

Class 12 Legal Studies PYQ

Legal Services

CLASS 12 | LEGAL STUDIES

CHAPTER 6 | PYQ
Legal Services
 Board-style chapterwise practice for 2026-27
 Legal aid, NALSA, Lok Adalat and access to justice

LEGAL AID

NALSA ACCESS

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Chapter-wise board-style practice for the 2026-27 syllabus. This pack is prepared from NCERT chapter themes because the local chapterwise PYQ source sheet has no extractable Legal Studies worksheet for this row.

Source note: This is not a reproduced board-paper extract. It is a transparent NCERT-theme-based practice set covering legal aid, Article 39A, Legal Services Authorities Act, NALSA, State and District Legal Services Authorities, Lok Adalats, legal literacy and access to justice.

Section	Marks	Count
Very Short Answer	1 mark	8
Short Answer	2 marks	6
Three-Mark Questions	3 marks	6
Long Answer	5 marks	4
Case-Based Practice	4 marks	3

Very Short Answer

1 mark

- 1 What is meant by legal services?
- 2 Define legal aid.

- 3 Name the constitutional provision that directs the State to provide free legal aid.
- 4 What is the full form of NALSA?
- 5 Name one authority under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- 6 What is a Lok Adalat?
- 7 State one objective of legal literacy.
- 8 Who may need free legal services?

Short Answer

2 marks

- 1 Write two objectives of the legal services movement in India.
- 2 Mention two functions of Legal Services Authorities.
- 3 How does Article 39A support access to justice?
- 4 Write two features of Lok Adalats.
- 5 Mention two groups of people who may be eligible for free legal aid.
- 6 Why is legal awareness important for poor and vulnerable persons?

Three-Mark Questions

3 marks

- 1 Explain the role of NALSA in strengthening access to justice.
- 2 Describe how State, District and Taluk Legal Services Authorities work together.
- 3 Explain the importance of Lok Adalats in speedy and inexpensive dispute resolution.
- 4 How do legal aid clinics and legal literacy programmes help ordinary citizens?
- 5 Why should legal services be treated as part of social justice?
- 6 Explain the difference between legal aid and legal awareness with examples.

Long Answer

5 marks

- 1 Discuss the meaning, need and importance of legal services in India.
- 2 Explain the constitutional and statutory framework for free legal aid with reference to Article 39A and the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- 3 Analyse the role of NALSA, State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities and Lok Adalats in providing access to justice.

- 4 Describe how legal aid, legal literacy, counselling and alternative dispute resolution can help vulnerable groups secure justice.

Case-Based Practice

4 marks

- 1 A daily-wage worker cannot afford a lawyer in a civil dispute. Identify four legal-services routes or institutions that may help.
- 2 A village legal-awareness camp receives questions about domestic violence, wages and documentation. Mention four functions such a camp can perform.
- 3 Two parties want to settle a long-pending dispute without expensive litigation. Explain four points that make Lok Adalat a suitable forum.

Quick Revision Grid

Use before attempting the PDF

Legal Services Revision Map

Connect need, authority, service and justice outcome

Need

poverty, vulnerability, lack of awareness and unequal access to lawyers

Authority

NALSA, SLASA, DLSA, Taluk authority, legal aid clinic and court

Service

free lawyer, advice, counselling, Lok Adalat and legal literacy

Outcome

speedy settlement, fair hearing, rights awareness and social justice

Strong answers link legal aid with equal access to justice.

Topic	Must revise	Common error to avoid
Legal aid	free legal advice, representation and support for eligible persons	Writing only charity without legal basis
Article 39A	equal justice and free legal aid as a Directive Principle	Calling it a Fundamental Right article
Authorities	NALSA, SLASA, DLSA, Taluk authority and legal aid clinics	Confusing every authority with a court
Lok Adalat	settlement, speed, low cost and finality of award	Ignoring consent and compromise
Legal literacy	awareness camps, rights education and help for vulnerable groups	Giving only a list of rights

Answer Writing Map

For 3 and 5 mark questions

Legal Services PYQ Answer Map**1****Identify the issue: unaffordable lawyer, awareness gap, delay or settlement need****2****Name the legal source: Article 39A or Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987****3****Add the institution: NALSA, SLISA, DLSA, clinic or Lok Adalat****4****Close with access to justice, equality, social justice and speedy remedy****Avoid writing only free lawyer. Add authority, process and purpose.**

- Start with the exact legal-services need or institution named in the question.
- Name Article 39A, the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 or NALSA where useful.
- Explain the service clearly: advice, free lawyer, legal literacy, counselling or Lok Adalat settlement.
- End by linking the answer to equal access to justice and social justice.