be resolved through any of the ADR mechanisms, they may refer such disputes to the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or to the District ADR centre.

- 17. Honorarium for the lawyers and para-legal volunteers rendering services in the legal aid clinics.-** (1) Subject to the financial resources available, the State Legal Services Authority in consultation with the National Legal Services Authority may fix the honorarium of lawyers and para-legal volunteers engaged in the legal aid clinics:

Provided that such honorarium shall not be less than Rs. 500/- per day for lawyers and Rs. 250/- per day for the para-legal volunteers.

(2) Special consideration may be given in cases where the legal aid clinic is situated in difficult terrains and in distant places where transport facilities are inadequate.

- 18. The nearest legal services institutions to organise lok adalats at the legal aid clinic or near to its premises. –** (1) The nearest legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction or the District Legal Services Authority may organise lok adalats for pre-litigation disputes at the legal aid clinic or in its vicinity.  
(2) The lok adalats organised for pre-litigation settlement of the disputes sent from the legal aid clinic shall follow the procedure prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 20 and also the provisions in the National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009.

- 19. Administrative control of the legal aid clinic.-** (1) legal aid clinics shall be under the direct administrative control of the District Legal Services Authority  
(2) The State Legal Services authority shall have the power to issue instructions and guidelines on the working of the legal aid clinics.

- 20. Maintenance of records and registers.-** (1) lawyers and para-legal volunteers rendering service in the legal aid clinic shall record their attendance in the register maintained in the legal aid clinic.  
(2) There shall be a register in every legal aid clinic for recording the names and addresses of the persons seeking legal services, name of the lawyer or para-legal volunteer who renders services in the legal aid clinic, nature of the service rendered, remarks of the lawyer or para-legal volunteer and signature of persons seeking legal services.  
(3) The records of the legal aid clinics shall be under the control of the Chairman or the Secretary of the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction over it.  
(4) The District Legal Services Authority may require the legal aid clinic to maintain other registers also, as may be required.  
(5) It shall be the duty of the para-legal volunteers and the lawyers in the legal aid clinic to hand over the registers to the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction as and when called for.

- 21. Use of mobile lok adalat vehicle. –** (1) The lawyers rendering legal services in the legal aid clinic or the para-legal volunteers may request the District Legal

Services Authority to send the mobile lok adalat van with members of the lok adalat bench to the legal aid clinic for settlement of the disputes identified by them.

(2) The mobile lok adalat van fitted with the facilities for conducting the proceedings of the lok adalat may also be used for conducting lok adalat at the legal aid clinic or at a place near to it or even at village congregations such as *melas* and other festive occasions.

- 22. Legal aid clinics run by the law students.** – The above regulations shall *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to the student legal aid clinics set up by the law colleges and law universities:

Provided that students of law colleges and law universities also may make use of the legal aid clinics established under these regulations with the permission of the District Legal Services Authority.

- 23. Law students may adopt a village for legal aid camps.** – (1) Law students of the law colleges or law universities may adopt a village, especially in the remote rural areas and organise legal aid camps in association with the legal aid clinic established under these regulations.

(2) The law students may, with the assistance of the para-legal volunteers engaged in the legal aid clinics, conduct surveys for identifying the legal problems of the local people.

(3) The surveys referred to in sub-regulation (2) may include gathering information relating to the existing litigations and unresolved pre-litigation disputes also.

(4) The surveys referred to sub-regulation (2) may also focus on the grievances of the local people which would enable the National Legal Services Authority to take necessary steps by way of social justice litigation as provided in clause (d) of section 4.

(5) The law students conducting such surveys shall send reports to the State Legal Services Authorities with copies to the legal services institutions having territorial jurisdiction and also to the District Legal Services Authority.

- 24. Legal aid clinics attached to the law colleges, law universities and other institutions.** – (1) The law colleges, law universities and other institutions may set up legal aid clinics, as envisaged in clause (k) of section 4 attached to their institutions as a part of the clinical legal education.

(2) The law colleges, law universities and other institutions establishing such legal aid clinic shall inform the State Legal Services Authority about the establishing of such legal aid clinic.

(3) The State Legal Services Authority shall render the required technical assistance for the operation of such legal aid clinics and shall take measures to promote the activities of such legal aid clinics.

(4) The law students in the final year classes may render legal services in such legal aid clinics under the supervision of the faculty member of their institution.

(5) The State Legal Services Authority may organise alternative dispute resolution camps, including lok adalats, to resolve the problems of the people who seek legal aid in such legal aid clinics.

(6) The District Legal Services Authority may issue certificates to the students who complete their assignment in such legal aid clinics.

**25. Services of para-legal volunteers trained by the Legal Services Authorities may be made available in the legal aid clinics run by the Law Colleges, Law Universities etc.** – Trained para-legal volunteers may be deputed to the legal aid clinics established under regulation 24 for assisting the persons seeking free legal services and for interacting with the students and the members of the faculty.

**26. The State Legal Services Authorities to conduct periodical review of the functioning of legal aid clinics.**—(1) The State Legal Services Authority shall collect monthly reports from the District Legal Services Authorities, law colleges and law universities on the functioning of legal aid clinics working in their jurisdiction.

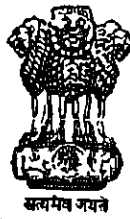
(2) The State Legal Services Authority shall conduct periodical review of the working of such legal aid clinics at least once in three months or more frequently.

(3) The State Legal Services Authority may issue directions from time to time for improving the services in the legal aid clinics to ensure that members of the weaker sections of the society are provided legal services in an efficient manner.

(4) The State Legal Services Authority shall send quarterly reports about the functioning of the Legal Aid Clinics within their jurisdiction to the National Legal Services Authority.

U. SARATHCHANDRAN, Member-Secy.

[ADVT. III/4/123/11-Exty.]



# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

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राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 2 मार्च, 2012

भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग III, खण्ड 4, सं. 173, दिनांक 18-8-2011 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना क हिन्दी भाग में सीरियल नं. 21 के बाद निम्नलिखित पृष्ठ पढ़ा जाए :—

- "(2) लोक अदालत की कार्यवाहियों का संचालन करने के लिए सुविधाओं सुसज्जित चल लोक अदालत वैन का विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक में या उसके निकट किसी स्थान पर या ग्राम समागमों जैसे मेला और अन्य उत्सव संबंधी अवसरों पर भी लोक अदालत संचालित करने के लिए भी उपयोग किया जा सकेगा।
22. विधि के छात्रों द्वारा संचालित विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक.—उपरोक्त विनियम अन्य परिवर्तनों के साथ विधि महाविद्यालयों और विधि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा स्थापित छात्र विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों को लागू होंगे :
- परंतु विधि महाविद्यालयों और विधि विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्र भी जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण की अनुज्ञा से इन विनियमों के अधीन स्थापित विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों का उपयोग कर सकेंगे।
23. विधि के छात्र विधिक सहायता शिविरों के लिए किसी गांव को अंगीकृत कर सकेंगे.—(1) विधि महाविद्यालयों और विधि विश्वविद्यालयों के विधि के छात्र किसी ग्राम को विशिष्टतया सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को अंगीकृत कर सकेंगे और इन विनियमों के अधीन स्थापित विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक के सहयोग से विधिक सहायता शिविर आयोजित कर सकेंगे।
- (2) विधि के छात्र विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों में लगे हुए पराविधिक स्वयंसेवियों की सहायता से स्थानीय लोगों का विधिक समस्याओं की पहचान करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कर सकेंगे।
- (3) उप-नियम (2) में निर्दिष्ट सर्वेक्षणों के अंतर्गत विद्यमान मुकदमा और अनसुलझे पूर्व मुकदमा विवाद से संबंधित जानकारी एकत्रित करना भी सम्मिलित हो सकेगा।
- (4) उप-नियम (2) में निर्दिष्ट सर्वेक्षण, उन स्थानीय लोगों की शिकायतों पर भी ध्यान केन्द्रित कर सकेंगे, जो राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण की धारा 4 खंड (घ) में यथाउपबोधित सामाजिक न्याय मुकदमे के रूप में आवश्यक कार्यवाई करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण को समर्थ बनाएंगे।

- (5) ऐसे सर्वेक्षण करने वाले विधि के छात्र राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों को रिपोर्टें और साथ में उनकी प्रतिया राज्य क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता रखने वाली विधिक सेवा संस्थाओं और जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण को भी भेजेंगे।
24. विधि महाविद्यालयों, विधि विश्वविद्यालयों से संबद्ध विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक.—(1) विधि महाविद्यालय विधि विश्वविद्यालय और अन्य संस्थाएं क्लिनिकल विधिक शिक्षा के रूप में उनकी संस्थाओं से संबद्ध धारा 4 के खंड (ट) में यथाकल्पित विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों की स्थापना कर सकेंगी।
- (2) ऐसे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों की स्थापना करने वाले विधि महाविद्यालय, विधि विश्वविद्यालय और अन्य संस्थाएं राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण को ऐसे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिक की स्थापना करने के बारे में सूचित करेंगे।
- (3) राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण ऐसे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के प्रचालन के लिए अपेक्षित तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करेंगे और ऐसे विधिक सहायता क्लिनिकों के क्रियाकलापों का संवर्धन करने के लिए उपाय करेंगे।”

यू. शरतचंद्रन, सदस्य सचिव  
[विज्ञापन III/4/123/11/असा.]



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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## राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2014

सं. एल/08/11-नालसा.—केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरण, विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1987 (1987 का 39) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक) विनियम, 2011 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इन विनियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक) संशोधन विनियम, 2014 है।  
(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।
2. राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक) विनियम, 2011 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त विनियम कहा गया है) में,—
  - (i) विनियम 1 के उप-विनियम (1) में, “(विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक)” कोष्ठक और शब्दों के स्थान पर, “(विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक)” कोष्ठक और शब्द रखे जाएंगे।
  - (ii) “विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक” और “विधिक सहायता क्लीनिकों” शब्दों के स्थान पर, जहां कहीं वे आते हैं, क्रमशः “विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक” और “विधिक सेवा क्लीनिकों” शब्दों को रखा जाएगा।
3. उक्त विनियम के, विनियम 2 के उप-विनियम (1) में,—
  - (i) खंड (ख) के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित खंड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

‘(ख) “जिला अविस् केंद्र” से तेरहवें वित्त आयोग के अधीन स्थापित जिला अनुकल्पित विवाद समाधान केन्द्र अभिप्रेत है और इसके अंतर्गत जिला स्तरीय न्याय सेवा सदन जैसी अन्य ऐसी समान सुविधाएं भी हैं, जहां पर एक छत के नीचे परामर्श, मध्यस्थता, लोक अदालत और विधिक सेवाओं के लिए सुविधाएं, उपलब्ध होती हैं;



(ii) खंड (ग) के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित खंड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

‘(ग) “विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक” से, पराविधिक स्वयं सेवकों या वकीलों की सहायता से लोगों को मदद और सलाह के लिए प्रथम संपर्क स्थल के रूप में आधारित विधिक सेवाएं उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्थापित सुविधाएं अभिप्रेत हैं और इसके अंतर्गत विनियम 3 और विनियम 24 के अधीन स्थापित विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक भी है;’।

(4) उक्त विनियमों के, विनियम 3 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित विनियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“3. विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक की स्थापना—जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अधीन रहते हुए,—

(क) सभी ग्रामों में या ग्राम समूहों के लिए, ऐसे ग्रामों के आकार के आधार पर ग्राम विधिक देखभाल और समर्थन केंद्र नामक विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक की स्थापना करेगा; और

(ख) जिलों, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं, सामुदायिक केन्द्रों, संरक्षण ग्रहों, न्यायालयों, किशोर न्याय बोर्डों अन्य क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर वहां जहां लोग विधिक सेवा संस्थाओं तक पहुंच के लिए भौगोलिक, सामाजिक या अन्य अवरोध का सामना करते हैं विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक की स्थापना करेगा;”।

(5) उक्त विनियमों के, विनियम 13 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित विनियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“13. विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक का नाम प्रदर्शित करने वाला साईन बोर्ड :—(1) अंग्रेजी और स्थानीय भाषा दोनों में, एक साईन बोर्ड होगा जिस पर विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक का नाम वर्णित होगा, जिसके अंतर्गत ग्राम विधिक देखभाल और समर्थन केन्द्र, जहां लागू हो, कार्य के घंटे और ऐसे दिन जिसको विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक खुला रहेगा, का भी उल्लेख होगा।

(2) विधिक सेवाओं के कार्य के घंटे जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के परामर्श से उस राज्यक्षेत्र में अधिकारिता रखने वाली विधिक सेवा संस्था द्वारा, विनियमित किए जाएंगे:

परंतु विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक, उस परिक्षेत्र के लोगों की स्थानीय दशाओं और अपेक्षाओं के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी रविवार और अवकाश दिन को कार्य करेंगे।

(6) उक्त विनियमों के विनियम 18 के उप-विनियम (1) में “पूर्व मुकदमा विवादों के लिए अदालतें” शब्दों के स्थान पर, “लंबित और पूर्व मुकदमा विवादों के लिए लोक अदालतें” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

(7) उक्त विनियमों के, विनियम 23 के उप-विनियम (1) में, “विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक” शब्दों के स्थान पर, “विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक या ग्राम विधिक देखभाल और समर्थन केन्द्र” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

आशा मेनन, सदस्य सचिव

[विज्ञापन-III/4/असा./123/2014]

टिप्पण: मूल विनियम भारत के राजपत्र, भाग III, खंड 4 में अधिसूचना सं. एल/08/11/नालसा, तारीख 10 अगस्त, 2011 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

## NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

### NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2014

**No. L/08/11-NALSA.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987), the Central Authority hereby makes the following amendments in the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 namely:—

1. (1) These regulations may be called the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.



2. In the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the said regulations),—
  - (i) in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 1, for the brackets and words “(Legal Aid Clinics)”, the brackets and words “(Legal Services Clinics)” shall be substituted;
  - (ii) for the words “legal aid clinic” and “legal aid clinics”, wherever they occur, the words “legal services clinic” and “legal services clinics” shall respectively be substituted.
3. In the said regulations, in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2,—
  - (i) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—  
 ‘(b) “District ADR Centre” means the District Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre established under the 13th Finance Commission and includes any other similar facilities like Nyaya Seva Sadans at the district level where facilities for Counselling, Mediation, Lok Adalat and Legal Services are provided under a single roof’;
  - (ii) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—  
 ‘(c) “legal services clinic” means the facility established by the District Legal Services Authority to provide basic legal services to the people with the assistance of para-legal volunteers or lawyers, as the point of first contact for help and advice and includes legal services clinics set up under regulation 3 and regulation 24.’
4. In the said regulations, for regulation 3, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely:—  
 “3. Establishment of legal services clinic.—Subject to the financial resources available, the District Legal Services Authority shall establish legal services clinics in,—  
 (a) all villages, or for a cluster of villages, depending on the size of such villages, which shall be called the Village Legal Care and Support Centre; and  
 (b) jails, educational institutions, community centres, protection homes, courts, juvenile justice boards and other areas, especially where the people face geographical, social and other barriers for access to the legal services institutions”.
5. In the said regulations, for regulation 13, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely:—  
 “13. Sign-board exhibiting name of legal services clinic.—(1) There shall be a sign-board, both in English and in the local language, depicting the name of the legal services clinic including as Village Legal Care and Support Centre, wherever applicable, working hours and the days on which the legal services clinic will remain open.  
 (2) Working hours of the legal services clinic shall be regulated by the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction, in consultation with the District Legal Services Authority:—  
 Provided that subject to the local conditions and requirements of the people in the locality, legal services clinics shall function on all Sundays and holidays”.
6. In the said regulations, in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 18, for the words “lok adalat for pre-litigation disputes”, the words “lok adalats for pending and for pre-litigation disputes” shall be substituted.
7. In the said regulations, in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 23, for the words “legal aid clinic”, the words “legal services clinic or Village Legal Care and Support Centre” shall be substituted.

[F. No. L/08/11/NALSA]

ASHA MENON, Member Secy.

[ADVT. III/4/Exty./123/2014]

**Note :** The principal regulations were published in the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 4 *vide* notification No. L/08/11/NALSA, dated the 10th August, 2011.



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## राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

### अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2014

सं. एल/08/11-नालसा.—केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरण, विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1987 (1987 का 39) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक) विनियम, 2011 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है, अर्थात् :—

- (1) इन विनियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक) संशोधन विनियम, 2014 है।
- (2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।
2. राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक) विनियम, 2011 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त विनियम कहा गया है) में,—
  - (i) विनियम 1 के उप-विनियम (1) में, “(विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक)” कोष्ठक और शब्दों के स्थान पर, “(विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक)” कोष्ठक और शब्द रखे जाएंगे।
  - (ii) “विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक” और “विधिक सहायता क्लीनिकों” शब्दों के स्थान पर, जहां कहीं वे आते हैं, क्रमशः “विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक” और “विधिक सेवा क्लीनिकों” शब्दों को रखा जाएगा।
3. उक्त विनियम के, विनियम 2 के उप-विनियम (1) में,—
  - (i) खंड (ख) के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित खंड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

‘(ख) “जिला अविस केंद्र” से तेरहवें वित्त आयोग के अधीन स्थापित जिला अनुकल्पित विवाद समाधान केन्द्र अभिप्रेत है और इसके अंतर्गत जिला स्तरीय न्याय सेवा सदन जैसी अन्य ऐसी समान सुविधाएं भी हैं, जहां पर एक छत के नीचे परामर्श, मध्यस्थता, लोक अदालत और विधिक सेवाओं के लिए सुविधाएं, उपलब्ध होती हैं;

(ii) खंड (ग) के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित खंड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

‘(ग) “विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक” से, पराविधिक स्वयं सेवकों या वकीलों की सहायता से लोगों को मदद और सलाह के लिए प्रथम संपर्क स्थल के रूप में आधारी विधिक सेवाएं उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्थापित सुविधाएं अभिप्रेत हैं और इसके अंतर्गत विनियम 3 और विनियम 24 के अधीन स्थापित विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक भी है;’।

(4) उक्त विनियमों के, विनियम 3 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित विनियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“3. विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक की स्थापना—जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अधीन रहते हुए, —

(क) सभी ग्रामों में या ग्राम समूहों के लिए, ऐसे ग्रामों के आकार के आधार पर ग्राम विधिक देखभाल और समर्थन केंद्र नामक विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक की स्थापना करेगा; और

(ख) जिलों, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं, सामुदायिक केन्द्रों, संरक्षण ग्रहों, न्यायालयों, किशोर न्याय बोर्डों अन्य क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर वहां जहां लोग विधिक सेवा संस्थाओं तक पहुंच के लिए भौगोलिक, सामाजिक या अन्य अवरोध का सामना करते हैं विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक की स्थापना करेगा;”।

(5) उक्त विनियमों के, विनियम 13 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित विनियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“13. विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक का नाम प्रदर्शित करने वाला साईन बोर्ड :—(1) अंग्रेजी और स्थानीय भाषा दोनों में, एक साईन बोर्ड होगा जिस पर विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक का नाम वर्णित होगा, जिसके अंतर्गत ग्राम विधिक देखभाल और समर्थन केन्द्र, जहां लागू हो, कार्य के घंटे और ऐसे दिन जिसको विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक खुला रहेगा, का भी उल्लेख होगा।

(2) विधिक सेवाओं के कार्य के घंटे जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के परामर्श से उस राज्यक्षेत्र में अधिकारिता रखने वाली विधिक सेवा संस्था द्वारा, विनियमित किए जाएंगे:

परंतु विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक, उस परिक्षेत्र के लोगों की स्थानीय दशाओं और अपेक्षाओं के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी रविवार और अवकाश दिन को कार्य करेंगे।

(6) उक्त विनियमों के विनियम 18 के उप-विनियम (1) में “पूर्व मुकदमा विवादों के लिए अदालतें” शब्दों के स्थान पर, “लंबित और पूर्व मुकदमा विवादों के लिए लोक अदालतें” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

(7) उक्त विनियमों के, विनियम 23 के उप-विनियम (1) में, “विधिक सहायता क्लीनिक” शब्दों के स्थान पर, “विधिक सेवा क्लीनिक या ग्राम विधिक देखभाल और समर्थन केन्द्र” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

आशा मेनन, सदस्य सचिव

[विज्ञापन-III/4/असा./123/2014]

टिप्पण: मूल विनियम भारत के राजपत्र, भाग III, खंड 4 में अधिसूचना सं. एल/08/11/नालसा, तारीख 10 अगस्त, 2011 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

## NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2014

**No. L/08/11-NALSA.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987), the Central Authority hereby makes the following amendments in the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 namely:—

1. (1) These regulations may be called the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.



2. In the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the said regulations),—
  - (i) in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 1, for the brackets and words “(Legal Aid Clinics)”, the brackets and words “(Legal Services Clinics)” shall be substituted;
  - (ii) for the words “legal aid clinic” and “legal aid clinics”, wherever they occur, the words “legal services clinic” and “legal services clinics” shall respectively be substituted.
3. In the said regulations, in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2,—
  - (i) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: —
 

‘(b) “District ADR Centre” means the District Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre established under the 13th Finance Commission and includes any other similar facilities like Nyaya Seva Sadans at the district level where facilities for Counselling, Mediation, Lok Adalat and Legal Services are provided under a single roof’;
  - (ii) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—
 

‘(c) “legal services clinic” means the facility established by the District Legal Services Authority to provide basic legal services to the people with the assistance of para-legal volunteers or lawyers, as the point of first contact for help and advice and includes legal services clinics set up under regulation 3 and regulation 24.’
4. In the said regulations, for regulation 3, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely:—
 

“3. Establishment of legal services clinic.—Subject to the financial resources available, the District Legal Services Authority shall establish legal services clinics in,—

  - (a) all villages, or for a cluster of villages, depending on the size of such villages, which shall be called the Village Legal Care and Support Centre; and
  - (b) jails, educational institutions, community centres, protection homes, courts, juvenile justice boards and other areas, especially where the people face geographical, social and other barriers for access to the legal services institutions”.
5. In the said regulations, for regulation 13, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely:—
 

“13. Sign-board exhibiting name of legal services clinic.—(1) There shall be a sign-board, both in English and in the local language, depicting the name of the legal services clinic including as Village Legal Care and Support Centre, wherever applicable, working hours and the days on which the legal services clinic will remain open.

(2) Working hours of the legal services clinic shall be regulated by the legal services institution having territorial jurisdiction, in consultation with the District Legal Services Authority:—

Provided that subject to the local conditions and requirements of the people in the locality, legal services clinics shall function on all Sundays and holidays”.
6. In the said regulations, in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 18, for the words “lok adalat for pre-litigation disputes”, the words “lok adalats for pending and for pre-litigation disputes” shall be substituted.
7. In the said regulations, in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 23, for the words “legal aid clinic”, the words “legal services clinic or Village Legal Care and Support Centre” shall be substituted.

[F. No. L/08/11/NALSA]

ASHA MENON, Member Secy.

[ADVT. III/4/Exty./123/2014]

**Note :** The principal regulations were published in the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 4 *vide* notification No. L/08/11/NALSA, dated the 10th August, 2011.

