



IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL AID AND NALSA SCHEMES

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The Scheme such as SPRUHA, 2025; Veer Parivar Sahayata Yojana, 2025; JAGRITI 2025; and the Human–Wildlife Conflict Victims Scheme are implemented by NALSA as legal aid Schemes, whereas Tele-Law is a program under the Central Sector Scheme named Designing Innovative Solution for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) of the Department of Justice through which 1.12 crore beneficiaries have been rendered pre-litigation advice till date.

The NALSA SPRUHA (Supporting Potential and Resilience of the Unseen, Held-back and Affected) Scheme, 2025 is a newly introduced initiative to provide comprehensive legal and social support to prisoners, undertrial inmates, and their dependents, with emphasis on rehabilitation and reintegration. It addresses legal, social, and economic vulnerabilities through free legal aid, counselling, bail and parole assistance, linkage with welfare schemes, coordination with prison and district authorities, legal awareness, and post-release support to reduce recidivism and promote social reintegration.

The NALSA Veer Parivar Sahayata Yojana, 2025, launched in July 2025, aims to ensure timely free legal aid to defence personnel, ex-servicemen, and their dependents, particularly for property, family, consumer, and succession matters. Between July 2025 and September 2025, 5,219 beneficiaries were assisted through 417 Legal Aid Clinics at Zila Sainik Boards. During this period, 692 legal aid and outreach activities were conducted with the support of 525 Para Legal Volunteers and 355 Panel Lawyers, reflecting rapid operationalisation and expanding outreach.

The NALSA (JAGRITI – Justice Awareness for Grassroots Information and Transparency Initiative) Scheme, 2025, aims to strengthen grassroots legal awareness by integrating Legal Services Institutions with Local Self-Government bodies and community infrastructure. Between July 2025 and December 2025, 690 District Units and 2,129 Taluk Units were established, and over 35,000 Permanent Legal Aid Clinics were set up. A total of 35,24,711 persons were made aware of legal aid and welfare schemes. The Scheme focused largely on issues such as POCSO, child marriage, and domestic violence, reflecting a strong focus on protection of women and children.

The NALSA Scheme for Victims of Human–Wildlife Conflict, 2025 aims to address legal, social, and economic challenges faced by affected individuals in forest-fringe and tribal areas by facilitating legal aid, awareness, compensation, and allied reliefs in line with Articles 21 and 48A of the Constitution.

The details of funds allocated by the Government for implementation of various legal aid services and programmes framed under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, during the financial year viz. 2025-26 (upto December 2025) is as under:

Rs. in Crore

Grants to NALSA	Grants Utilised by NALSA
200.00 (Grants-in-aid)	144.65
195.84 (under LADCS Scheme)	194.17

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to coordinate, monitor, and strengthen the implementation of legal aid across the country. NALSA operates through a decentralized institutional framework comprising 37 State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs), 707 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and 2,440 Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs) and works in close coordination with all States and Union Territories, in the spirit of cooperative federalism, to address issues of unequal access and delays in legal aid and to ensure uniform, timely, and equitable delivery of legal services, particularly to marginalized and vulnerable sections of society.

All legal aid activities and schemes formulated by NALSA are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities (LSA) Act, 1987. Accordingly, all eligible beneficiaries under the Act are provided access to justice through the various legal aid programmes and activities undertaken by NALSA which aims to remove economic and social barriers in access to justice for marginalized communities.

This information was given by the **MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal in Lok Sabha today.

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