

Seat No. : _____

MA-107

March-2025

Integrated LL.B., Sem.-X

IL-507 : Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para-Legal Services

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** the questions.
(2) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each questions.

1. Discuss the concept of legal aid, its significance in ensuring access to justice and the International perspective for legal aid. **18**

OR

1. (A) Discuss the origin of PILs in other countries and their impact on India. **10**
(B) Discuss the Powers of Courts to award compensation in PILs Precautions. **8**
2. (A) Discuss the significance of Permanent Lok-Adalats in resolving public utility service disputes. **10**
(B) What is the role of UN in promoting Legal Aid in India ? **8**

OR

2. *“Public Interest Litigation expands Social Justice.”* Critically evaluate this statement. **18**
3. Analyze the structure, functions and powers of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. **18**

OR

3. (A) Discuss the challenges in implementing free legal services for marginalized communities. **10**
(B) Discuss the limitations of Public Interest Litigations in India. **8**

4. (A) Write short notes : (Any **two** out of four, each answer carries **five** marks) **10**
- (1) Discuss the significance of Article 39A of the Indian Constitution in ensuring legal aid.
 - (2) Rights of Prisoners protected through PIL.
 - (3) Explain the procedure for filing a suit as an indigent person under CPC.
 - (4) Importance of Article 21 in PILs in India
- (B) Answer **True** or **False** : (Any **six** out of seven, each answer carries **one** mark) **6**
- (1) Legal aid is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution.
 - (2) The scope of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India is strictly limited to environmental and human rights issues, with no applicability to governance or policy matters.
 - (3) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 applies only to criminal cases.
 - (4) The main objective of the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 is to provide free legal aid to economically weaker sections.
 - (5) The Gujarat High Court PIL Rules, 2010, impose no specific procedural requirements on petitioners, allowing unrestricted filing of PILs.
 - (6) Judicial activism through PIL has sometimes led to courts issuing directives that extend beyond their constitutional mandate, raising concerns about the separation of powers.
 - (7) District Legal Services Authorities assist in providing free legal aid at the district level.
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