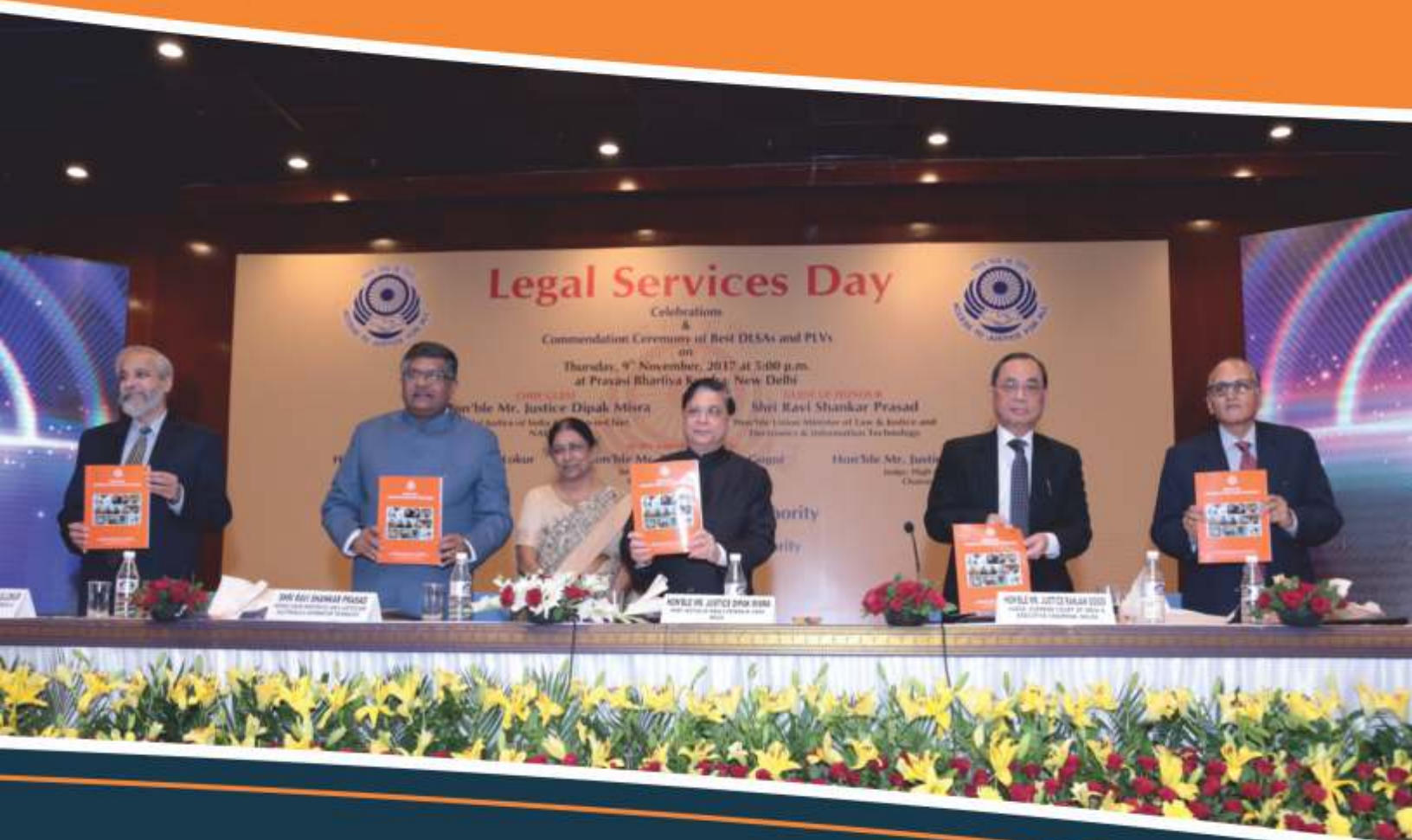




NALSA

NewsLetter

July - December' 2017



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Message

To achieve the vision and mission of Legal Services Institutions, a citizen-oriented access to justice approach is vital. 'Access to Justice' is required to be given an expanded meaning by not confining it to Access to Courts alone. People living in conditions of disadvantage need to be empowered. This can be meaningfully achieved if the gaps in citizen's access to entitlements under the law are bridged. With this in view, a new model of organising Legal Services Camps was implemented on an experimental basis at Dibrugarh, Assam. The response as well as the results indicate that the newly devised service delivery model can go a long way in empowering weaker sections of society.

It is also important that Legal Services Authorities develop strategies to embrace and employ new age technologies in bringing awareness and delivery of legal services. In this regard, digital streaming of NALSA Theme song, Legal Assistance Establishment, digitisation of Legal Services Clinics in Jails, Tele-law are some of the steps which have been taken. Use of new technological innovations in rendering legal services is being further explored.

A nationwide campaign "Connecting to Serve" proved to be quite successful in making people aware about the availability of free legal services and identifying the persons in need of legal services. It has resulted in increased outreach. Regional Meets provided yet another platform to explore the ways and means to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Legal Services Activities.

While there is much to be done, I am confident that our efforts will advance our core vision and mission of achieving Access to Justice for all.


[Ranjan Gogoi]

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LEGAL SERVICES DAY



“ Legal service providers must lift marginalized sections of people and make them realize that they are not alone”

“ Rule of Law can become fundamental only if access to justice is available”



India is a land of incredible diversity. From cultural to religious, from sartorial to culinary and from geographic to linguistic, India is global in diversity. While this unique identity positions us as a world player with huge potential, the diversity also poses veritable challenges for ensuring inclusiveness and equality. Social, Economic and Political justice lies at the heart of our Constitution and its philosophy.

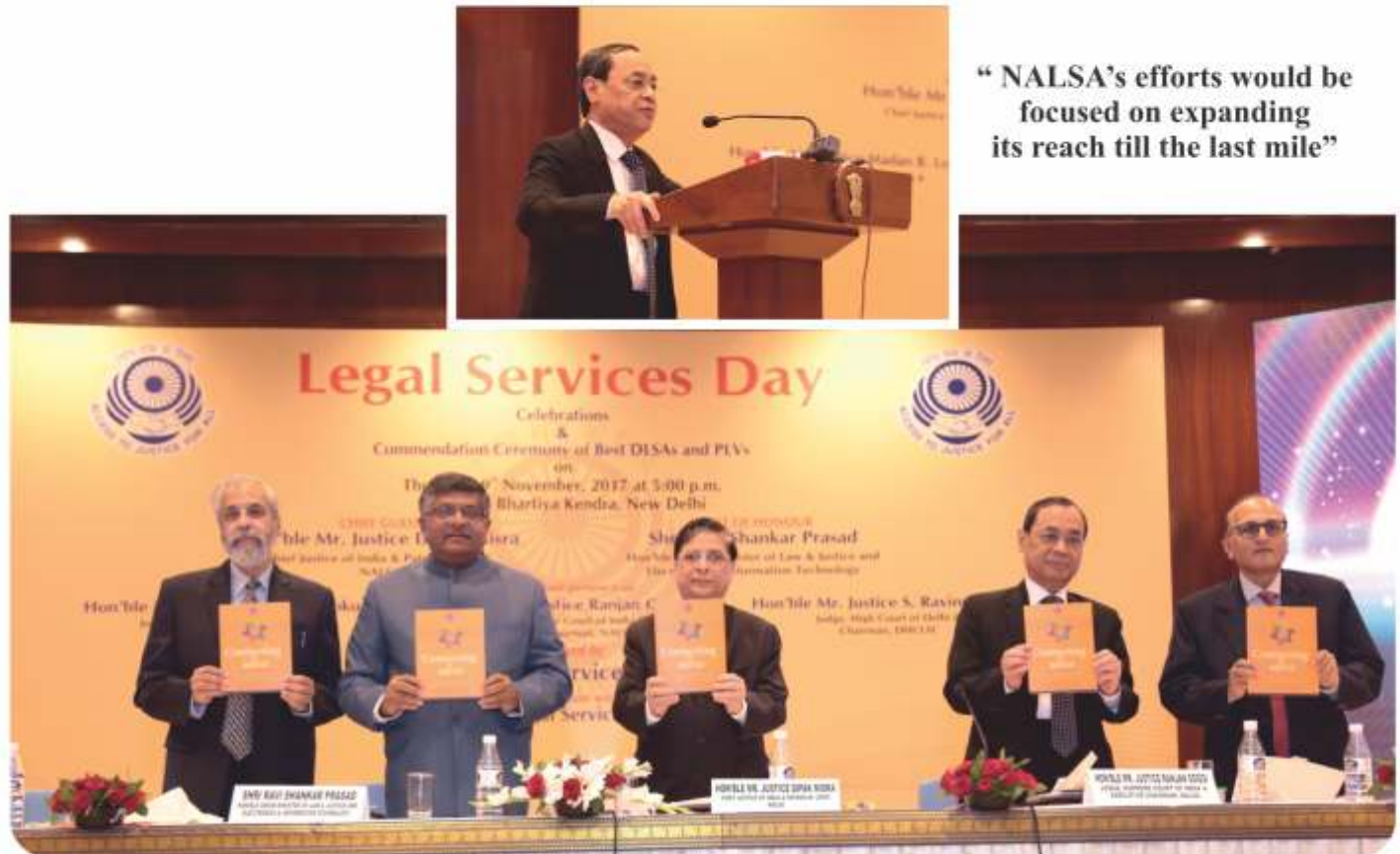
Identifying 'equal access to justice' as the sine qua non of an inclusive society several initiatives were undertaken by our policy makers to ensure reach till the last mile. 14th Law Commission, 1958 report recommended to ensure free legal aid for the underprivileged. The cause got much needed impetus from legal luminaries like Justice H.N. Bhagwati, Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice Krishna Iyer.

The campaign got a shot in the arm with the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 which led to the creation of Article 39 A. The Article envisages equal justice and calls upon the State to ensure free legal aid by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any section of the society. Subsequently, the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 was promulgated and finally notified on 09th November, 1995.

Ever since, 9th November is observed as National Legal Services Day every year to commemorate the commencement of the Legal Services Authorities Act, a day that stands as a mark

of equality and justice. Acknowledging and rewarding exemplary work in this area, a practice has been adopted wherein the best District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and the best Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) are rewarded. The DLSAs and PLVs are selected each from the six regions viz. East Zone, North East Zone, North Zone, South Zone, West Zone and Small States/UTs. Along with this, one DLSA and one PLV is also selected nationally and honored.

Legal Services Day of 2017 was yet another opportunity to acknowledge forerunners and also chart out the future course towards equality and justice.



“NALSA’s efforts would be focused on expanding its reach till the last mile”

The event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief, NALSA. The occasion marked the launch of the campaign “Connecting to Serve” to spread awareness on free legal aid amongst the poor and marginalised. The campaign was conceived with the threefold objective of making the weaker and marginalised sections of the society aware about the existence of Legal Services Institutions and availability of free legal services, secondly, spreading awareness regarding Legal Services Clinics, Front offices and legal aid help line numbers and thirdly, to identify the people in need of legal assistance but have failed to take legal recourse due to several constraints.

On this occasion, Module for Training of Para Legal Volunteers was also released. NALSA has prepared this Module with an aim to increase the quality of training imparted to Para Legal Volunteers.



Further, continuing with the annual practice of encouraging good work and contribution to the cause, the best performers, both national and regional, were awarded in the commendation ceremony. The winners were honoured with trophies and certificates. Laptop and Cell phones were given to Best Para Legal Volunteers. Following are the proud winners of DLSAs and PLVs award.

Zones	Best PLV	Best DLSA
East Zone	Smt. Basanti Gope, Jharkhand	Ranchi DLSA (Jharkhand)
North-East Zone	Shri Narapati Brahma Assam	Unakoti DLSA (Tripura)
North Zone	Shri Younis Iqbal Najar, Jammu & Kashmir	Narnaul DLSA (Haryana)
South Zone	Shri Thameezan A. Kerala	Thirunelveli DLSA (Tamil Nadu)
Small States/UTs Zone	Shri Naresh Kr. Chalia Chandigarh	Shahdara DLSA and South DLSA (Delhi)
West Zone	Shri Mustafa Khan Rajasthan	Kachchh DLSA (Gujarat)



Out of the above selected, Smt. Basanti Gope, Jharkhand was selected as the National Best PLV for the Year, 2017. District Legal Services Authority, Narnaul, Haryana, was chosen as the National Best DLSA.

The momentous occasion was marked with the august presence of Hon'ble Union Law Minister, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA, Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Delhi, Secretaries of Government of India, Hon'ble Executive Chairmen and Member Secretaries of SLSAs, Chairpersons and Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities in Delhi State, Panel Lawyers and Para Legal Volunteers.

A PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO LEGAL EMPOWERMENT-THE DIBRUGARH STORY



The Dibrugarh story exemplifies a targeted and result oriented strategy to achieve legal awareness and empowerment. It marks a departure from the traditional approach of spreading general legal awareness and orchestrates a model of true empowerment with the foundation of need based analysis and focused action. Legal services camps held in Dibrugarh district of Assam on the 16th and 17th December 2017, which led to this paradigm shift, stand as a case study to learn and build upon. The camps were organized with broad objectives of bridging the gaps of information and access to citizen's rightful entitlements.

The camps functioned to achieve the threefold objective of spreading awareness about various welfare legislations and schemes, identify target beneficiaries and also to reach out to people individually and address their legal problems. Fifteen days prior to the camps, the teams from the legal services authority, surveyed seven blocks to assess the needs and situation in order to ensure impact of the upcoming camps. Based on the survey, welfare of tea garden workers was identified as the core theme.

Panchayat members along with masses were encouraged to attend the camp owing to its significance and impact on their lives. They were advised to bring necessary documents along with them for on-the-spot





redressal. Meetings with the Officers of the concerned departments were held to chalk out strategies for conducting Legal Services Camp on the core theme. It was also ensured that all communication throughout the camps, both in the form of presentations and IEC material, was in local language to maintain a personal connect.

A total of 27 stalls were set up and 3838 people visited the Camps at Mukul Bari and Dibrugarh University. The main participating departments viz. Tea Board, Social Welfare Department, Labour Department, Education Department, Health Department and Handloom & Textile extensively interacted with the beneficiaries and extended support. 3793 people got benefited. A total of 797 enquiries and 119 applications for legal aid were received by Assam State Legal Services Authority.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Centre for Performing Arts, Dibrugarh University performed street plays on Domestic Violence, benefits of Lok Adalat and other socio legal issues. Department of Elementary Education took initiative to admit 10 drop out children to schools on the spot. Tea Board provided financial assistance to 20 school going children belonging to Tea Garden Community. NALSA has planned to organise about 108 such delivery based legal services camps across the country.





First Legal Literacy Club at Dibrugarh

The unique initiative of legal literacy clubs in schools has been instrumental in ensuring legal empowerment of the youth. Legal Literacy Clubs in Schools help in strengthening the capacity of youth to effectively advocate for human rights and Access to Justice for vulnerable population. NALSA has planned to open 3200 legal literacy clubs in schools across the country in this financial year.

The first Legal Literacy Club of Assam was opened at Dibrugarh Govt. Girls Higher Secondary Multipurpose School on 17th December 2017. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman. The key activities of Legal Literacy Club include-

- Legal Awareness discussions for Students on topics such as Child Labour, Child Marriages, Ragging, Female Foeticide, Road Safety, Cleanliness, POSCO etc.
- Organizing debates, literary and art competitions, to spread Legal Literacy & Awareness among the youth.
- Events and functions marking special observance days.
- Sessions to spread awareness on Fundamental Duties.
- Mobilizing members of Legal Literacy Club to proactively report incidents of ragging, bullying or any other kind of injustice or atrocity of any nature with the students/staff of the school so as to ensure that remedial steps are taken for avoiding recurrence of such incidents in future.



Digitised Legal Aid Clinic

With the information age revolutionizing every aspect of the society, NALSA has planned to digitise Legal Aid Clinics in jails. It will prove to be significant in rendering effective and expeditious legal services to prisoners. It shall be ensured that no prisoner remains unrepresented. A digitised Legal Aid Clinic would maintain data such as particulars of orders passed by various courts, familial details of the inmates, details of the advocates representing the convicts, date of next hearing etc. In the first phase, 700 Legal Aid Clinics are intended to be digitised across the country. A fully digitized Legal Aid Clinic was opened at Central Jail, Dibrugarh on 16.12.2017.





Connecting to Serve

A Nationwide outreach campaign by Legal Services Authorities



Connecting to Serve

Providing legal services to the poor and weaker sections of the society underlines the vision and mission of Legal Services Authorities. Their very existence is based on this one agenda of ensuring that no one is denied of this right because of economic or any other disability. The first and foremost step in ensuring equal access to justice is creating adequate awareness of its existence till the last mile. In order to inform people about the existence of legal services institutions and the availability of free legal services, National Legal Services Authority started a campaign titled 'Connecting to Serve'. It was carried out from 09.11.2017 to 18.11.2017 across the country by all the 36 State Legal Services Authorities. Following were the three prime objectives of the nationwide campaign:

- To make the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society aware about the existence of Legal Services Institutions and availability of free legal services.
- To make them aware about Legal Services Clinics, Front offices and legal aid help line numbers.
- To identify people who are in need of legal assistance but have not taken recourse to justice delivery system on account of economic or other disability.

In order to achieve the threefold objective, following activities were carried out:

Door to door campaign

Teams of Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) headed by panel advocates were formed to interact with people and distribute informative literature, identify target beneficiaries and extend legal aid. Special focus was laid on remote and backward areas. Slum and migrant colonies were also targeted.

An estimated 48,43,807 people were informed about the availability of free legal services and about 4,41,617 people were identified for free legal aid.



Hoardings at Public Places

To engage the community at large the authority put up hoardings on strategic spots with frequent public visits such as police stations, hospitals, court complexes, etc. Important areas such as existence of free legal services, legal aid and helpline numbers and other telephone numbers were publicized.

About 8271 hoardings were put up at public places across the country.

Legal Assistance Desks

Legal Assistance Desks were set out at the entrances of the District & Taluka courts with teams of PLVs and Panel Lawyer deputed. They informed the people about the mandate and objective of Legal Services Authorities and availability of several services such as free legal aid etc.,

A total of 2893 Legal Assistance Desks were set up across the country, visited by around 3,74,186 people. About 30,845 people sought legal assistance.

Walkathon/Cycle Motorbike Rallies

Around 1816 walkathon/cycle/ motorbike rallies were organized across the country to spread the message of legal awareness.



Essay writing/on the spot painting/skits

Around 607 such competitions were held with enthusiastic participation from 2,42,246 students from across the country.

Awareness camps

Around 8201 camps were organized mobilizing around 16,45,46 people across the country.

Reaching out to prison inmates

Around 810 awareness camps were set up benefiting 56,170 prisoners throughout the country.

Advertisement (print and electronic)

To increase mass reach, NALSA gave advertisement in all editions of 29 major newspapers throughout the country along with the regional language media.

Regional Meets – SLSAs

To ensure effective performance and objective functioning of the State Legal Services Authorities, three regional meets of the State Legal Services Authorities were held. The themes of the meetings were- **'Evaluation & Review of the Work-Performance of SLSAs on Legal Aid', 'National Lok Adalats and Implementation of NALSA Schemes'** and **'Identification of the areas for expansion of the SLSAs activities under the NALSA Schemes'**.

The regional meet of 8 North Eastern States was held on 27th September, 2017 at Shillong. Followed by that, the meeting of 8 Northern States (including UTs of Delhi & Chandigarh) was held on 1st October, 2017 at Chandigarh. The 7 Southern States met at Karnataka on 11th November, 2017 to discuss about various issues with respect to Legal Services Activities.

The meetings were held with the objective of exploring ways of increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the SLAS by building consensus on priorities, enhancing visibility, quality of legal services and financial matters. Each of the regional meets highlighted specific challenges and churned out important ideas and means to address them. Some of the key takeaways from the meetings are-



- Need to improve visibility especially in the backward and remote areas with optimum use of broadcast media for publicity. Celebrity endorsements may also be resorted to. IEC material must also be used to reach out to the masses.
- Proactive approach to be adopted by LSAs to reach out to the poor and marginalized sections of the society.
- Mobilizing youth, local village functionaries, Panchayat members, etc.
- Proper documentation of work done for periodic impact assessment and identifying best practices. A compendium of welfare schemes must also be maintained to ensure the PLVs and Panel Lawyers remain updated.
- Use of PILs to address public concern, but with caution
- Selection of competent and deserving manpower such as Para Legal Volunteers with optimum incentives to work in remote areas. Retired professionals may also be included. Their deputation must also be done optimally as per need and efficiency. Periodic training and capacity building programs must also be undertaken. It was suggested that PLVs from marginalized sections may become a crucial connecting link.
- Periodic field visits to keep abreast with ground realities and design strategies accordingly.
- Identifying and connecting the deprived sections with welfare schemes. Use of easy methods to remember toll free numbers must be ensured.
- Creating a Data Grid of legal aided cases on the lines of National Judicial Data Grid connecting all the District Courts and Taluka level courts, as far as legal aided cases are concerned. Optimum use of technology must be ensured.



- Need to strengthen Legal Services rendered in Juvenile Justice Homes, Nari Niketan, Children Homes, Observation Homes and Special Homes considering the vulnerability of inmates.
- Services of senior lawyers may be secured for the poor and marginalized.
- Effective and targeted implementation of NALSA schemes through short term and long term measures to ensure wide scale and meaningful impact of the activities.
- Parameters may be devised for measuring the effectiveness of victim compensation schemes.
- Effective coordination with government departments and amongst SLSAs.
- Feedback of legal aid beneficiaries must be recorded for making informed policy decisions.
- To amend the definition of 'Legal Services' given in section 2(c) of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and include - providing access for poor and weaker sections of society to benefits and privileges guaranteed by social welfare legislations as well as administrative programs/schemes.
- Appointing Project Coordinators for implementation of each of the NALSA schemes.
- Devolution of adequate power and responsibility within the Legal Service Authority structure for better functioning.





TELE LAW-INNOVATION WITH A MISSION MAINSTREAMING LEGAL AID THROUGH COMMON SERVICES CENTER PROGRAM

Anchored in the vision of Digital India, the Tele Law scheme was launched by the Government of India to achieve Access to Justice. The Tele Law scheme seeks to make legal aid easily accessible to the marginalized communities and citizens living in rural areas by connecting them to experts via video conferencing, chat and telephone facilities through Common Services Centres (CSC) spread across.

CSCs form the largest network in the world to be utilized by both government and private agencies for the delivery of various products and services to the citizens across rural India. This platform is well leveraged for Tele-Law which connects stakeholders to people in search of legal advice in the remotest corners-anywhere anytime. The Scheme was launched in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. On 6th August 2017, the scheme was launched in Bihar, and it was announced that the service would be initiated from 500 CSCs. Post its implementation in the pilot phase, consultations were held at Lucknow and Patna on 20.11.2017 and 06.12.2017 respectively to highlight the challenges and chart the future course. The consultations helped to identify the key areas of concern and recourse.

CONSULTATIONS ON TELE-LAW

The agenda of the consultations primarily focused on developing better understanding of the Tele-law scheme, defining roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and building consensus on monitoring terms of services of PLVs and financial aspects. The consultations sought to develop a monitoring framework for Tele-law Centers. Representatives from NALSA, SLSAs and DLSAs, UNDP-DOJ access to justice program, representatives of Common Services Centre and selected PLVs and VLEs participated in the Consultation. Key recommendations of the Consultation are:

- Selection and Engagement of the Paralegal Volunteers as per the criteria laid down under the Tele Law scheme including education level, motivation level, computer skills, representatives from marginalized/vulnerable groups.
- Training and capacity building of PLVs must be ensured at every level. They should be equipped with knowledge of basic laws/ schemes; digital literacy; soft skills training and on grievance redressal mechanism. Dress code / uniform for PLVs to enhance their visibility.
- Periodic performance evaluation of the PLVs must be undertaken with optimum honorarium, awarding good work and incentives. Also, payments must be made digitally.
- Coordination and harmonious functioning of Paralegal Volunteers and Village Level Entrepreneurs through monthly meetings etc. Quarterly meeting with DLSA to assess challenges at ground level and also resolve disputes.
- To develop monitoring framework/ reporting

format for Paralegal volunteers and Panel Lawyers such as quarterly reporting and assessment of quality of advice. Designating officials for the monitoring of TELE-LAW services such as Manager, MIS staff, accounts etc.

- To engage Panel lawyers as "Guiding Lawyers" who can be trained under TELE-LAW program for giving quality advice. Securing services of Retd. Judicial Officers / Pro bono lawyers, Retd. Army officials under the Tele Law program.
- Formulating FAQs on emerging trends and issuance of SOPs for effective functioning.
- DLSAs to spread awareness about Tele Law through local media. Allocation of finance for media and outreach at the State Level.
- Need to connect the Tele-Law service with Mobile phones through development of Mobile App on Tele-Law and to connect Tele Law centers with other Mediation and Arbitration Centers at district and Taluk level.



AWARENESS ON FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

While it's common to see passionate discussions on Fundamental Rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of India, we also need to be equally conscious of the duties we owe to the nation. Article 51 A of the Constitution of India lays down eleven Fundamental Duties intended to help develop a progressive and peaceful society.

To spread awareness and ensure commitment to the Fundamental Duties, Legal Services Authorities across the country carried out awareness programs at institutions of education and social interaction. The platforms were leveraged to spread awareness and help people internalize the principles and owe complete allegiance to the Fundamental Duties.



NATIONAL LOK ADALATS

Lok Adalats have added an important dimension to justice dispensation system of India. Based on a conciliatory principle, Lok Adalat helps avoid persistence of animosity between the litigant parties. It can infuse a spirit of amity and peace amongst the contenders. The mechanism saves the litigants from anxiety, bitterness, litigation expenses and protracted litigation.

As directed by NALSA, three National Lok Adalats were held over a period of six months from July to December 2017 on the following dates - on 08.7.2017, 09.9.2017 and 09.12.2017. A total of 54, 05, 867 cases were settled which included 24, 77,528 Pre-Litigation Cases. Cases settled included matters relating to NI Act, Bank Recovery cases, Labour dispute cases, Service matters, Criminal Compoundable matters, MACT etc.



SEMINAR ON 'LAW SCHOOL BASED LEGAL SERVICES CLINICS'

The National Seminar was held on 30th July, 2017 at New Delhi with the objective of exploring ways for enhancing the contribution of law school based legal services clinics in securing Access to Justice.

The seminar was attended by academia and functionaries from across the country. Three working sessions were held on -. Role of Legal Services Clinics in Law Schools in promoting Access to Justice; Working of Legal Services Clinics: Sharing Best Practices and Challenges and, thirdly, Institutionalizing Legal Services through Law School based Legal Services Clinics: Way Forward.

The seminar emphasized effective delivery of services and collaborative approach for achievement of larger objective of access to justice.

On this occasion, NALSA's song – **Akele Nahi Hain Aap** was also launched.



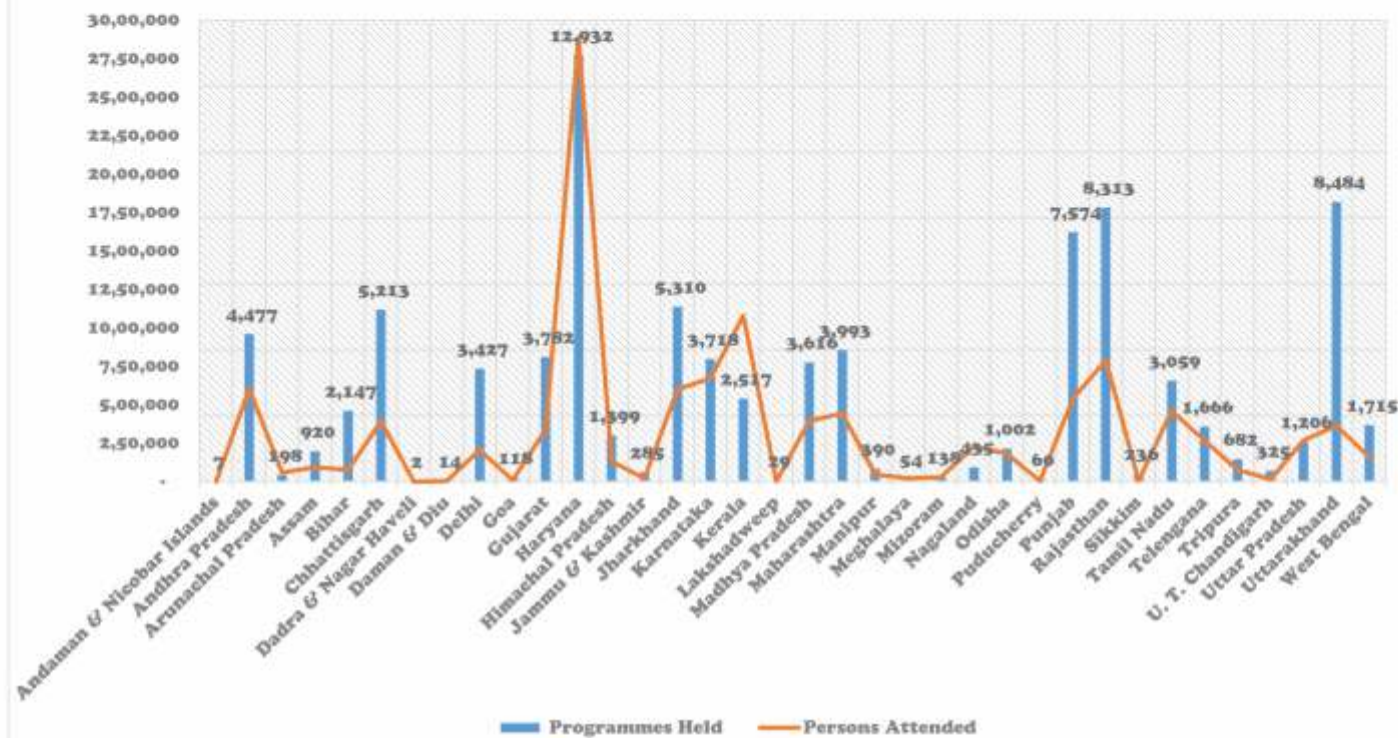
WINTER INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

An internship programme was organised for law students in the month of December, 2017. 45 law students attended the internship programme. The internship programme was for three weeks.

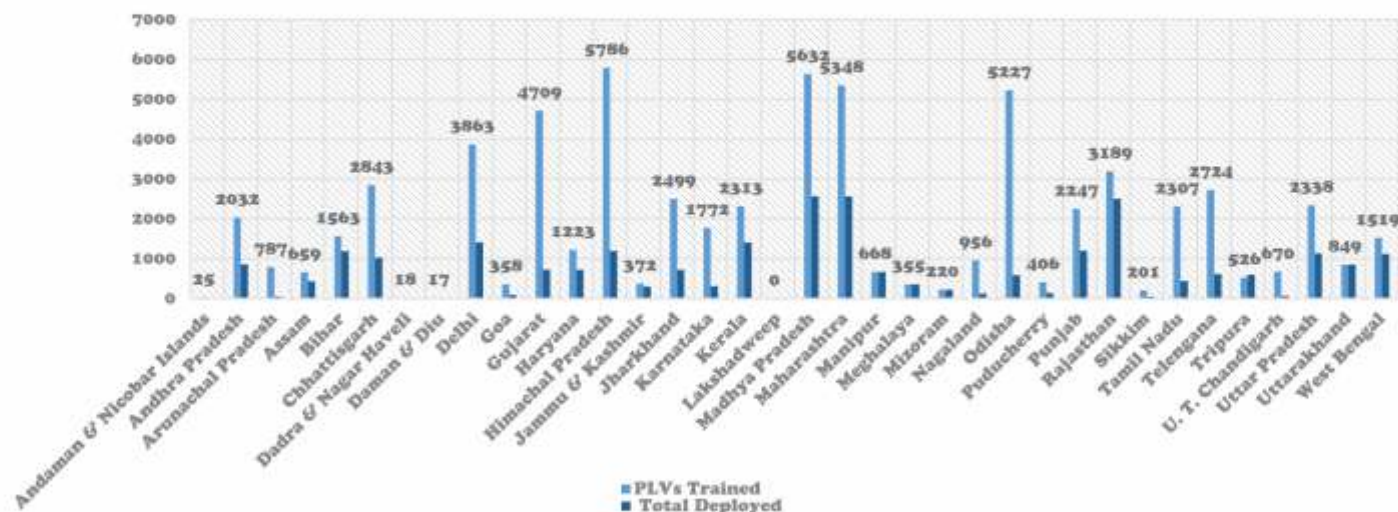
Internship for the first 12 days was done with DLSAs and the remaining with Delhi SLISA and NALSA. The concluding session was held from 26th to 28th December, 2017 in the Plenary Hall of Indian Law Institute, New Delhi. During the internship period, students were apprised about the working of Legal Services Authorities. They observed and understood the working of Front Offices and Legal Services Clinics. They participated in the Legal Services Programmes.

GRAPHICAL & STATISTICAL GLIMPSE

Statewise details of Legal Services Programmes



26,205 Para legal Volunteers deployed as on Dec 31, 2017 out of 66,221 trained



**NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITTED THROUGH
LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT, 1987
(JULY, 2017 TO DECEMBER, 2017)**

Sr. No.	SLSAs	SC	ST	WOMEN	CHILDREN	IN CUSTODY	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	INDUSTRIAL WORKMEN	TRANSGENDER	VICTIM OF MASS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS OR BAGAR	VICTIMS OF MASS DISASTER VIOLENCE, FLOOD, DROUGHT, EARTHQUAKE AND INDUSTRIAL DISASTER	GENERAL (WHOSE ANNUAL INCOME DOES NOT EXCEED THE PRESCRIBED LIMIT)	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	7	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	56
2	Andhra Pradesh	131	25	933	226	457	5	0	0	0	1	821	994	3593
3	Arunachal Pradesh	28	403	428	24	221	0	0	0	0	0	61	14	1179
4	Assam	113	206	647	15	1033	27	0	0	2	2	238	2406	4689
5	Bihar	1590	188	4783	327	5171	63	143	0	342	1721	121	9005	23454
6	Chhattisgarh	2335	3646	1374	496	5154	0	19	0	0	5	2440	5441	20910
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	10
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9
9	Delhi	436	3	6063	1175	8556	88	32	1	0	0	3295	2502	22151
10	Goa	7	0	319	7	189	1	0	0	0	1	206	55	785
11	Gujarat	611	226	1816	143	2298	58	39	1	0	1	1764	1775	8732
12	Haryana	252	3	2886	119	4112	29	1	0	0	0	1492	698	9592
13	Himachal Pradesh	226	24	1095	5	62	5	4	0	0	12	381	336	2150
14	Jammu & Kashmir	76	27	168	2	31	5	0	0	0	0	263	57	629
15	Jharkhand	4116	4655	7045	1147	2511	51	200	0	0	0	10507	1893	32125
16	Karnataka	2113	1310	5020	117	3112	31	13	0	0	0	4380	10382	26478
17	Kerala	2309	831	16819	758	11172	1297	637	9	11	8	12955	1211	48017
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	6139	5415	17683	3770	13001	76	134	0	0	173	16228	12694	75313
20	Maharashtra	380	92	2759	171	2051	156	10	19	2	0	886	600	7126
21	Manipur	357	1032	1918	2	245	0	0	0	0	0	248	572	4374
22	Meghalaya	58	492	608	62	213	0	0	7	0	0	35	390	1865
23	Mizoram	0	2413	696	15	814	0	0	0	0	0	68	181	4187
24	Nagaland	169	2340	761	234	256	246	0	0	0	516	0	0	4522
25	Odisha	337	266	1122	18	501	29	1	0	0	1	357	562	3194
26	Puducherry	36	0	197	193	23	0	7	0	0	0	87	76	619
27	Punjab	2946	69	4397	155	4248	68	34	0	35	3	3272	1012	16239
28	Rajasthan	1648	1281	1983	1810	2772	298	63	0	0	0	700	1791	12346
29	Sikkim	12	53	152	15	203	0	0	0	0	0	46	10	491
30	Tamil Nadu	1739	125	5496	90	1231	41	0	15	0	0	8823	7145	24705
31	Telangana	60	21	607	4	2318	1	0	0	0	0	598	1757	5366
32	Tripura	393	529	1932	574	138	208	0	0	0	18	784	246	4822
33	U.T. Chandigarh	81	30	189	238	83	155	0	5	0	0	257	32	1070
34	UTTAR Pradesh	1251	101	3813	929	3213	270	826	0	51	0	4621	2911	17986
35	Uttarakhand	55	3	283	18	551	5	1	0	1	0	236	97	1250
36	West Bengal	894	433	2909	137	2262	28	57	5	10	1	3867	767	11370
	Total	30898	26242	96912	12996	78254	3241	2230	62	454	2463	80040	67612	401404

**NUMBER OF LOK ADALATS HELD AND CASES SETTLED BY STATE
LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES (OTHER THAN NATIONAL LOK ADALATS)
(JULY, 2017 TO DECEMBER, 2017)**

Sr. No.	NAME OF THE STATE AUTHORITY	No. OF LOK ADALATS HELD	PRE-LITIGATION CASES			PENDING CASES IN COURTS			TOTAL		
			TAKEN UP	DISPOSED OF	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT (Rs.)	TAKEN UP	DISPOSED OF	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT (Rs.)	TAKEN UP	DISPOSED OF	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT (Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15	634	69	7980051	429	199	1273089	1063	268	9253140
2	Andhra Pradesh	4967	11517	1717	152766927	12560	7437	1140882290	24077	9154	1293649217
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	305	14	150049	0	0	0	305	14	150049
4	Assam	409	12562	1399	11428707	111517	59030	16073621	124079	60429	27502328
5	Bihar	374	4356	657	7239721	1008	80	1060000	5364	737	8299721
6	Chhattisgarh	406	4391	255	2201632	13524	8196	12314013	17915	8451	14515645
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	136	0	0	21	10	1254465	157	10	1254465
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	39	2728	2504	127240059	0	0	0	2728	2504	127240059
10	Goa	19	931	128	969057	852	198	4922263	1783	326	5891320
11	Gujarat	3019	37163	1236	19721370	16958	7148	447086375	54121	8384	466807745
12	Haryana	30833	32773	20679	65419749	109181	58415	215253780	141954	79094	280673529
13	Himachal Pradesh	735	59	56	6615534	65706	36895	41807165	65765	36951	48422699
14	Jammu & Kashmir	81	2438	908	6861456	1943	1500	80108874	4381	2408	86970330
15	Jharkhand	313	745	726	9355051	2813	2896	33407287	3558	3622	42762338
16	Karnataka	5779	74481	3980	111233463	97876	55221	2467121912	172357	59201	2578355375
17	Kerala	1149	40335	7636	214196596	24978	5002	1486022125	65313	12638	1700218721
18	Lakshadweep	6	26	6	0	0	0	0	26	6	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	981	61255	2523	19231090	14975	3091	51642182	76230	5614	70873272
20	Maharashtra	34	97	12	0	505	393	0	602	405	0
21	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	46	868	331	48771765	119	16	3101000	987	347	51872765
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Odisha	270	60	26	0	104209	97440	78747006	104269	97466	78747006
26	Puducherry	24	7723	402	24418062	630	155	18516600	8353	557	42934662
27	Punjab	549	260	5	330551	10946	3335	495004601.5	11206	3340	495335152.5
28	Rajasthan	1677	3525	1086	2604020	78375	13835	234074809	81900	14921	236678829
29	Sikkim	60	477	184	4579418	283	169	5586324	760	353	10165742
30	Tamil Nadu	1747	214364	7775	547472746	35795	2990	1213364975	250159	10765	1760837721
31	Telangana	1325	4863	1753	42047488	6455	5843	528271012	11318	7596	570318500
32	Tripura	79	1504	142	4924829	76462	43312	4522280	77966	43454	9447109
33	U.T. Chandigarh	6	107	12	0	4	2	0	111	14	0
34	UTTAR Pradesh	83	14704	1405	62349891	6793	2345	349070	21497	3750	62698961
35	Uttarakhand	20	0	0	0	24890	9988	3794655	24890	9988	3794655
36	West Bengal	936	469593	458945	77710197	12293	11569	362102795	481886	470514	439812992
	Total	55983	1004980	516571	1577819479	832100	436710	8947664569	1837080	953281	10525484048

CASES SETTLED THROUGH MEDIATION

(JULY, 2017 TO DECEMBER, 2017)

Sr. No.	SLSAs	ADR CENTRES	EXISTING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH	ESTABLISHED DURING THE MONTH	TOTAL FUNCTIONAL	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	EXISTING MEDIATION CENTRES OTHER THAN ADR CENTRES	JUDICIAL OFFICERS MEDIATORS	LAWYERS MEDIATORS	ANY OTHER MEDIATORS	JUDICIAL OFFICERS MEDIATORS DEPLOYED	LAWYERS MEDIATORS DEPLOYED	ANY OTHER MEDIATORS DEPLOYED	CASES SETTLED THROUGH MEDIATION
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	0	13	2	13	35	125	9	3	72	1	448
3	Arunachal Pradesh	21	21	0	6	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	12	5	0	5	7	15	2	110	3	0	42	0	219
5	Bihar	16	12	0	23	1	11	215	286	0	215	286	0	318
6	Chhattisgarh	0	30	0	30	7	30	37	115	0	10	36	0	239
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	Delhi	6	6	0	6	1	0	0	34	0	0	31	0	366
10	Goa	5	5	0	5	0	10	39	38	2	5	0	0	9
11	Gujarat	12	12	0	25	0	13	13	394	2	13	394	2	317
12	Haryana	17	17	0	17	0	21	259	200	19	7	152	0	1211
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2	5	12	117	155	56	0	86	28	326
14	Jammu & Kashmir	7	7	0	7	9	18	13	148	3	2	27	0	21
15	Jharkhand	24	24	0	24	0	0	112	187	40	0	129	35	3666
16	Karnataka	30	16	0	16	2	29	0	2063	0	0	612	0	2917
17	Kerala	7	6	0	7	0	57	0	601	0	0	587	0	6002
18	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	42	40	0	32	5	94	1134	322	82	540	93	24	16420
20	Maharashtra	13	13	0	13	12	35	1264	311	2632	698	78	702	13737
21	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	1	22	0	0	3	0	0	1
22	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	8	0	0	0	1
23	Mizoram	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Odisha	14	14	0	14	2	16	120	507	31	120	507	31	114
26	Puducherry	2	0	0	2	2	0	63	0	0	0	8	0	7
27	Punjab	15	14	1	15	1	8	89	70	7	89	70	7	968
28	Rajasthan	35	26	0	167	2	132	397	547	4	397	547	4	1103
29	Sikkim	4	4	0	4	0	4	3	45	4	0	27	0	39
30	Tamil Nadu	32	30	0	30	1	12	307	974	0	0	428	0	704
31	Telangana	3	0	0	0	1	12	30	158	0	86	0	0	407
32	Tripura	1	1	0	6	0	5	58	58	3	58	58	3	4
33	U.T. Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	23	0	4	17	0	159
34	UTTAR Pradesh	47	38	0	38	9	0	100	474	0	100	474	0	4106
35	Uttarakhand	3	3	0	19	1	16	8	94	0	0	0	0	238
36	West Bengal	18	18	0	20	1	2	7	68	2	7	68	2	475
	Total	408	379	1	552	88	572	4453	8115	2907	2358	4829	839	54544

TRAINING PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED BY SLSAs/DSLAs

(JULY, 2017 to DECEMBER, 2017)

Sr. No.	NAME OF THE SLSAs	PANEL LAWYERS		PLVs		OTHERS	
		No. OF TRAINING PROGRAMME CONDUCTED	No. OF PARTICIPANTS	No. OF TRAINING PROGRAMME CONDUCTED	No. OF PARTICIPANTS	No. OF TRAINING PROGRAMME CONDUCTED	No. OF PARTICIPANTS
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	10	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	33	1022	46	1155	17	789
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	42	11	284	0	0
4	Assam	3	242	15	587	13	276
5	Bihar	40	752	55	1794	4	176
6	Chhattisgarh	0	0	83	2327	0	0
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	80	2401	22	157	186	3748
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	8	157
11	Gujarat	52	1308	25	335	3	1905
12	Haryana	132	3370	126	2419	41	914
13	Himachal Pradesh	36	415	35	428	5	152
14	Jammu & Kashmir	14	248	1	180	0	0
15	Jharkhand	12	299	11	374	0	0
16	Karnataka	15	1089	12	780	19	1013
17	Kerala	19	1601	24	1194	8	804
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	15	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	3	82	62	3625	0	0
20	Maharashtra	14	275	21	726	4	3000
21	Manipur	6	450	4	180	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	3	90	4	125	0	0
24	Nagaland	8	96	9	248	16	438
25	Odisha	0	0	21	1011	0	0
26	Puducherry	2	50	4	150	1	75
27	Punjab	106	3107	152	3937	56	362
28	Rajasthan	39	1593	30	1574	12	485
29	Sikkim	3	84	3	65	4	498
30	Tamil Nadu	22	1152	19	711	1	25
31	Telangana	16	390	26	1483	3	120
32	Tripura	5	239	7	302	1	65
33	U.T. Chandigarh	2	75	6	200	1	59
34	UTTAR Pradesh	3	1529	40	1014	0	0
35	Uttarakhand	4	97	11	465	3	63
36	West Bengal	8	154	34	871	0	0
	Total	686	22262	921	28716	406	15124

IMPLEMENTATION OF VICTIM COMPENSATION SCHEMES
U/S 357-A Cr.PC
(JULY, 2017 to DECEMBER, 2017)

Sr. No.	SLSAs	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DIRECTLY BY LEGAL SERVICE INSTITUTIONS (A)	APPLICATIONS/ ORDERS MARKED/ DIRECTED BY ANY COURT (B)	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED INCLUDING COURT ORDERS (A+B)	APPLICATIONS DECIDED	APPLICATIONS PENDING	COMPENSATION AWARDED IN (RS.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	0	3	1	0	50000
2	Andhra Pradesh	10	23	33	15	31	2725000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	37	8	45	5	2	500000
4	Assam	43	177	220	163	301	14920000
5	Bihar	264	30	294	158	40	8150960
6	Chhattisgarh	242	198	440	212	340	16412024
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	2	2	0	0	550000
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	416	840	1256	872	1232	221200000
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	90	72	162	81	131	13478680
12	Haryana	11	129	140	149	71	28254110
13	Himachal Pradesh	5	12	17	7	2	750000
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	8	0
15	Jharkhand	651	159	806	595	283	24925000
16	Karnataka	1084	323	1407	579	1242	31300000
17	Kerala	32	125	157	67	64	15730000
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	205	123	328	85	286	8603000
20	Maharashtra	39	38	77	57	125	6083000
21	Manipur	0	1	1	0	8	0
22	Meghalaya	252	13	265	162	10	1290000
23	Mizoram	117	6	123	57	21	10970000
24	Nagaland	0	1	1	8	7	1350000
25	Odisha	627	153	780	373	1099	41612500
26	Puducherry	2	0	2	1	0	0
27	Punjab	133	34	167	139	193	10322000
28	Rajasthan	406	264	670	591	615	91771250
29	Sikkim	0	1	1	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	140	31	171	70	364	11384000
31	Telangana	2	5	7	10	10	2100000
32	Tripura	26	13	39	24	53	1565000
33	U.T. Chandigarh	3	2	5	10	12	7900000
34	UTTAR Pradesh	41	0	41	41	0	5140000
35	Uttarakhand	5	12	17	36	26	4920000
36	West Bengal	51	49	100	37	3	8370000
	Total	4937	2840	7777	4605	6579	592326524

**LEGAL LITERACY/LEGAL AWARENESS CAMPS/ PROGRAMME
ORGANIZED DURING THE PERIOD
(JULY, 2017 TO DECEMBER, 2017)**

Sr. No.	SLSAs	Programmes Held	Persons Attended
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	285
2	Andhra Pradesh	4477	604111
3	Arunachal Pradesh	198	57242
4	Assam	920	94164
5	Bihar	2147	74989
6	Chhattisgarh	5213	393177
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	100
8	Daman & Diu	14	3360
9	Delhi	3427	206085
10	Goa	118	8941
11	Gujrat	3782	341061
12	Haryana	12932	2888050
13	Himachal Pradesh	1399	131574
14	Jammu & Kashmir	285	19254
15	Jharkhand	5310	598626
16	Karnataka	3718	671964
17	Kerala	2517	1079289
18	Lakshadweep	29	2930
19	Madhya Pradesh	3616	394416
20	Maharashtra	3993	443468
21	Manipur	390	46140
22	Meghalaya	54	21343
23	Mizoram	138	29777
24	Nagaland	435	229392
25	Odisha	1002	180632
26	Puducherry	60	4125
27	Punjab	7574	537740
28	Rajasthan	8313	790236
29	Sikkim	236	6349
30	Tamil Nadu	3059	460466
31	Telengana	1666	265333
32	Tripura	682	76320
33	U.T. Chandigarh	325	14973
34	UTTAR Pradesh	1206	267362
35	Uttarakhand	8484	364275
36	West Bengal	1715	156953
	Total	89443	11464502



National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

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