



NYAYA DEEP

The Official Journal of NALSA

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National Legal Services Authority

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It gives me great pleasure to write this editorial for the new issue of *Nyaya Deep*. By the time the newly constituted Editorial Committee met, time for publishing the next issue of the journal had lapsed. Therefore, the Committee resolved to release a joint issue of the Journal for July 2016 and October, 2016. Interestingly, this issue is a repository of conventional nuances prevalent in the Indian Legal system. The learned authors have deliberated on a variety of socio-legal issues in the light of the prevailing law and have offered valuable suggestions.

In this globalised world, reform is much in vogue with cultures of different continents cutting across each other and paving way for intricate challenges in the administration of justice. The safety of juveniles in India has become one of the biggest concerns. Recently, the Court dealt with pregnancy of a minor girl as a consequence of rape. It is in such situations that one may observe the legal contraventions as a hurdle in the process of justice to juveniles.

It is sad to find frequent crimes against helpless victims. The demand is not merely to punish the guilty but also to heal the wounds of the distressed. Mere award of compensation in such cases is no solace. Immediate counselling and psychological help to the victims is also important.

Although the attention of all the institutions under the justice delivery system has been oriented towards the rights of the accused, be it fundamental, human or legal rights, least is met towards the grave problem of illegal arrests that occur due to personal vengeance of sometimes official authorities or any person. Article 21 categorically denounces violation of the procedure established by law. Thus, violation of procedure as established by law in cases of illegal arrests amounts to nothing but travesty of justice. Strong and effective oversight mechanism at all levels is the need of the hour.

Besides these, the issues related to senior citizens still run dry in the absence of enforcement of any legal right. The definition of legal protection should connote both economic and social empowerment of the senior citizens. Remedying neglect of the senior citizens is certainly an important component of social justice.

Areas like succession law also demand a relook at certain practices and doctrines such as the Slayer's rule.

Another social challenge that is witnessing reforms in its legal contours is the policy of reservation to the backward classes in India. Supreme Court of India has held in several judgments that our Constitution is an organic document and its interpretation must be a reflection of the changing society. The policies of reservation however, have been tainted with political considerations and, therefore, have met with criticisms and demand a review. Paradigm shift is required to advance meaningful equality without loss of quality.

These social issues have an immediate bearing on the relationship shared between the concept of Dharma and Justice in India.

If we set the lens at the culture of commercial transactions in India, the increase in Arbitration has also surfaced stimulations in the jurisprudence of arbitration law in India. The continuous effort of the Courts and the legislature to rebut such challenges for adequate administration of justice is certainly remarkable. Much remains to be done to streamline the procedures on the subject.

I hope that deliberations over such fundamental socio-legal reforms and challenges will ignite readers with the novel perspectives on the understanding of law and social change and enhance their theoretical knowledge on the concerned topic.



(Adarsh Kumar Goel)
Judge, Supreme Court of India

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Juveniles-In need of Legal Aid

Children are supreme assets to a country and are responsible for building its future. Therefore, it is the responsibility of everyone to ensure that they are able to live safely and with dignity. They being the greatest gift to humanity, they are potential useful human resource for the progress of the country. Children are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. Abandoning children and excluding good foundation of life for them is a crime against humanity. Millions of children live under specially difficult circumstances – as orphans, displaced persons, as victims of war and other man-made disasters.

Gabriel Mistral, Nobel Laureate said, *“we are guilty of many errors and faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the foundation of life”*.

“Humanity as the stars in its future and that future is too important to be lost under the burden of juvenile folly and ignorant superstition.” - Isaac Asimov.

One of the greatest achievement of progressive democracies in the last century is to have recognized the rightful place of the child in the societal fabric. Both in the international forum as well as domestic policies, positive action for the child’s welfare is evidenced by way of various United Nations Conventions, State Legislations and Judicial Interpretations.

While adopting the declaration of Rights of the Child on 20th November, 1959, the General Assembly of the United Nations laid down 10 principles designed to enable children, irrespective race, colour, sex, language, religion or origin, to develop physically, mentally morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. This was followed-up by the adoption of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, commonly known as the “Beijing Rules”, on 29th November, 1985. As a member country, India enacted the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, but after the adoption of the convention of the Rights of the Child by the United

Nations in 1987, the said Act was replaced by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act, 2000'). More recently, introducing concepts from the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption, 1993, making further amendments and repealing the Act, 2000, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), Act, 2015 was brought into force.

The Act, 2015 was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by providing for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs, and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under this enactment. This Act of 2015 has been framed to protect to the rights of juvenile delinquent.

The Juvenile Justice system has been established with a view to take juvenile delinquents out of the jurisdiction of criminal courts and to protect them from technicalities of criminal procedures. Efforts have been made to co-ordinate various agencies to make the judicial system more accessible to the community. Emphasis has been made to create a relationship between the judicial system and the members of the community which could help the juvenile court in its decision making process.

Article 39(e) of the Indian Constitution indicates State as the guardian of the health and strength of the tender-aged children to see that they are not abused or forced to enter avocations unsuitable to them, compelled by economic necessities. Therefore, they are to be provided with all necessary facilities and atmosphere to grow into responsibility and useful citizens of the country. For the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, a child should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding.

The juvenile Justice Policy in India is structured around the constitutional mandate prescribed in the language of Articles 15(3), 39(e) & 39(f), 45 and 47. The Constitution of India under Article 39A provides that, "The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide 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 citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities". This provision has been complied with by inserting Rule 14 under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Rules, 2007') that "Every juvenile is entitled to free legal aid".

It is the constitutional right of every citizen under Article 22 of the Constitution of India to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice (Article 22(1) read with Rule 3-1 (d)(iii)). One of the fundamental principles to be followed in the administration of juvenile justice is ensuring legal aid at State expenses. It is a duty of Legal Services Authority that free legal service is made available to every juvenile in conflict with law and work towards speedy disposal of cases. Every juvenile, who has to file or defend a case, is entitled to free legal services under Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 (Section 12(1)(c) read with Rule 14(2)). The term 'free legal aid' includes not only legal assistance but moral, social and learning assistance to juvenile in conflict with the law so that the child can plan for and live dignified life in future.

The Rules, 2007 provides that the Juvenile Justice Board (hereinafter referred to as the 'Board') had to ensure that any juvenile in conflict with law does not undergo ill-treatment by the police, lawyers or probation officers. The child must also be allowed to take part and be heard during the inquiry proceedings (Rule 13(2)(C)). Many provisions have been made for juveniles under "Act, 2000" and "Rules, 2007". The legal officer in the District Child Protection Unit and the State Legal Aid Services Authority shall extend free legal services to all the juveniles (Rule 14(3)). The Juvenile Justice Board shall ensure free legal aid to all juveniles through State Legal Aid Services Authority or recognized Voluntary Legal Services Organizations or the University Legal Services Clinics (Rule 3-(1) (d)(iii) read with Section 14(2)). The Officer-in-charge under Rule 86(2) (4) bears duty to co-ordinate with the legal officer in the District Child Protection Unit or District/ State Legal Services Authority to ensure that every juvenile is legally represented and provided free legal aid and other necessary support. In the event of shortfall in the State Legal Aid Services support, the "Board" shall be responsible for seeking legal services from recognized voluntary Legal Services Organizations or the University Legal Services Clinics (Rule 14(4)).

The Law relating to juvenile delinquents lay down elaborate provisions

for the protection of the rights of the delinquents and provides them with adequate opportunities for their rehabilitation. It is still the responsibility of those involved in the legal profession to ensure that the law is complied with and that the juveniles in conflict with the law are not deprived from receiving free legal aid. To this respect, the role of the advocates and the Legal Service Authority is of paramount importance. They can provide *pro bono* legal assistance and advocacy to such children in need in addition to their usual client services.

In the case of Sheela Barse v. Union of India, (1986) 3 SCC 596: AIR 1986 SC 1773, the Hon'ble Supreme Court issued direction to the State Legal Aid Boards and other legal aid organizations to arrange for the visit of two advocates to custodial institutions once every week for the purpose of providing legal assistance to children below the age of sixteen years who are confined in the observation homes.

In the United States, lawyers are specialized in law schools into this aspect of criminal justice approach. In England, it is the attorney who approaches the juvenile court with substantive information in hand. In India, the juvenile justice system provides measures to chalk out the rehabilitative programmes. Therefore, its approach towards delinquent juvenile is of rehabilitative nature rather than punitive. Legal Services Authorities and Advocates can achieve this with the help of NGOs, the societies and other related institutions. The lawyers should not go into the technicalities of law while dealing with juvenile cases. The practitioner should bring all those relevant facts before the Juvenile Court, which may be useful for treatment of rehabilitation. The Practitioner, who is having special knowledge, may make substantial contribution for defence to the child. The concerned Legal Services Authority and the Advocates should take care not to discuss too much details about the legal aspect of a particular case, rather they should encourage the juvenile concerned to understand that the actions are against his morality and detrimental to the society as a whole. The child must also be allowed to take part and be heard during the inquiry proceedings (Rule 13(2)). The Legal Services Authorities and Advocates must work towards ensuring that such juveniles are not made victims of overly harsh criminal procedures. As such, it is important to ensure that their rights are protected. The Advocates can provide them the information about their rights and guiding them towards a healthy, honest future. Advocates, through the means of Public Interest Litigation and the Legal Aid Services can also represent the case of such delinquents.

They can work towards sensitizing the community to the needs of such children.

In my view, globalization, liberalization, and privatization must have element of humanization so that the human right violations including the violations of the rights of children, if not eliminated, can be minimized. The United Nations in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance[Art 25(2)].

The improvement of the juvenile justice system is a gradual process which requires intensive and continued follow-up as well as long term commitment.

In conjunction with the 2006 Amendment to the Act, 2000, the Act, 2015 also mandates constitution of a "Board" in every district (Section 4 of the Act) and Child Welfare Committee within two months from the date of notification (Section 27 of the Act). Hon'ble Supreme Court directed immediate constitution of J.J.B.(Juvenile Justice Board), C.W.C. (Child Welfare Committee) and S.J.P.U. (Special Juvenile Police Unit) by all States as required under the Act (Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs. Union of India, (2010)12 SCC 180).

This Board comprises of three members (1) Principal Magistrate, (2) Social Worker, and (3) Women Social Worker (Section 4(2) read with Rule 5). The philosophy behind the presence of two social workers in the J.J.B. is that its proceedings should not be conducted in a legalistic manner, such as in a trial before a criminal court.

But it is unfortunate that the authorities, constituting those Boards, appear to have lost sight of the eligibility criteria for persons, who constitute such Boards, inasmuch as Section 4(3) of the Act read with Rule 5(3) states that the Principal Magistrate should have special knowledge or training child' psychology or child's welfare and that the members of the Board shall be those, who have been involved in health, education or welfare activities pertaining to children for, at least seven years. In my opinion, on the basis of my personal experience as Principal Magistrate also, the Principal Magistrate must be in the rank of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate ACJM having at least five years experience as Judicial Magistrate.

State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) in consultation with concerned High Court must take the burden on its shoulder and should keep vigilant eye for protecting the rights of juveniles and ensure the compliance of mandates provided in the "Rules, 2007" for imparting training and orientation to the Principal Magistrates and members of the Board in child psychology, child welfare, child rights, national and international standards for juvenile justice.

It is vital for the SLSA to involve in the Juvenile Justice system so as to build an effective partnership with civil societies, NGOs having the capacity to promote community based life-skills programmes, group counselling, community work opportunities and open Custody Group Homes for children into conflict with law.

SLSA must develop a self-charactive monitoring mechanism and reporting system for JJB and SJPU. It is an in house mechanism to strengthen the implementation of the various beneficial provisions and to monitor the function of JJB and SJPU by higher authorities so as to bring reformation within the system and overcome problem areas.

SLSA must make arrangement in respect of juvenile which is above the age of 16 years and has committed a serious offence to be kept under protective custody at a place of safety other than Special Home.

I hope that the same will make an effective contribution to the cause of improving the standards of justice delivery for children in our country.

Concept of Dharma and Justice: A Study in relation to law and Administration of Justice

Conduct is the basis of 'Dharma' and non-violence in its essence.¹ In spite of the fact, that there is no exact equivalence in any other language for the concept 'Dharma' it literally means that 'which it 'sustains' or 'upholds'. Dharma does not relate to thought process of an individual but what he really does matter. As observed by Dr. N.V. Paranjape,² "the fundamental principle underlying 'dharma' is uniformity or regularity of order, which is universally accepted. Law proper has been a part and parcel of ancient Sanatan Dharma and been nurshed by it, since ages. It is the soul of all religions. It is ever-present and never ending..... Law being a part of Dharma and there was no disharmony and discard between law and Dharma and both constituted a single integrated whole". According to Mayne,³ "Indian law has the oldest pedigree of any known system of Jurisprudence and even now it shows no signs of decrepitude. At this day, it governs races of men, extending from Kashmir to Caprecomorin, who agree in nothing else except their submission to it".

Rule of Law

One of the outstanding features of 'Dharma' is the supremacy of law. In Naykupanishad,⁴ "the importance of law has been highlighted as, 'king of kings and nothing is mightier than law". Thus, the supremacy of law has been upheld from the oldest times.⁵ In Kautilya's Arthashastra⁶ it is lucidly stated: "Dharmasastras mention the king as the fountain of justice and he was regarded by the subjects as their protector..... The happiness of

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1 Manusmrithi Chapter I Verse 108.

2 Dr. N.V. Paranjape, 'Studies in Jurisprudence and legal theory' 6th Edition P.91.

3 Mayne, 'Hindu Law and Usage' Preface (1st Edition) P.1. See also M.S. Pandit "Outlines of Ancient Hindu Jurisprudence" 1989, Chapter I P.1.

4 Ancient Hindu Scripture.

5 Ibid.

6 Sen P.N. "General principles of Hindu Jurisprudence" – P.376.

the king lay in the happiness and welfare of his subjects and no distinction was made based on caste or creed and embraced truth in all aspects of life". This is similar to the law laid down by the Supreme Court,⁷ which states thus:- "No one in this country is above law and governance is not of men but of the rule of law, which permits no one to claim to be above law". This aspect of the supremacy of law has been preserved in the Indian Constitution by the doctrine of judicial review.⁸

Dharma and Social Cohesion

Another aspect of Dharma can be stated to contain an important principle of social cohesion. As elucidated in Shirur Mutt case,⁹ the word Dharma denotes upholding, supporting, nourishing that which upholds nourishes or supports the stability of the society, maintaining social order and general well being and progress of mankind, whatever conduces to the fulfilment of these objects is Dharma and ultimately Sarva Dharma Sama bhuva'. Dharma thus constitutes an essential principle of social cohesion and it comes very closer to Duguit's principle of social solidarity¹⁰. Dharma becomes the real 'sovereign' and not the ruler or the king, as the Dharma sastras stipulate that king is bound by Dharma sastras and accountable to it and the king who violates Dharma sastras becomes unfit to rule. This aspect is now witnessed in the resignations of Ministers in various States when they were found to have acted in violation of the Constitution or the laws. Several scams and allegations against the Government have led to the Chief Minister going out of power¹¹. This is comparable to the incident of Mahabharatha, where the king became unfit to rule for violating a vital principle of Dharma sastras and being replaced by a handicapped ruler.

Dharma and Principles of Welfare

Ancient Indian Jurists can be considered to be the very founders of Indian ancient Jurisprudence and their contribution is still remembered on account of their rationality and humanistic approach to law,¹² and on account of these factors they evolved sound principles of reason

7 I.M.Singh Vs. Borolulu Singh 1994 AIR 505.

8 D.C.Wadhwa Vs. State of Bihar 1987 AIR 579.

9 1954 AIR 282.

10 M.S.Pandit, 'Outlines of Hindu Jurisprudence, 1989 P.3.

11 G.Nageswa Rao Vs. APSRTC 1959 AIR 1376. The subsequent development in this case has led to the resignation of then Chief Minister, Mr. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.

12 See for details Sir Fransis Mac Naughten's observations quoted in Sen, P.N. "General principles of Hindu Jurisprudence' P.376.

and human welfare and thereby excelled many other legal system of the World. In spite of the fact that law constituted a part of Dharma, law became identical to Dharma and according to Jaimini in his purva mimamsa considered Dharma thus:- “Dharma is founded on revelation which is conducive to the welfare of the people and the society. Dharma is that which is ordained by Vedas. The welfare component in Dharma brings very closer to the Bentham’s theory of utility which lays down that ‘law should promote the maximum happiness of the maximum number of people’”.¹³

Contents of Dharma

Dharma is that which is followed by those learned in the Vedas and what is approved by conscience of the virtuous men who are free from hatred and inordinate affection.¹⁴ Dharma is capable of being divided into four indices and they can be stated thus:-

- i) Sruti i.e., Vedas
- ii) Smriti
- iii) Sadaachara
- iv) that which is pleasing to one’s conscience

In this, Sadachara relates to the conduct of virtuous men and this aspect of dharma corresponds to law, while the contents have the unique mixture of religion, morality and law. However, law is different from Sadachara which is all pervasive and applies to the entire universe. However, the conduct of righteous men which sustains in a particular society may correspond to law, to be adjudged by the law in force.

Though Sadachara is not equated to law but resembles the law of the modern times, in view of the fact that law varies according to place, time and values customs and other physical conditions, for ex., the law relating to Hindu Joint family may be founded only in India and not in other parts of the World. Hence, uniform applicability of law throughout the World is not possible, though the conduct of virtuous men may be applicable all over the World.

13 See Bentham’s, ‘Theory of Legislation’ P.1.

14 Manu Samhita Chapter II Verse 1.

Morality and Law

It is necessary to note the fundamental distinction between law and morality. As Gandhiji observed, “every law must contain irreducible principles of morality and law divorced totally from morals ceases to secure the respect of the people”. It can be observed that the laws are enacted not because they are good or desirable or necessary to be enacted. A law may be made by the party in power because of political reasons and to serve certain ends which are not basically morals. For example the voluntary disclosure of income conferring immunity from prosecution may not be moral but the object achieved in getting black money declared and tax to be collected thereon may be viewed reasonable. The ruling in Bearer Bonds Case,¹⁵ the immunity extended to tax evaders in order to unearth black money may be viewed reasonable and not on moral grounds. Similar view is taken in the voluntary disclosure of Income Scheme, 1972 in upholding its validity on grounds of ‘reasonableness’.

Sadachara aspect of dharma is morality. It stresses on good conduct, avoidance of improper motives or undesirable behavior. Men’s inner and outer existence and feeling generated from such an existence have a considerable bearing in distinguishing law and morals. While the inner existence is regulated by religious percepts and doctrines, the outer is governed and controlled by legal rules. In all these the acts of the individual and the motive for them have great relevancy. For example, to give food to the needy and starving people is good but doing it for robbing them or depriving them of their belongings makes it as undesirable conduct, which is opposed to morals. Taking an article found in order to restore it to the owner is good but appropriate the same for one’s personal use is undesirable and opposed to morals. Many examples may be quoted from day to day happenings in society.

Law becomes necessary to regulate the conduct of the individual inter-se and the society. It can safely be stated that secular character of religion is connected with morality and rule of law and the Smritikars classified the entire rules into three categories¹⁶ namely:-

- i) Achara (rules of daily routine)
- ii) Vyavahara (rules, decrees or commands of the king)

¹⁵ 1981 AIR 138

¹⁶ Pandit M.S. “Outlines of Ancient Hindu Jurisprudence” (1989) P. 2 & 3.

iii) Prayaschita (penance)

In this only Vyavhara contains the legal rules of human conduct and thus Law of Dharma sastras closely resembled the law of reason or natural law avoiding the conflicts between spiritual and temporal powers and bring out the accurate distinction between law and morals.

Law deals with only such principles of morality which is enforceable through law and to that extent, it forms part of the present legal system unlike in the ancient period. For example consumption of liquor is bad and morally undesirable, unless it is prohibited by law, it is not to be enforceable as a binding rule of conduct and punishable.

The ultimate aim of morals in the life of a person is to secure salvation or moksha, while law helps him to lead a life consistent with human dignity and self-respect and attain the highest level of excellence like Mahatma Gandhi and other distinguished personalities. Salmond asserted, “The law is the common meeting point of law and ethics”.

Dharma and preservation of unity and social order

Unity, social order and maintenance of peace have been the concerns from ancient period till the present day. The various restrictions on fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution are based on the unity and integrity, public order and other similar grounds. Morality is also a permissible ground but it does not cover the entire field of morals but confined to the prevailing standards of morality legally recognized. In the ancient society, Varna Vyavastha dealing with division of labour aimed at “preservation of unity and social order”.¹⁷ However, in the present days, the divine origin of law has been turned into man-made one and has become a source of exploitation rather than an instrument to secure even-handed justice to the people.

Dharma and Duty

Dharma stands for duty or kartavya and thus duty can be classified as follows:-¹⁸

- i) Raj Dharma (duty of the king)
- ii) Grahashta (duty of the family)

17 Dr. N.V.Paranjape “Studies in Jurisprudence and legal theory” 6th Edition P.98.

18 Gandhi quoted by Justice K.B.Panda “Sanatan Dharma and Law” 1977 P.23.

iii) Naridharma (duty of women)

However, with the concept of Dharma passing through several transitions over the years, it has now been looked at basically as privileges, duties and obligation of a man, his standard of conduct as a member of the society.¹⁹ There has been an increasing stress on “duty” rather than right in the administration of justice. The conduct according to Dharma meant performance of duty towards others and the society in the interests of the community as a whole.²⁰ This view is shared by a modern jurist²¹ when he observed: “The only right which any man can possess is the right to do his duty”. Salmond considered the rights and duties are co-relative but many others²² stressed that the essence of law is duty.

Another view relates to stating that law and truth are the same.²³ However, it is pertinent to note that in the administration of justice, the duty of the police while investigation or the courts as adjudicators are called upon to find out the truth, through all types of admissible evidence. Even, when the witness is examined in the court, he is required to take oath in the name of God.....to speak the truth and nothing but truth. This is evidence positive of relying on God to discover the truth. In the interpretation of law, the function of law is specifically mentioned as the ‘essence social security of men and the existing social institution by avoiding conflicts and confrontations between individuals.’²⁴ Thus, everyone is kept within the limits, in relationship with others as well as to the society. This rule of interpretation is equally available in the present system of administration of justice.

Dharma and Absolute Justice

Gandhiji considered ‘God as unchanging living law’ and from the point of view of religion, it requires obedience to the law of God. Salmond considered absolute justice as ‘justice in deed and in truth’. In the present day scheme of administration of justice is, “justice according to law”. The present law suffers from several defects and deficiencies so that even obtaining justice according to law in some cases has been an exercise in futility”.

19 See for details Dr. P.V.Kane, “History of Dharma Sastras” Vol. I (2nd Ed.) P.344.

20 Sen. P.N. “General Principles of Hindu Jurisprudence” P.375.

21 See Duguit and the Principles of Social Solidarity.

22 Forex in Hans Kelson, and Angnste Compte.

23 Briharanyak Upanishad Chapter IV Verse 4.

24 Radhabinod Paul, “The History of Hindu Law” 1958 P.194.

There has been constant appeal to the 'higher law' than the man-made laws in order to secure absolute justice. This is possible to attain only by observance of natural law or divine law or law of God.

Blackstone observed thus:-

"The natural law being co-existent with material and emanating from God himself is superior to all other laws. It is binding over all the Countries at all times and no man made law will be valid, if it is contrary to the law of nature"²⁵

The natural law makes an ever-ending search for absolute justice. In this context, it is pertinent to quote Dr. Friedmann²⁶, "the theory of natural law is a tale of search of mankind for absolute justice and its failure". This statement can be illustrated by Indian decisions from Gopalan²⁷ to Menaka Gandhi²⁸ and then the Tulsiram Patel.²⁹ The principles of equity, justice and good conscience are nothing but emanating from the principles of natural law which already finds a place in the legal system in India but has been greatly influenced by the interpretative power of the courts.

Conclusion

Only by adherence to Dharma and vital principles of morals and Sadachara as practised in the early periods, we can make attempts to raise justice to the standards of "absolute justice". There must be constant review of principles of morality which should find greater place in the judicial system.

In the making of laws, the need to incorporate the principles of morals to promote social welfare and to promote the "maximum happiness of the maximum number of the people" deserves utmost consideration.

25 Blackstone "commentaries" introduction P.39.

26 Friedmann "Legal Theory" P.43 to 45.

27 AIR 1950 SC P.27

28 AIR 1978 SC P.597.

29 AIR 1985 SC P.1416.

Reservation Quota must be for all who deserve, should not be based upon Caste & Religion Critical Analysis

Reservation must be confined to a minority of seats.¹

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Introduction

The right to equality is one of the six rights that have been granted to us. Indian Constitution guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the law. It has been interpreted as a prohibition against unreasonable classification. Equality between women and men in the Constitution are to be found in the Part III of the Constitution.

In particulars Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Part III of the Constitution which guarantees right to equality. Article 325 of the Constitution of India, which guarantees that all shall have the right to vote irrespective of sex, Part IV of the Constitution, the Directive principles of State policy which are Fundamental guidelines for governance, although not enforceable in a Court of law. In addition, some Constitutional amendments also refer to women, It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment also provides for the reservation of one-third seats in all tiers of local government for women.²

The Indian Constitution came in to force on 26th January 1950 and the main question before the Court was whether sub-classification or micro-classification of Scheduled Casts for the purpose of reservation is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution or not ? The State of Andhra Pradesh by an Ordinance the A. P. S. C. (Rationalization of Reservation) Ordinance, 2000 which became an Act subsequently, divided the 57 castes enumerated in

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1 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in a Constituent Assembly.

2 Article 243(D) (1) Constitution of India.

the Presidential list into four groups based on their inter-se backwardness and fixed separate quotas in reservation for each of these groups. Thus, the 15 per cent reservation for backward classes in the State in educational institutions and services of the State under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution for Scheduled Castes were apportioned amongst the four groups in the following manner, i.e., Group A – 1 per cent, Group B – 7 per cent, Group C – 6 per cent, and Group D – 1 per cent. The Supreme Court held that such sub-classification is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution.

Historical Development

Caste Based Reservation in India Started in 2nd Century BC. In Manusmriti -the law book of Brahmins all the laws were based on Caste and no Merit was ever considered. It divided people into High and Low Castes on the basis of their birth and not on the basis of Merit. Wealth, Political power, Spiritual leadership, Education, Ownership of Land, Trade and all lucrative aspects were reserved purely to the higher castes.

The correct term used for reservation in the Indian Constitution is Representation. Those who have benefited from reservation and are enjoying the fruits of reservation must first of all understand the true meaning of reservation. It is not given to anyone in his individual capacity. It is given to individual as a representative of the underprivileged community. The beneficiaries of reservations are in turn expected to help their communities to come up. Reservation is a democratic principle to provide representation to the castes hitherto remained unrepresented in the governance of the country. Justice Reddy observed “While we agree that competitive skill is relevant in higher posts, we do not think it is necessary to be apologetic about reservation in posts, higher or lower, so long as the minimum requirements are satisfied. “On the other hand, we have to be apologetic that there still exists a need for reservation.

The systems of reservation of India is a form of positive discrimination. It follows from the concept of equality of opportunity as enshrined in the Constitution of India. Reservation is the result of laws, guidelines, and administrative action by the different levels of governments in India, and includes reserved or exclusive access to seats in the different legislatures, to government jobs, and to enrolment in higher educational institutions. There are some differences between how it is enabled by the central Union Government and by individual States and Union Territories.

The basis of reservation is the perceived existence of some sort of historical or contemporary social and educational disadvantage. The primary objective of the present-day Indian reservation system is to enhance the social and educational status of underprivileged communities and thus improve their lives.

Before Independence

Quota systems favouring certain castes and other communities existed before independence in several areas of British India. Demands for various forms of positive discrimination had been made, for example, in 1882 and 1891. Shahu, the Maharaja of the princely state of Kolhapur, introduced reservation in favour of non-Brahmin and backward classes, much of which came into force in 1902. He provided free education to everyone and opened several hostels to make it easier for them to receive it. He also tried to ensure that people thus educated were suitably employed, and he appealed both for a class-free India and the abolition of untouchability. His 1902 measures created 50 per cent reservation for backward communities.

The British Raj introduced elements of reservation in the Government of India Act of 1909 and there were many other measures put in place prior to independence. A significant one emerged from the Round Table Conference of June 1932, when the Prime Minister of Britain, Ramsay MacDonald, proposed the Communal Award, according to which separate representation was to be provided for Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans. The depressed classes were assigned a number of seats to be filled by election from constituencies in which only they could vote, although they could also vote in other seats. The proposal was controversial: Mahatma Gandhi fasted in protest against it but many among the depressed classes, including their leader, B. R. Ambedkar, favoured it. After negotiations, Gandhi reached an agreement with Ambedkar to have a single Hindu electorate, with Dalits having seats reserved within it. Electorates for other religions, such as Islam and Sikhism, remained separate. This became known as the Poona Pact.

After Independence

After the independence of India in 1947 there were some major changes in favour of the Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC) and Other Backward Classes (OBC).

A common form of caste discrimination in India has been the practice of untouchability. SCs were the primary targets of the practice, which was outlawed by the new Constitution of India.

In 1954, the Ministry of Education suggested that 20 per cent of places should be reserved for the SCs and STs in educational institutions with a provision to relax minimum qualifying marks for admission by 5 per cent wherever required. In 1982, it was specified that 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent of vacancies in public sector and government-aided educational institutes should be reserved for the SC and ST candidates, respectively.

A significant change began in 1978 when the Mandal Commission was established to assess the situation of the socially- and educationally-backward classes. The commission did not have exact population figures for the OBCs and so used data from the 1931 census, thus estimating the group's population at 52 per cent. In 1980 the commission's report recommended that a reserved quota for OBCs of 27 per cent should apply in respect of services and public sector bodies operated by the Union Government. It called for a similar change to admissions to institutes of higher education, except where states already had more generous requirements. It was not until the 1990s that the recommendations were implemented in Union Government jobs.

The Supreme Court of India ruled in 1992 that reservations could not exceed 50 per cent, anything above which it judged would violate equal access as guaranteed by the Constitution. It thus put a cap on reservations. However, there are state laws that exceed this 50 per cent limit and these are under litigation in the Supreme Court. For example, in the State of Tamil Nadu the caste-based reservation stands at 69 per cent and applies to about 87 per cent of the population.

Constitutional Perspective

Article 14 expressly provides the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 15(1) specifically bars the State from discriminating against any citizen of India on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.

Article 15(2) prohibits subjection of a citizen to any disability, liability, restriction or condition on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth with regard to –

- a. access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of entertainment, or,
- b. the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

Under Article 15(3), the State is not prevented from making any special provision for women and children.

Article 15(4) or Article 29(2) does not prevent the State from making any special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Going by the past experience of exploitation and oppression of the lower castes, the framers of the Constitution felt that unless special provisions were made for the protection of the rights of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes to secure fair representation in public employment in proportion to their population, it would never be possible for them to catch up and compete successfully for securing public employment. Therefore, to secure fair representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in services and posts under the State, special provisions of reservation under Articles 16(4), 16(4-A), 16(4-B), 46 and 335 of the Constitution were made.

Article 16(4) expressly provides for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. Article 16(4) reads as under: -

“Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.”

Article 16(4-A) says that nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion with

consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which, in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the services under the State.

Article 16(4-A) was inserted by the Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Act, 1995 to overcome the decision of the Supreme Court in *Indira Sawhney Vs. Union of India*³ that no reservation in promotions could be made under clause (4).

Clause (4-B) in Article 16 was included by the Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Act 2000 with a view to enabling the State to consider any unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for being filled up in that year in accordance with any provision for reservation made under clause (4) or clause (4-A) as a separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years. The clause has further provided that such class of vacancies shall not be considered together with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up for determining the ceiling of fifty per cent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year.

Article 46 expressly provides that the Directive Principles of State Policy also enjoin the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

RESERVATION IN INDIA

Reservations In Elected Bodies

In parliament, caste and tribe based reservations are provided to make it more representative. Today, out of 543 seats in India's parliament, 84 (15.47%) are reserved for SC/ Dalits and 47 (8.66%) for ST/Tribes. Allocation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha are made on the basis of proportion of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State concerned to that of the total population. A similar percentage of exclusive seats has been provided for members of designated castes and tribes in each state legislature. Local self-governments have caste, tribe and gender based reservation system in place.

3 AIR 1993 SC 477 at page 537

Reservations In Employment

A fixed percentage of India's government and public sector jobs are made exclusive for categories of people largely based on their caste or tribe.

The 1992 Supreme Court ruling in the Indra Sawhney case said that reservations in job promotions are "unconstitutional" but allowed its continuation for five years.

In 1995, the 77th amendment to the Constitution was made to amend Article 16 before the five-year period expired to continue with reservations for SC/STs in promotions. It was further modified through the 85th amendment to give the benefit of consequential seniority to SC/ST candidates promoted by reservation.

The 81st amendment was made to the Constitution to permit the government to treat the backlog of reserved vacancies as a separate and distinct group, to which the ceiling of 50 per cent did not apply. The 82nd amendment inserted a provision in Article 335 to enable states to give concessions to SC/ST candidates in promotion.

The validity of all the above four amendments was challenged in the Supreme Court through various petitions clubbed together in *M. Nagaraj & Others Vs. Union of India & Others*⁴, mainly on the ground that these altered the Basic Structure of the Constitution. In 2006, the Supreme Court upheld the amendments but stipulated that the concerned state will have to show, in each case, the existence of "compelling reasons" - which include "backwardness", "inadequacy of representation" and overall "administrative efficiency" - before making provisions for reservation. The court further held that these provisions are merely enabling provisions. If a state government wishes to make provisions for reservation to SC/STs in promotion, the state has to collect quantifiable data showing backwardness of the class and inadequacy of representation of that class. In 2007, the Government of Uttar Pradesh introduced reservation in job promotions. However, citing the Supreme Court decision, the policy was ruled to be unconstitutional by the Allahabad High Court in 2011. The decision was challenged in the Supreme Court, which upheld it in 2012 by rejecting the government's argument because it failed to furnish sufficient valid data to justify the move to promote employees on a caste basis.

4 (2006) 8 SCC 212

Reservations In Education

In India most of the scholarships or student aid is available only to—SCs, STs, BCs, OBCs, women, Muslims, and other minorities. Only about 0.7% of scholarships or student aid in India is based on merit. The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides financial assistance to universities for the establishment of Special Cells for SC/STs. The cells help universities implement the reservation policy in student admission and staff recruitment processes for teaching and non-teaching jobs.

They also help the SC/ST categories integrate with the university community and help remove the difficulties SC/ST individuals may have experienced. New rules implementation of UPA Government does not provide scholarship scheme and reservation quota of students and employees of colleges under central University and State University approved by the UGC.

Mandal Commission – Arguments

Against Reservations

A decade after the Mandal Commission gave its report, V.P. Singh, the Prime Minister at the time, tried to implement its recommendations in 1989. The criticism was sharp and colleges across the country held massive protests against it. Soon after, Rajiv Goswami, student of Delhi University, committed self-immolation in protest of the government's actions. His act further sparked a series of self-immolations by other college students and led to a formidable movement against job reservations for Backward Castes in India. First student to die due to self immolation was Surinder Singh Chauhan on Sep 24, 1990.

Arguments Against Reservations

- Allocating quotas on the basis of caste is a form of racial discrimination, and contrary to the right to equality. Although the exact relation between caste and race is far from well established.
- As a consequence of legislating to provide reservations for Christians and Muslim, religious minorities in all government education institutions will be introduced which is contrary to the ideas of secularism, and is a form of anti-discrimination on the basis of religion.

- Most often, only economically sound people (and rather rich) from the so-called lower castes will make use of most of the reserved seats, thus counteracting the spirit of reservations. Political parties know reservations are no way to improve the lot of the poor and the backward. They support them because of self-interest of the “creamy layer”, who use the reservations to further their own family interests, and as a political flag of ‘achievement’ during election campaigns. In fact, several studies show that the OBC class is quite comparable with the general caste in terms of annual per capita consumption expenditure, and the top strata of OBC is ahead in a host of consumption areas.
- The quality of these elite institutes may go down, because merit is severely being compromised by reserving seats for certain caste-based communities.
- There are no efforts made to give proper primary education to truly deprived classes so there is no need to reserve seats for higher studies. The government schools in India have absolutely no comparison to the public schools in the developed countries, and only about 65% of the Indian population is literate. The critics argue that “reservation” only in higher institutions and jobs, without improving primary and secondary education, cannot solve this problem.
- The government is dividing people on the basis of castes for political advantages.
- The caste system is kept alive through these measures. Instead of coming up with alternative innovative ideas which make sure equal representation at the same time making the caste system irrelevant, the decision is only fortifying the caste system.
- The autonomy of the educational institutes are lost. Not everyone from the so-called upper classes are rich, and not all from so called lower classes are poor. The reservation policy of the Indian Congress will create a huge unrest in the Indian society.
- Providing quotas on the basis of caste and not on the basis of merit will deter the determination of many educated and deserving students of India. Multinational companies will be deterred by this action of the government, and foreign investment in India may dry down, hurting the growth of the Indian economy. Doubtless, urgent actions to improve the lot of the majority, which has not benefited from development — not achieved after 55 years of reservations for scheduled castes — are essential. But this must not hazard improving the economy’s competitiveness in a very competitive world. There are already talks of reservations in the private sector. If even after providing so many facilities

to reserved categories during education, if there is no adequate representation of those people in the work force, there must be some problems with the education system.

Critics of the Mandal Commission

Mandal Commission argued that it is unfair to accord people special privileges on the basis of caste, even in order to redress traditional caste discrimination. They argue that those that deserve the seat through merit will be at a disadvantage. They reflect on the repercussions of unqualified candidates assuming critical positions in society (doctors, engineers, etc.). As the debate on OBC reservations spreads, a few interesting facts which raise pertinent question are already apparent. To begin with, do we have a clear idea what proportion of our population is OBC? According to the Mandal Commission (1980) it is 52 percent. According to 2001 Indian Census, out of India's population of 1,028,737,436 the Scheduled Castes comprise 166,635,700 and Scheduled Tribes 84,326,240, that is 16.2% and 8.2% respectively. There is no data on OBCs in the census. However, according to National Sample Survey's 1999-2000 round around 36 per cent of the country's population is defined as belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBC). The proportion falls to 32 per cent on excluding Muslim OBCs. A survey conducted in 1998 by National Family Health Statistics (NFHS) puts the proportion of non-Muslim OBCs as 29.8 per cent. The NSSO data also shows that already 23.5 per cent of college seats are occupied by OBCs. That's just 8.6 per cent short of their share of population according to the same survey. Other arguments include that entrenching the separate legal status of OBCs and SC/STs will perpetuate caste differentiation and encourage competition among communities at the expense of national unity. They believe that only a small new elite of educated Dalits, Adivasis, and OBCs benefit from reservations, and that such measures do nothing to lift the mass of people out of backwardness and poverty.

Arguments Offered in Support of Reservations

- People who support reservations keenly invite all the anti-reservationists to lead the life of a backward class citizen and live within the means that they have for themselves. It is their contention that in a experimental set-up like this the differences in achievement / performance would disappear or reduce down to experimental errors/random error. Underlying idea being that

everyone is born equal but into an unequal circumstances. And when the circumstances have been a result of a social system then the system either needs to be abandoned or reformed.

- Reservations are a political necessity in India because vast influential sections of voting population see reservations as beneficial to themselves. All governments have supported maintaining and/or increasing reservations. Reservations are legal and binding. As shown by Gujjar agitations (Rajasthan, 2007–2008), increasing reservations is also essential for peacekeeping in India.
- Although Reservation schemes do undermine the quality of education but still affirmative Action schemes are in place in many countries including USA, South Africa, Malaysia, Brazil etc. It was researched in Harvard University that Affirmative Action program are beneficial to the under-privileged. The studies said that Blacks who enter elite institutions with lower test scores and grades than those of whites achieve notable success after graduation. They earn advanced degrees at rates identical to those of their white classmates. They are even slightly more likely than whites from the same institutions to obtain professional degrees in law, business and medicine. They become more active than their white classmates in civic and community activities.
- Affirmative Action has helped many - if not everyone from under-privileged and / or under-represented communities to grow and occupy top positions in the world's leading industries. (See the Section on Tamil Nadu) Reservation in education is not the final solution, it is just one of the many solutions. Reservations is a means to increase representation of hitherto under-represented caste groups and thereby improve diversity on campus.
- Although Reservation schemes do undermine the quality of education but still they are needed to provide social justice to the most marginalized and underprivileged is our duty and their human right. Reservation will really help these marginalized people to lead successful lives, thus eliminating caste-based discrimination which is still widely prevalent in India especially in the rural areas. (over 60% of Indian population stays in Villages).
- But meritocracy is meaningless without equality. First all people must be brought to the same level, whether it elevates a section or delevels another, regardless of merit. Only after that merit becomes meaningful. Privileged people have never known to go backward due to reservations or lack of "meritocracy". Reservations have only slowed down the process of the 'forward' becoming richer and backward becoming poorer.

- The government of India, is bound and empowered by the constitution of the country to secure for all citizens equality in social, economic and political sphere.
- Reservations will go a long way in capacity building with regard to the human resource of the country. In the long run, it has tremendous economic benefits as it will raise the productivity of the majority of the potential workforce of the country.
- In a perfectly functioning society the institutions and various walks of life must represent the many sections roughly in proportion to their share in population. In India it is clearly not the case and hence the need for reservations.
- India does not have the economic or institutional capacity for undertaking a grassroots based solution to the problem, so reservations remain the only practical solution for social anti-discrimination.

Judicial Response

***Devadasan Vs. Union of India*⁵**

The Government reserved 17% seats to the S.C. and S.T. If in that year S.C. and S.T. candidates are not available, the seats reserved shall be carried forward to the subsequent years. Supreme Court held that carry forward rule was unconstitutional and struck down.

***State of Kerala Vs. Thomas*⁶**

State Government of Kerala issued a Government Order, announcing that there would be departmental tests for promotion from lower division clerks to upper division clerks. In the same Government Order, S. C. and S. T. passed the departmental examination without any test. Thomas challenged it.

***Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India*⁷**

Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India, known as the Mandal Commission case, is a very significant pronouncement of the Supreme Court on the question of reservation of posts for backward classes. The Court has dealt with this question in a very exhaustive manner. The Mandal Commission was appointed by the Government of India in terms of Article 340 of

5 AIR 1964 SC 179

6 AIR 1976 SC 490

7 AIR 1993 SC 477 at page 537

the Constitution in 1979 to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes. One of the major recommendations made by the Commission was that, besides the Schedule Castes (SCs) and Schedule Tribes (STs), FOR OTHER Backward Classes (OBCs) which constitute nearly 52% component of the population, 27% government jobs be reserved so that the total reservation for all, SCs, STs, and OBCs, amount to 50%. No action was taken on the basis of the Mandal Report for long after it was submitted except that it was discussed in the house of Parliament twice, once in 1982 and again in 1983.

On August 13, 1990, the V. P. Singh Government at the centre issued an office memorandum accepting the Mandal Commission recommendation and announcing 27% reservation for the socially and educationally backward classes in vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India. The Court examined the scope and extent of Article 16(4) in detail and clarified various aspects on which there were difference of opinion in various earlier judgments.

The majority opinion of the Supreme Court on various aspects of reservation provided in Article 16(4) may be summarized as follows :-

1. Backward Class of citizen in Article 16(4) can be identified on the basis of caste and not only on economic basis.
2. Article 16(4) is not an exception to Article 16(1). It is an instance of classification. Reservation can be made under Article 16(1).
3. Backward Classes in Article 16(4) are not similar to as socially and educationally backward in Article 15(4).
4. Creamy layer must be excluded from Backward Classes.
5. Article 16(4) permits classification of backward classes into backward and more backward classes.
6. A backward class of citizens cannot be identified only and exclusively with reference to economic criteria.
7. Reservation shall not exceed 50 per cent.
8. Reservation can be made by 'Executive Order'.

Dr. Priti Srivastava Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh⁸

In a land mark judgment in *Dr. Priti Srivastava Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh*, a five judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court by 4:1 majority has

8 AIR 1999 SC 2894

held that merit alone can be the criterion for selecting students to the super speciality courses in medical and engineering. 'At the level of admission to super speciality courses, no special provisions are permissible' the Court declared. The petitioners have challenged the Uttar Pradesh Post Graduate Medical Education (Reservation for SC's and ST's and Other Backward Classes) Act and a Madhya Pradesh Government order that had lowered the minimum qualifying marks for admission to super speciality medical courses in favour of the reserved category candidates. The Court said "the special opportunity which is provided by reservation cannot however, be made available to those who are substantially below the levels prescribed for the general category candidates" and further added, "It will not be possible for such candidates to fully benefit from the very limited and specialized post graduate training opportunities which are desired to produce high caliber well trained professionals for the benefit of the public".

The five judge Bench comprising of Chief Justice A. S. Anand, Justice S. B. Mazumdar, Justice Sujata B. Manohar, Justice Venkataswami and Justice V. N. Khare set aside the U. P. Act and the Madhya Pradesh Government order as unconstitutional and violative of Article 15(4) of the Constitution. The Bench, however, made it clear that the students, who have already taken admission into the course will not be affected.

The Supreme Court said "Admissions to the highest available medical course in the country at the super speciality levels, where even the facilities for training are limited must be given on the basis of competitive merit. The object of Article 15(4) is to advance the equality principle by providing for protective discrimination in favour of the weaker sections.

*T. M. A. Pai Foundation Vs. State of Karnataka*⁹, *Islamic Academy Vs. State of Karnataka*¹⁰, and *P. A. Inamdar Vs. State of Maharashtra*¹¹

In *T. M. Pai Foundation* and *P. A. Inamdar* cases it has been held that the State cannot make reservation of seats in admissions in privately run educational institutions. There the admissions can be done on the basis of common admission test conducted by the State or these institutions and on the basis of merit.

9 AIR 2003 SC 355

10 AIR 2003 SC 3724

11 AIR 2005 SC 3226

In Islamic Academy case the Court held that the State can fix quota for admissions to these educational institutions but it cannot fix fee and also admissions can be done on the basis of common admission test and on the basis of merit.

In P. A. Inamdar, however, the Court has overruled the Islamic Academy ruling to the effect that the “State could fix the quota for admissions to private professional educational institutions”. This Amendment enables the State to make provision for reservation for the reservation of Backward and S. C. & S. T. Classes in admission to private educational institutions.

A. P. B. C. Sangh Vs. Jharkhand State Vaishya Federation¹²

In A. P. B. C. Sangh Vs. Jharkhand State Vaishya Federation, the appellants challenged the validity of the State Government amalgamating ‘Extremely Backward Class’ and ‘Backward Class’ into one group for the purpose of reservation in professional and educational institutions as violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. The State of Jharkhand had given 73% reservation for appointments in Government services adopting Bihar Act. There were four categories eligible for reservations – SC’s 14%, ST’s 32%, Extremely Backward Classes 18%, Backward Classes 09%, Total 73%. This process of reservation was challenged before the High Court. The High Court ordered the reduction of reservation to 50%.

The State Government complied with the order of the High Court but did not give any direction in respect to the amalgamation of categories. In appeal the Supreme Court held that the decision of the State Government to amalgamate the two classes, i.e., Extremely Backward Classes and Backward Classes is unreasonable as two different classes are treated similarly which is in violation of Article 14 of the Constitution.

Ashok Kumar Thakur Vs. Union of India¹³

The Supreme Court held that the 93rd Constitution Amendment Act of 2006 provided 27% reservation in admission to O.B.C. candidates in higher educational institution like I.I.T.’s and I.I.M.’s is constitutional. The Court left open the question of reservation to these category of citizens in private educational institutions. The Amendment provided that without touching the present strength of general category of students, O.B.C. candidates can

12 AIR 2006 SC 2814

13 AIR 2008 SCW 2899

be give reservation. The Court held that benefit of reservation cannot be made available to creamy layer candidates. The Court held that reservation must be reviewed in after every five years. The creamy layer requirement will not apply to either S. C.'s or S. T.'s.

They will be given reservation every year. It may be remember that in the **Mandal commission case**, the Supreme Court held that there can be no reservation to the other backward classes in higher educational institutions and post graduate level in the universities. But due to vote bank policy this rule of Mandal Commission has been given burial by 93 rd. Amendment Act 2005 of the constitution. The famous of the constitution intend the quota to continue in perpetuity.

Premjit Singh Vs. State of Punjab¹⁴

In Premjit Singh Vs. State of Punjab, the petitioner was elected as Panch for reservation seat of Schedule Caste (women). The petitioner challenged the election. The Court, however upheld her election. The Court said that if the seat of Sarpanch of a village is reserved for Scheduled Caste then both men and women belonging to Scheduled Castes category can contest the election for the said post because the eligibility is only being a Scheduled Caste Panch and not the nature of the constituency they represent as Panches.

Suggestions

- Article 15(4) and 16(4) are not crystal clear. Legislatures have to think deeply with those Articles.
- Judiciary should take active role for reservation of seats in any educational institution and also for job.
- To form an agency where the complaint should be heard with special care of natural justice.
- To examine the existing laws in the country and to recommend moderations to such laws if required.
- To review the politics laid-down by the Government and to recommend moderations if needed.
- To listen to complaints regarding any types of violation and file reports to the appropriate authorities for further action.

14 AIR 2009 P&H 7

- To find out the inequalities and discriminations.
- Government should enhance the mass consciousness.

Recommendations

We honour the honourable judgment of the Supreme Court. But we also think that reservation system should be totally abolished in our Constitution because it is totally against “Equality before Law (Article 14)”. It is just a vote bank politics and it is an eye-wash to the weaker section.

According to Article 14 of the Constitution of India, ‘the State shall not deny to any person equality before law or equal protection of laws within the territory of India.’

When we go through the fundamental rights, we first know about equality before law (Article 14) which is guaranteed by our Indian Constitution. So what is equality and where is equality? Reservation system always violates equality.

Finally, we also think that any person should be selected in any educational institution or any government job or any other places as per his or her merit.

Conclusion

“In a landmark verdict, the Supreme Court on 11th March 2016, ruled that scheduled caste and scheduled tribe members cannot claim quota as a right in government job promotions, saying states were not constitutionally obliged to give preferential treatment to any community in promotion. A bench of Justices Dipak Misra and Prafulla C Pant said the government was not bound by any constitutional provision to frame a policy for reservation in promotion and the court could not order making reservation in promotion mandatory.

Referring to Articles 16(4), 16(4-A) and 16(4-B) of the Constitution mandating socially affirmative action to help disadvantaged groups, the court said states were not bound to make reservation for SCs/STs in promotion. It said the provisions allowed the government to exercise discretion and provide for reservation only after collecting quantifiable data showing backwardness of a class and inadequacy of their representation

in public employment.

Article 16(4-A) provides that nothing shall prevent the state from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services in favour of SCs and STs which, in the opinion of the state, were not adequately represented.

The bench refused to direct Uttar Pradesh government to carry out an exercise to find the representation of SCs/STs in government jobs to frame a policy for reservation in promotion. "The state is not bound to make reservation for SCs and STs in matter of promotions. Therefore, there is no duty. In such a situation, to issue a mandamus to collect data would tantamount to asking the authorities whether there is ample data to frame a rule or regulation. This will be in a way, entering into the domain of legislation," the bench said.

The Constitution granted discretionary power to the government to frame law for reservation in promotion and the government could not be forced to bring regulation on the issue, the bench said. "The courts do not formulate any policy, and therefore remain away from making anything that would amount to legislation, rules and regulation or policy relating to reservation. The courts can test the validity of the same when they are challenged. The court cannot direct for making legislation or for that matter any kind of subordinate legislation," the bench said while rejecting a PIL seeking a direction to the UP government to grant reservation in promotion."¹⁷

Present Reservation, quota system do not deliver social justice, it only enables political parties to gain political mileage. Economically weak families do not get protection while there are Rich, Billionaires under protected categories. Reservation quota must be for all who deserves, should not be based upon caste & religion.

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Welfare of Senior Citizens- Need for Social Justice

Abstract

The population of the elderly persons has been increasing over the years. In India also, about 8% of the total population is above 60 years. The figure is likely to cross 18% by 2025. Senior citizens face number of problems. Mainly economic problems due to loss of employment, income deficiency and economic insecurity. Another major problem is physical and physiological issues that include health and medical problems, nutritional deficiency, and the problem of adequate housing etc. In order to protect the rights of senior citizens and old parents the Government of India provides special provisions to seniors citizens in number of legislations viz. Art's. 41 and 46 of Constitution of India, 1950 and for maintenance under Sec.125 of Cr.P.C., 1973, and Sec.20 of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 to Hindus and other uncodified personal laws. However, recently the Government of India enacted a separate legislation namely "The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007" to provide for more effective provisions for the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens guaranteed and recognized under the Constitution and to establish special Tribunals for enforcement of the provisions of this Act. This paper shall be analyzing the provisions of this Act, with a view to create awareness among of older persons on their rights and also to children's on their obligations because of the degeneration of joint family system dislocation of familiar bonds and loss of respect for the aged person exist in the present society. If such type of protective discrimination is allowed to senior citizens, then only social development in India can be achieved by attaining social justice through fuller participation of the disadvantaged sections including senior citizens.

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KEY WORDS: Senior Citizen, Old Parents, Protection, Welfare, Rights, Constitution and Legislation.

Full Paper

Introduction:

Ageing is a natural process, which inevitably occurs in human life cycle. The population of the elderly persons has been increasing over the years. As per the UNESCO estimates, the number of the aged (60+) is likely to 590 million in 2005. The figure will be double by 2025. By 2025, the world will have more elderly than young people and cross two billion mark by 2050. In India also, the population of elder persons has increased from nearly 2 crores in 1951 to 7.2 crores in 2001. In other words about 8% of the total population is above 60 years. The figure is likely to cross 18% by 2025.

Need of Palliative Care to Senior Citizen:

Senior citizens face a number of problems. Mainly they face economic problem due to loss of employment, income deficiency and economic insecurity. Another major problem is physical and physiological problems include health and medical problems, nutritional deficiency, and the problem of adequate housing etc. The moral duty to maintain parents is recognized by all people. In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted the proclamation to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of the Older Persons. The U.N. General Assembly has declared "1st October" as the International Day of the Older Persons. The U.N. General Assembly on December 16, 1991 adopted 18 principles which are organized into five clusters, namely- independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment and dignity of the older parents.

Constitutional Protection:

Constitution of India, 1950 is also providing some provisions for the protection of old aged persons. Article 41 of the Constitution stated that the State shall, within the limits of economic capacity and development, make effective provisions for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. Article 46 of the Constitution is also states that, the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people... and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

These provisions are inserted in the Part-IV of the Constitution i.e. Directive Principles of State Policy, which are not enforceable by any court of law. However, the State should have a positive obligation on DPSP as they should make an Acts in order to protect the rights of the elderly persons.

Legislative Protections:

The moral duty to maintain parents is recognized by all people. However, so far as law is concerned, the position and extent of such liability varies from community to community. Amongst the Hindus, the obligation of sons to maintain their aged parents, who were not able to maintain themselves out of their own earning and property, was recognized. The statutory provision for maintenance of parents was recognized under section 20 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. This Act is the first personal law statute in India, which imposes an obligation on the Children to maintain parents. The obligation to maintain parents is not confined to sons only, and daughters also have an equal duty towards parents. It is important to note that only those parents who are financially unable to maintain themselves from any source, are entitled to seek maintenance under this Act. Children have a duty to maintain their aged parents even under the Muslim law. A son, who though poor, is earning something, is bound to support his father who earns nothing. Under Hanafi law, parents and grandparents can claim maintenance from their children and grandchildren who have the means, even if they are able to earn their livelihood. Both sons and daughters have a duty to maintain their parents under the Muslim law. The obligation, however, is dependent on their means to do so. The Christians and Parsis no personal laws provide for the maintenance to the parents. Parents who wish to seek maintenance have to apply under provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure:

According to section 125 of Cr.P.C., 1973, the maintenance to the parents is concerned, if any person having sufficient means and neglects or refuses to maintain his father or mother, who are unable to maintain themselves, then Magistrate of first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make monthly allowance for the maintenance of his father or mother, at such monthly rate as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct. If any person so ordered fails without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for

levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole, or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance or the interim maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case be, remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made. Provided that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application is made to the court to levy such amount within a period of one year from the date on which it became due.

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007:

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 provides more effective provisions for the maintenance (includes provisions for food, clothing, residence and medical attendance and treatment) and welfare (means provisions for food, health care, recreation centre's and other amenities) of parents and senior citizens. In this concern the children includes son, daughter, grandson and granddaughter but does not include minor.¹

Maintenance:

Part II of the Act clearly stated the duty of the children to provide maintenance to the parents and senior citizens. Here parent means father or mother whether biological, adoptive or step father or step mother, as the case may be, whether or not the father or the mother is a senior citizen (attained the age of sixty years or above) who is unable to maintain themselves from his own earning or property owned by him. A childless senior citizen also can claim maintenance from his relative. Relative means any legal heir of childless senior citizen who is not a minor, and having sufficient means, and is in possession of or would inherit his property after his death.² Provided, that where more than one relative is entitled to inherit the property of a senior citizen, the maintenance shall be payable by such relative in the proportion in which they would inherit his property.³ As per section of the Act,⁴ any parent or senior citizen or if he is incapable of making an application for maintenance, then any person is authorised by him or Tribunal may *suo moto* take cognizance of the maintenance application against the children or relative in any District – (a) where he resides or last resided or (b) where children or relative resides.⁵

The State Government, by Notification in the Official Gazette, constitute for each sub-division one or more Tribunals as may be specified in the Notification for the purpose of adjudicating and decide the order for maintenance application filed by the parent or senior citizen.⁶ The Tribunal

before hearing an application made by the parent or senior citizen refers the same to conciliation officer and such conciliation officer shall submit his findings within one month and if amicable settlement has been arrived at, the Tribunal shall pass an order to that effect.⁷ If children or relative, as the case may be, neglect or refuse to maintain himself, the Tribunal may, order such children or relatives to make a monthly allowance at such monthly rate for the maintenance of such senior citizen, as the Tribunal may deem fit and to pay the same to such senior citizen as the Tribunal may, from time to time, direct. The maximum maintenance allowance which may be ordered by such Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government which shall not exceed ten thousand rupees per month. A maintenance order made under this Act shall have the same force and effect as an order passed under section 125 of Cr.P.C., 1973 order for maintenance of wives, children and parents, and shall be executed in the manner prescribed for execution of such order by the Code. Any senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be, aggrieved by an order of any senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be, aggrieved by an order of a Tribunal may, within sixty days from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. The order of the Appellate Tribunal shall be final.⁸

Whoever, having the care or protection of senior citizen leaves, such senior citizen in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such senior citizen, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.⁹

Old Age Homes:

The State Government may establish and maintain such number of oldage homes at accessible places, as it may deem necessary, in a phased manner, beginning with at least one in each district to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent.¹⁰ The State Government may, prescribe a scheme for management of oldage homes, including the standards and various types of services to be provided by them which are necessary for medical care and means of entertainment to the inhabitants of such homes.

Medical support to Senior Citizen:

The State Government in order to medical support to senior citizens, shall ensure that -

- (i) the Government hospitals or hospitals funded fully or partially by

the Government shall provide beds for all senior citizens as far as possible;

- (ii) separate queues be arranged for senior citizens;
- (iii) facility for treatment of chronic, terminal and degenerative diseases is expanded for senior citizens;
- (iv) research activities for chronic elderly diseases and ageing is expanded;
- (v) there are earmarked facilities for geriatric patients in every District Hospital duly headed by a Medical Officer with experience in geriatric care.¹¹

Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizen:

Where any senior citizen who, after the commencement of this Act, has by way of gift or otherwise, transferred his property, subject to the condition that the transferee shall provide the basic amenities and basic physical needs to the transferor and such transferee refuses or fails to provide such amenities and physical needs, the said transfer of property shall be deemed to have been made by fraud or coercion or under undue influence and shall at the option of the transferor be declared void by the Tribunal.

Where any senior citizen has a right to receive maintenance out of an estate and such estate or part, thereof is transferred, the right to receive maintenance may be enforced against the transferee if the transferee has notice of the right, or if the transfer is gratuitous; but not against the transferee for consideration and without notice of right.¹²

Every offence under this Act shall be cognizable and bailable. An offence under this Act shall be tried summarily by a Magistrate.¹³

Governmental Protection:

Government of India provides some reliefs to senior citizens by various schemes apart from the provisions of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 namely (a) travelling concessions to seniors, pensions are provided to senior citizens if they are unable to maintain themselves, etc.,.

Conclusion:

It may be conclude by saying that the degeneration of joint family system dislocates the familiar bonds and tarnishes respect of the aged person. The family in modern times should be thought to be a secure place for aged parents. Eventhough, the State Government, take all measures for publicity, awareness, etc. for welfare of senior citizens under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 in order to create awareness of rights of parents and senior citizens and obligations of children's / legal heirs, major number of the parents conscious would not allow them to make complaints against their children, because they would not transfer causing problems to their children and always wish that the their life should be prosperous even though they are not in a safe position. However, some of the problems of the elder persons are unsolved through the legislation. Thus, there is an urgent need to protect them with utmost good care because of the toothless laws encouraging quacks in society.

(Endnotes)

- 1 Section 2(a) of The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 2 Section 2(g) of The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 3 Section 4 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 4 Section 5 (1) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 5 Section 6(1) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 6 Section 7 (1) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 7 Section 6(6) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 8 Section 16 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 9 Sec.24 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 10 According to Explanation of Sec. 19 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, "Indigent" means any senior citizen who is not having sufficient means, as determined by the State Government, from time to time, to maintain himself.
- 11 Sec.20 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 12 Sec.23 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- 13 Sec.25 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

The Alternative Dispute Resolution System

Introduction:

The eminent lawyer Shri.Nani Palkhiwala once while describing the pathetic condition of litigation in the country observed, “ *The law may or not be an Ass but in india it is a snail, it moves at a pace which would be regarded as unduly slow in the community of snails. A lawsuit once started is the nearest thing to eternal life ever seen on this earth*”

In all walks of life, it is usual to come across disputes, more so in business dealings. The term “ dispute” inherently suggest differences or quarrel between two or more persons, families, communities, groups and institutions. When there is a difference or quarrel between two or more individual or associations consequently it becomes necessary to find out a way or forum for resolution of differences. Such a forum need not necessarily be a law court or tribunal. In olden days informal system of Arbitration existed in the form of Panchayats. The Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi was also a staunch believer of arbitral process for resolving the problems in our predominanantly rural society at affordable costs via Panchayat Raj. In course of time as the society advanced, it sought the intervention and help of law courts or tribunals through codified laws to adjudicates differences or disputes. Consequents, law courts/tribunal of different hierarchy came into existence. Arbitration is a consensual process by which the parties to a disputes submit their differences to one or more impartial persons for a final and binding decision. It is less formal than the regular court proceedings and hearings are conducted in private. The Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Food Corporation of india Vs Joginderpal reported in AIR 1981 SC 2075 has observed that **the law of arbitration must be simple, less technical and more responsive to the actual reality of situation and also responsive cannons of justice and fair play.** The object of arbitration is the resolution of the dispute in the entirety, which implies the enforcement of the award as well.

* Retd. Judge, Legal Adviser and Sole Arbitrator Kalaburagi.(Karnataka).

Arbitration started as a delegalization reform to resolve conflict with mutual love and trust. Even late Shri.Nani Palkhiwala remarked succinctly, “ **If I were appointed as a dictator of this country, in the short span of my appointment and assassination, I would promulgate a law making all commercial disputes compulsorily referable to arbitration**”

Since independence many new enactments have been passed both by Central and State Governments. It is a known fact that since independence literacy rate has gone up considerably and the State of Kerala has achieved distinction by 100% literacy . As legal and social awareness developed among the citizens, litigation has also gone up in multiple proportion. It is a matter of common knowledge, among the concerned, that each court is burdened with case dockets of disproportionate volume. The courts are reeling under the pressure of pendency of cases. It may even take several years, if not decade, to clear the pendency of cases. There is a saying that “Justice delayed is Justice denied” and judiciary alone cannot be blamed for that fact of the matter of delay and denial of justice on time.

In the current internet days, due to constraints of time and huge pendency of cases it has become difficult for the litigants to wait for justice rather unreasonable time. Now , at this juncture, arises the necessity and significance of alternative dispute resolution or redressal system. As the name itself suggests that it is not a traditional or conventional law courts or tribunal dispute resolution system.

Now let me look into the aspect of what are the ADR Modes. The ADR system or mechanism comprises various techniques or modes such as Arbitration, Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation and Lok Adalat. Now I confine to the technique or mode of arbitration as one of the modes of ADR mechanism.

Arbitration- As an ADR mechanism:-

The concept of Arbitration is nothing new to our country and dispute resolution system as well. Infact it is not an exaggeration that india is birth place of concept of arbitration. The only difference, if any, was there in the nomenclature. It was known as Panchayat (council of elders) in olden days. In the good old days, Council of elders of the locality used to hear the disputants and then apply the uncodified law and equitable principles based on morality and sense of justice, if not of law, such as

good conscience, impartiality, fairplay and uninfluenced independent decision in the matter.

The Preamble to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 reads as follows.

“An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to domestic arbitration, international commercial Arbitration and enforcement of arbitral awards as also to define the law relating to Conciliation and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto”

The role of Arbitration to settle disputes as an alternative method to the state controlled court system is, today, becoming more and more important and critics are now wondering at the growing popularity of the arbitration. Its essence is the speed with which a dispute can be settled. Unlike in other systems, here, the parties choose a third party to be known as an arbitrator and he must act as an impartial person to resolve the dispute. The parties to the dispute may choose such person as the arbitrator who has knowledge and expertise in the areas in controversy.

“Arbitration Agreement ” is defined U/s 7 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 as an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration, all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not.

The true meaning and scope of Arbitration agreement was recently considered by the Supreme Court in “ **K.K. Modi Vs K.N. Modi** ” In the above case, two warring factions of a family entered in to a Memorandum of Understanding in terms of which the shares and assets of various companies were required to be valued in the manner specified in the agreement. Disputes thereafter arose with respect to the implementation of arbitration agreement , on which the Chairman, IFCI constituted an expert committee that submitted its report to the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India, which on considering the question what constitutes in arbitration agreement , observed that among the attributes that must be present for an agreement to be considered as an Arbitration Agreement are.

- (a) That the Arbitration agreement must contemplate that the decision of the Tribunal will be binding on the parties to the agreement.
- (b) That the Jurisdiction of the Tribunal to decide the rights of the

parties must derive either from the consent of the parties or from the order of the Court or from Statutes, the terms of which make it clear that the process is to be an arbitration.

- (c) That the agreement must contemplate that substantive rights of the parties will be determined by the agreed Tribunal.
- (d) That the Tribunal will determine the rights of the parties in an impartial and judicial manner with the Tribunal owing an equal obligation of fairness to both sides.
- (e) That the agreement of parties to refer their disputes to the decision of the Tribunal must be intended to be enforceable in law
- (f) That the agreement must contemplate that the Tribunal will make a decision upon a dispute which is already formulated at the time when a reference is made to the Tribunal.

Arbitration is the supreme method for resolving and adjudicating commercial disputes. Time is of essence in business transactions. In the present scenario of liberalization and globalization, business community cannot afford to lose time in prolonged litigation and, therefore, prefer to resolve disputes by arbitration. The main objects or merits of arbitration are speed, economy, convenience, simplicity of procedures, secrecy and encouragement of healthy and friendly relationships between the parties. Moreover, the basic principles of arbitration are almost universally acceptable for the simple reason that the practice of business is much the same. In fact, arbitration is the creation of business community itself all over the world.

The term *Arbitration* is used in several senses. It may refer either to a judicial process or to a non-judicial process. A judicial process is concerned with the ascertaining, declaration and enforcement of rights and liabilities as they exist, in accordance with some recognised system of law. An industrial arbitration may well have for its function to ascertain and declare, but not to enforce, what in the arbitrator's opinion ought to be the respective rights and liabilities of the parties, and such a function is non-judicial.

Arbitration is a process in which a neutral third party or parties render a decision based on the merits of the case. The parties to the arbitration have some control over the design of the arbitration process. In the Indian context the scope of the rules for the arbitration process are set out broadly by the provisions of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 and in the areas uncovered by the statute the parties are free to design an arbitration

process appropriate and relevant to their disputes. There is more flexibility in the arbitration process than in the traditional courts system as the parties can facilitate the creation of an arbitral process relevant to their disputes. Once the process is decided upon and within the parameters of the statute, the Arbitrator assumes full control of the process. The advantages of the arbitration process are considerable saving in time and money compared to a trial, the limited possibility for challenging the award which again contributes towards lower cost and finality of outcome, and greater participation by the parties than is the case in the courts/tribunal system. The arbitration is more in vogue in western countries. However it is now gaining field though late in our country. Even domestic and international commercial disputes are being referred to arbitration for resolution.

If properly used, arbitration is an amicable and relatively informal method of resolving disputes. However, arbitration is not like conciliation or mediation. Its aim is not to persuade the parties to come to a settlement of the dispute between them. The aim of arbitration, like that of proceedings in court, is to produce a final and binding decision, and this decision, expressed in the form of an award, is capable of being enforced through courts of law, both nationally and internationally, if the losing party is not prepared to carry it out voluntarily. Unlike conciliation or mediation, arbitration requires the support of national systems of law if it is to work effectively.

Generally, all disputes, which can be decided by a Civil Court, involving legal rights can be referred to arbitration. Thus, disputes about property, money or about the amount of damages payable for breach of contract, etc, can be referred to arbitration. However, according to the general practice, the following matters can not be referred to arbitration;

- a) Matrimonial matters like restitution of conjugal rights or divorce.
- b) Matters relating to guardianship of a minor or other person under disability
- c) Testamentary matters, such as questions relating to validity of will etc
- d) Insolvency matters
- e) Criminal proceedings
- f) Questions relating to charity or charitable trusts/ institutions
- g) Matters falling under the purview of the MRTTP Act.
- h) Dissolution or winding up of companies.

- i) Matters relating to execution of decrees, etc.

It may further be noted that Sec.19(1) of the 1996 Act excludes application of provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. However, Sec.43 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 applies to arbitral proceedings under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 wherein Sec.119 (b) of the Act prescribes a period of 30 days for setting aside an award or getting an award remitted for recognition from the date of service of the notice of filing of the award and further, Sec 5 of the Act permits an extension of that limitation in suitable cases.

The popular kinds of arbitration in practice are as under.

- 1) Domestic Arbitration
- 2) International Arbitration
- 3) Foreign Arbitration
- 4) Ad hoc Arbitration
- 5) Institutional Arbitration
- 6) Specialised Arbitration
- 7) Statutory Arbitration

Conclusion:

Time has come to think to provide a forum for the poor and needy people who approach the Law Courts to redress their grievance speedily, Considering the delay in resolving the disputes **Abraham Lincoln** once said.

“Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbours to compromise whenever you can point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser, in fees, expenses, and waste of time”

However far these reforms will serve to lighten the workload of the courts and cut short the length and expenses of the litigation only time can tell us. But it is clear that these changes are a must in case management, fast track procedures and stringent limitations on costs if the legal system should survive. The use of ADR in courts Abroad is now well established. It is feature of Court Procedure in many jurisdictions that there is an obligation upon the judge to raise the possibility of settlement with both parties at various stages of litigation. In Germany the obligation extends to the judge notifying the parties on a preliminary basis as to the views he has formed on the likely out-come of the case and the basis upon which it

could be settled. In U.S.A and Australia there is a whole panoply of A.D.R methods attached to the courts.

The eminent lawyer Nani palkhiwala sarcastically remarked “ if longevity of litigation is made an item in the Olympics, no doubt the Gold Medal will come to India”

Preamble to the Constitution of India begins with:

“We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, social, economic and political”

Howere, our legal system is today struggling to do just that. It is now an open secret that this resolve’ to secure justice is becoming illusory, Not only the litigation is time consuming and cumbersome, but is also very costly. Our society is getting increasingly complex. It is needless to emphasis that justice is very much essential for peaceful living in complexities of civil society. And peace cannot be achieved without justice. The society cannot progress and prosper without justice. Hence, justice is the utmost need for the survival, sustenance and growth of society. And such a justice can be achieved, in my humble opinion, very well by arbitration as a mode of Alternative Dispute Resolution. Thus Alternative Dispute Resolution will therefore emerge not merely as a structural alternative but as a substantive and refined paradigm of dispute resolution. Alternative Dispute Resolution strategies which facilitate the development of consensual solution by the disputing parties are therefore considered a viable alternative. Alternative Dispute Resolution methods such as mediation, negotiation and arbitration along with many sub-stratergies are increasily being employed world over in wide range of conflict situations, ranging from family and marital disputes to more complex disputes of a public dimension such as environmental disputes, inter-state or inter-national boundary and water disputes, As of date, there have been several Internet service providers for online resolution of disputes by parties, which they can pursue irrespective of geographical location. Furthure the concept of Online Disputes Resolution (ODR) in some places also referred as electronic Alternative Disputes Resolution (e ADR) is in vogue. In the traditional justice dispensing system of India, Courts do not resolve disputes. But decide and adjudicate on disputes. The fundamental difference between the approach of a court and arbitrator/

conciliator lies in deciding a dispute, versus resolving a dispute. Resolving a dispute by mutually agreeable solutions between the disputants by Alternative Disputes Resolution in general and arbitration in particular is a peace initiating process and promotes peace, friendly and healthy relationship than deciding a dispute by traditional courts.

Courtesy:

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Validity and Legality of “Arrests” and Consequences of Illegal Arrest: A Study

The recent Law Commission of India recommendation¹ to amend Sec 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code, mandating the reasons for the arrest should be recorded by the Investigating Officer, before the arrest in the case dairy a well as in the daily diary register, ‘is in accord with recent decision of the Supreme Court² and is one of the major principle laid down among several other guidelines relating to the power of arrest. Sec 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code³ enumerates nine categories of cases in which a Police may arrest a person without a warrant as well as without an order from a Magistrate.⁴ Sec 41 of the code is a depository of general powers of the Police Officer to arrest. However, the power conferred is subject to other special statutes to which Cr PC is made applicable in addition to limitations placed by the Cr PC itself.⁵

Despite that the law is clearly stated and clear-cut procedure laid down in the exercise of the powers to arrest, cases have arisen where the Police Officers have misused the powers for ulterior purposes in flagrant violation of law, exposing the persons to harassment, physical and mental pain. Cases have also arisen, where the Police Officers exercised the powers to arrest under the dictates of persons in power for achieving purposes which can be termed illegal or malafide, as seen in the case of Bhim Singh,⁶ where a sitting Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) was arrested only to prevent him from attending the Assembly Session. Even though a Police Officer making a wrong arrest under a bonafide mistake is protected⁷ and illegality of arrest in no way affects the trial, there have been many cases of illegal arrests in contravention of the procedures laid

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1 See Deccan Chronicle dated 13/6/2017 Page 6.

2 Dr.Rini Johar & another Vs. State of M.P. and others, 2016 Cr LJ P.3156.

3 ‘Criminal Procedure Code’ hereinafter referred to as Cr PC throughout this study.

4 See for details Sec 41 of Cr PC.

5 Avinash Madhukar Mukhedkar Vs. State of Maharashtra, (1983) Cr LJ 1833 (Bom).

6 Bhim Singh v. State of J&K AIR 1986 SC P.494.

7 Ibid

down and for malafide purposes for which such arrests are made. Art 22 (1) of the Constitution of India provides safeguards to a person arrested, such as right to be informed of the grounds of arrest, right not to be detained beyond 24 hours without the authority of the Magistrate, right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice. The detention becomes unlawful, if the grounds furnished are not proper and sufficient or if the grounds are not furnished at all.⁸ In a recent case⁹ the court dealt with a case where no reason for arrest was mentioned in the case diary, information of arrest was not furnished to the relatives or friends of the person arrested, the seizure memo searching the houses of the accused was carried out without following the procedure of arrest and the case being of a criminal nature and the Police Officers have made a maladroit effort to give a criminal colour, which caused the dignity of the accused persons (who were medical practitioners) to be seriously jeopardized, humiliation, trauma and pain as well as 'harassment', the court directed the State to proceed with erring officials besides awarding compensation to the victims of the arrest power.

In Joginder Kumar's case,¹⁰ the Supreme Court while dealing with misuse of arrest power laid down as follows:-

- i) No arrest can be made just, because it is lawful for the Police Office to do so;
- ii) The existence of the power to arrest is one thing and the justification for the exercise of power is quite another;
- iii) No arrest should be made without a reasonable satisfaction reached after some investigation as to the genuineness and bonafides of a complaint and a reasonable belief both as to the person's complicity and even so as to the need to effect arrest;
- iv) Denying a person of his liberty is a serious matter;
- v) Human rights violation pre and after arrest has been aptly stated, "The horizon of Human rights is expanding. At the same time the crime rate is also increasing. Of late, this court has been receiving complaint about violation of human rights, because of indiscrimination arrests."

The attempts to give a criminal colour to a civil case are made to justify

8 In Madhu Limaye's case AIR 1969 SC P.1014

9 See Note 2.

10 Joginder Kumar v. State of UP 1994 AIR 1349.

the exercise of power of arrest and this is a serious violation of a person's liberty and it is apt to quote the ruling of Hon'ble Mr.Justice V.K.Iyer in Jolly George Vargheese's case¹¹ to the effect that "No one shall imprisoned on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation". In the context of several incidents where a civil case is given the colour of a criminal nature, it is desirable to amend Sec 41 to provide that, "no civil case can be made the subject-matter of a criminal offence unless an independent cause of a criminal nature arising therefrom and a malafide attempt to make it as a criminal case shall be made punishable by law."

In a series of cases,¹² the Supreme Court laid down procedural requirements, which are to be complied with in cases of arrest and they may summarized thus:-

- i) The Police personnel carrying out the arrest and handling of interrogation of the arrestee shall bear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tag with their designations;
- ii) The particulars of all such Police personnel who handle interrogation of the arrestee must be recorded in a register;
- iii) The Police Officer carrying out the arrest shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by atleast one witness, who may either be a member of the family of the arrestee or a responsible person of the locality from where the arrest is made. It shall be counter-signed by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrest;
- iv) A person who has been arrested or detained and is being held in custody in a police station or interrogation centre or other lock-up, shall be entitled to have one friend or relative or other person known to him or having interest in his welfare being informed, as soon as practicable, that he has been arrested and is being detained at the particular place, unless the attesting witness of the memo of arrest is himself such a friend or a relative of the arrestee;
- v) The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee must be notified by the police, where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the legal aid organization of the District and the Police Station of the area

11 AIR 1980 SC P.470.

12 D.K.Basu Vs. State of WB AIR 1997 SC P.610; Joginder Kumar AIR 1994 SC P.1349; Nilabati Behera Vs. State of Orissa AIR 1993 SC P.1960; State of MP Vs. Shyam Sunder Trivedi 1995 AIR SCW P.2793.

concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest;

- vi) The person arrested must be made aware of his right to have someone informed of his arrest or detention, as soon as, he is put under arrest or detained;
- vii) An entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person, which shall also disclose the name of the next friend of the person, who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in whose custody the arrestee is;
- viii) The arrestee should, where he so requests, be also be examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries, if any present on his/her body must be recorded at the time. The 'inspection Memo' must be signed both by the arrestee and the Police Officer affecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee;
- ix) The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a doctor or the panel of approved doctors appointed by the Director, Health Services of the State or Union Territory concerned. Director of Health Services should prepare such a panel for all the Tehsils and districts as well;
- x) Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest referred to above, should be sent to the Illaqa magistrate for his record;
- xi) The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during investigation, though not throughout the investigation;
- xii) A police control room should be provided at all Districts and State headquarters, where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee, shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest with (12) hours of affecting the arrest and at the police control room, it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

The concept of 'arrest' and its implications have been pointed out by the Supreme Court¹³ thus:-

- i) Arrest brings humiliation, curtails freedom and casts scars forever. Law makers know it and also the police;

13 See for details Arvind Kumar's case AIR 2014 SC P.2756.

- ii) It is highly considered as a tool of harassment, oppression and surely not considered a friend of public;
- iii) There is a need for caution in exercising the drastic power of arrest;
- iv) Power of arrest greatly contribute to its arrogance, so also the failure of the magistracy to check it;
- v) The power of arrest is one of the lucrative source of public corruption;
- vi) The attitude to arrest first and then proceed with the rest is despicable;
- vii) It has become a handy tool to the police officers, who lack sensitivity or act with oblique motive;
- viii) Analysing Sec 41 of the Code, that certain offences punishable upto a term of 7 years or not less than 7 years cannot be arrested only.
 - a) On the satisfaction that such person has committed the offence but also be further satisfied that such arrest is necessary to prevent such person from committing any further offence or for proper investigation of the case or to prevent the accused from causing the evidence of the offence to disappear or tampering with such evidence in any manner or prevent such person from making any inducement, threat or promise to a witness so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the court or the police officer or unless such accused is arrested, his presence in the court whenever required cannot be ensured.
 - b) The police officer should consider before arresting the person the following aspects:-
 - i) Whether it is absolutely necessary to exercise the power of arrest;
 - ii) What purposes or object would be served by the arrest;
 - iii) If the arrest is necessary, the statutory provisions including the guidelines prescribed by the Supreme Court should be followed.

The Supreme Court¹⁴ considered the impact of Sec 41A,¹⁵ has to be kept in view. This provision newly introduced makes it clear that where the arrest of a person is not required under Sec 41 A of the Code, the police officer is required to issue notice directing the accused to appear before him at a specified place and time. It is made obligatory for the accused

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Introduced by Sec 6 of Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2008.

to so appear and if he complies with the notice, he shall not be arrested, unless for reasons to be recorded, the police officer shall be of the opinion that such person's arrest is necessary for preventing the commission of any further offence or the arrest is necessary for the following purposes¹⁶:-

- i) for the proper investigation of the case;
- ii) to prevent the accused from causing the evidence of the offence to disappear;
- iii) tampering with the evidence in any manner;
- iv) to prevent such person from making any inducement, threat or promise to a witness so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the court or the police officer;
- v) unless the accused is arrested his presence in the court whenever required cannot be ensured.

Dignity of the accused person shall not be seriously jeopardized by either not following the procedure laid down in Sec 41-A or the violation of the procedure in making the arrest and seizure, the manner in which it was done by the police officer cannot be justified.

'Dignity' as held by the Supreme Court¹⁷ can be stated thus:-

- i) It is the quintessential quality of a personality and of a highly cherished value;
- ii) Liberty of the person is curtailed in violation of law;
- iii) When the liberty of the person is curtailed in an unlawful manner, the victim is likely to feel more anguished, agonized, shaken, perturbed, disillusioned and emotionally torn. It is an assault on his/her identity which is sacrosanct under the Constitution of India;
- iv) It does not require wisdom of a seer to visualize that for some invisible reason, an attempt has been made to corrode the procedural safeguards which are meant to sustain the sanguinity of liberty;
- v) The investigating agency, as it seems has put its sense of accountability to law on the ventilator and its visibility is clear as the cloudless noon day and
- vi) It would not be erroneous to say that the enthusiastic investigating

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Charu Khurana Vs. Union of India AIR 2015 SC P.839.

agency had totally forgotten the democratic principle of high cherished value which clearly states that all power given to the authorities/ruler are in the nature of trust and they are accountable for the discharge of duties of a trustee as in a democracy, power is derived from the people and for the benefit, who are beneficiaries of the exercise of power.

Harassment caused to the accused, while in custody which puts them in trauma and pain is crucial, in determining the quantum of compensation to be given to them and the concept of 'harassment has been lucidly explained in Mehmad Nayyar Azam'¹⁸ as one which has relevance to mental annoyance and a troubling of the spirit, which includes torment or vexation or mental or psychological harassment. The accused in custody can be put under tremendous psychological pressure by cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

In society governed by law, law protects the dignity of a citizen¹⁹ and prevents him from all kinds of harassment.²⁰

When the rights of a person under Art 21 are dashed against and pushed back by the members of city walls, there has to be rebound and when the rebound takes place, Art 21 of the Constitution springs up to action as a protector.²¹

In the recent case,²² the Supreme Court besides expounding the law relating to arrest, has taken every effort to explain the consequences of illegal arrest, which offends the dignity of the person as well the resultant harassment and factors which weigh in determining the compensation for the injury caused to the persons. This can be summarized thus:-

- i) Violation of Art 21, the accused persons were compelled to face humiliation;
- ii) Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court in D.K.Basu's case have been violated and the accused persons were treated with the attitude of insensibility;
- iii) When the investigating officers flout the law with brazen proclivity,

18 AIR 2012 SC P.2573 Para 23.

19 See Note 17.

20 See Note 18.

21 Ibid.

22 See Note 2

the public law remedy²³ comes into play;

- iv) Persons who are put to humiliation and suffering are entitled to compensation as a redeeming feature;
- v) It is open to State to proceed against erring officials;
- vi) All attempts to make a civil case to give the colour of a criminal case²⁴ for mala fide purposes shall be a cognizable offence punishable by law.
- vii) When the allegations made in the FIR or the evidence collected during investigation do not satisfy the ingredients of an offence the superior courts would not encourage harassment of a person in a criminal case for nothing and the High Court have the undoubted power under Section 482 of the Code to quash the proceedings²⁵.

I) In conclusion, the urgent need to implement the recommendations of Law Commission of India to amend Sec 41 of the code²⁶ in terms of the Supreme Court's decision in Dr Rini Johar's case²⁷ cannot be over-emphasized. It needs to be done on a war footing and case be in the following terms:-

“All arrests shall mandate the reasons for arrest should be recorded by the police officers concerned, before the arrest is made, in the case diary as well as in the daily diary register maintained at the police stations and shall be produced in the court, whenever required”

All attempts to give the colour of a criminal case, purely of a civil nature for mala fide reasons by a police officer shall be a “cognizable offence” punishable by law.

II) The guidelines given by the Supreme Court shall be suitably incorporated in Sec 41, so that they become a part of Statutory law to reconcile the balancing right of the accused with the power of the State in affecting the arrest.

23 See for details see Nilawati Behara AIR 1993 SCP 1960; Sule Singh Vs. State of Haryana AIR 2006 SC P.117 and Hardeep Singh Vs. State of MP AIR 2012 SC P.1751.

24 See also Devendra Vs. State of UP (2009) 7 SCC P.495.

25 See Note 2 Para 28 and also Bhajarang Lal's case AIR 1992 SC P.604.

26 See Note 1.

27 See Note 2.

Victims of Crimes and Trial of Offences

Introduction

Section 225-237 of the *Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973* deal with the procedure in trials before a Court of Session. This procedure is practically the same as that prescribed for the trial of warrant-cases by a Magistrate with needed variations. At the first hearing the Public Prosecutor will open the case and the judge, after going through the record and hearing the submissions of the accused, if any will consider whether there are sufficient grounds for proceeding against the accused. Otherwise he shall frame a charge which shall be read out and explained to the accused and his plea will be recorded. If he pleads guilty, the judge may convict him. Otherwise a date will be fixed for hearing of evidence of prosecution.

The accused will have the right to cross-examine witnesses. Witnesses may be recalled for cross examination. If after hearing the evidence and examining the accused and hearing the arguments, the judge considers that there is no evidence to support the prosecution, he shall acquit the accused. Otherwise the accused shall be called upon to enter on his defence and adduce his evidence for which there will be an adjournment. After the completion of the defence evidence, the prosecution and the defence will be heard and the court will deliver judgment. If the judgment is one of conviction, the accused will be given an opportunity to make his representation, if any, on the punishment proposed to be awarded and such representation shall be taken into consideration before imposing the sentence. The right of representation is provided to the accused with a view that the accused may have some grounds to urge for giving him consideration in regard to the sentence of which the court is not so aware during the trial.

Section 238-250 of the *Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973* deal with the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates, Sections 251-259 deals with trial of summons cases by Magistrates. Then, Sections 260-265 of the *Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973* deal with summary trials.

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In *Dhanaj Singh v. State of Punjab*¹ the Supreme Court has laid down that in the case of a defective investigation the court has to be circumspect in evaluating the evidence. But it would not be right in acquitting an accused person solely on the ground or on account of the defective investigation. To do so would tantamount to playing into the hands of the investigating officer if the investigation is designedly defective.

Similarly in *Paras Yadav v. State of Bihar*² it was held that if the lapse or omission is committed by the investigating agency or because of negligence the prosecution evidence is required to be examined de hors such omissions to find out whether the said evidence is reliable or not, the contaminated conduct of officials should not stand in the way of evaluating the evidence by the courts, otherwise the designed mischief would be perpetuated and justice would be denied to the complainant party.

In *U.P.S.C. v. S. Papiiah*³ the Apex Court is of the view that a closure report by the Prosecution cannot be accepted by the court without hearing the informant. The court further expressed that there can be no doubt that when, on a consideration of the report made by the officer-in-charge of a police station under Section 2(i) of Section 173, the Magistrate is not inclined to take cognizance of the offence and issue process, the informant must be given an opportunity of being heard so that he can make his submissions to persuade the Magistrate to take cognizance of the offence and issue process. So in a case where the Magistrate to whom the report is forwarded under Sub-Section (2) (i) of Section 173 decides not to take cognizance of the offence and to drop the proceeding or takes the view that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding against some of the persons mentioned in the First Information Report, the Magistrate must give notice to the informant and provide him an opportunity to be heard at the time of the consideration of this report.

In *S.B. Shahane and Ors. v. State of Maharashtra and Another*⁴ the Supreme Court observed that the role of public prosecutors in ensuring a fair trial is of paramount importance. Public prosecutor represents the prosecution side in the court. It is his duty that he brings truth before the court. As an officer of the court he should take proper care to get

1 AIR 2008 SC 441.

2 AIR 1999 SC 644, (1999) 2 SCC 126.

3 (1997) 7 SCC 614. Also see *Abhinandan Jha and Ors. v. Dinesh Mishra*, AIR 1968 SC 117.

4 1995 Supp. (3) SCC 37.

justice for the victims. But in practice it is usually seen that prosecutors come under pressure particularly from political class and derelicts from his duty. Few are involved in corrupt practices. These all things should be redressed in the interest of justice. Public prosecutors in India are not trained enough as to how to handle the victims that minimize their harassment. This is a glaring demerit of our criminal justice system. It was observed by the Supreme Court that such Assistant Public Prosecutors could not be allowed to continue as personnel of the Police Department and to continue to function under the control of the head of the Police Department. And directions had been given to State Governments to constitute a separate cadre of Assistant Public Prosecutors by creating a separate prosecution Department making its head directly responsible to the State Government. So Apex Court also had stressed on the desirability of separation of prosecution agency from investigation agency.

In *National Human Rights Commission v. State of Gujarat & Ors.*⁵ it has been held that:

(T)o ensure that the witnesses depose freely and in that context the need to protect the witnesses from interference by person connected with it is the protection of victims who in most cases are witnesses. Right from the inception of the judicial system it has been accepted that discovery, vindication and establishment of truth are the main purposes underlying the existence of the courts of justice. Application of these principles involves a delicate judicial balancing of competing interests in a criminal trial the interests of the accused and the public and to a great extent that of the victim have to be weighed not losing sight of the public interest involved in the prosecution of persons who commit offences. It will not be correct to say that it is only the accused that must be fairly dealt with. That would be turning a Nelson's eye to the needs of society at large and the victims or their family members and relatives. Each one has an inbuilt right to be dealt with fairly in a criminal trial. Denial of a fair trial is as much injustice to the accused as is to the victim and the society. Time has become ripe to act on account of numerous experiences faced by the courts on account of frequent turning of witnesses as hostile, either due to threats, coercion, lures and monetary considerations at the instance of those in power, their henchmen and hirelings, political clouts and patronage and innumerable other corrupt practices ingeniously adopted to smother and stifle the truth and realities coming out to surface rendering truth and justice, to

5 2009(6) SCC 767.

become ultimate casualties. Broader public and societal interests require that the victims of the crime who are not ordinarily parties to prosecution and the interests of the State represented by their prosecuting agencies do not suffer even in slow process but irreversibly and irretrievably, which if allowed would undermine and destroy public confidence in the administration of justice, which may ultimately pave way for anarchy, oppression and injustice resulting in complete breakdown and collapse of the edifice of rule of law, enshrined and jealously guarded and protected by the Constitution. Time has come when serious and undiluted thoughts are to be bestowed for protecting witnesses so that the ultimate truth is presented before the court and justice triumphs and that the trial is not reduced to a mockery. For ensuring of a sense of confidence in the mind of the victims and their relatives, and to ensure that witnesses depose freely and fearlessly before the court following steps shall be taken:⁶

- (a) Ensuring safe passage for the witnesses to and from the court precincts.
- (b) Providing security to the witnesses in their place of residence wherever considered necessary, and
- (c) Relocation of witnesses to another state wherever such a step is necessary.

J. Krishna Iyer in *Ratanlal Singh v. State of Punjab*⁷, has stated that it is a weakness of our jurisprudence that the victims of crime and the distress of the dependants of the victim do not attract the attention of law. In fact, the victim reparation is still the vanishing point of our criminal law. This is the deficiency in the system, which must be rectified by the legislature.

In *Zahira Habibullah Sheikh v. State of Gujrat*⁸, the Supreme Court observed:

(T)he principles of rule of law and due process are closely linked with human rights protection. Such rights can be protected effectively when a citizen have recourse the courts of law. It has to be unmistakably understood that a trial which is primarily aimed at ascertaining the truth has to be fair to all concerned. There can be no analytical, all comprehensive or exhaustive definition of the concept of fair trial, and it may have to be determined

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ (1979) 4 SCC 719.

⁸ AIR 2006 SC 1381.

in seemingly infinite variety of actual situations with the ultimate object in mind viz....It will not be correct to say that it is only the accused who must be treated fairly dealt with. That would be turning a Nelson's eye to the needs of society at large and the victims or their family members and relatives. Each one has an in-built right to be dealt with fairly in criminal trial. Denial of fair trial is as much injustice to the accused as is to the victim and the society.

In *Ambika Pd. v. State (Delhi Administration)*⁹ the Apex Court has held that the criminal trial is meant for doing justice not only to the victim but also to the accused and the society at large. The primary object of criminal trial is to ensure fair trial which is guaranteed under Article 21 of the *Constitution of India*, 1950.

The Supreme Court in *T.H. Hussain v. M.P. Modkakar*¹⁰ held that a fair trial has, therefore, two objects in view. It must be fair to the accused and must also be fair to the prosecution.

The trial must be judged from this dual point of view. It is, therefore, necessary to remember that a judge does not preside over a criminal trial merely to see that no innocent man is punished.

A judge also presides to see that a guilty man does not escape. One is as important as the other. Both are public duties which the judge has to perform.

As per the National Crime Record Bureau¹¹ in its report on crimes in 2013, it was observed that the percentage of cases tried to total cases for trial and percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a declining trend¹².

9 2000 SCC Cri LJ 522.

10 AIR 1958 SC 376.

11 Retrieved from <http://ncrb.gov.in/CD-CII2013/compendium%202013.pdf>.

12 These percentages were 28.8% and 62.0% respectively in the year 1973 which went down in 2013 to 13.2% and 40.2% respectively.

There were 97,81,426 cases for trials (including cases pending from the previous years) during the year 2013 as compared to 93,28,085 cases during the previous year 2012. The percentage of cases in which trials were completed has decreased to 13.2% in the year 2013 from 13.4% in the year 2012. 84.8% of IPC cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year in various criminal courts of the country.

Conviction rate of total IPC crimes in the year 2013 was 40.2% which was more as compared to 38.5% reported in the year 2012. The crime head - wise analysis revealed that the conviction rate was highest in cases relating to counterfeiting (37.8%), murder (36.5%) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (34.2%) whereas the lowest conviction

Conclusion

In a fair trial, the accused person is given a copy of the charge sheet and all other evidence that is presented against him. The trial is held in an open court in a public view. The trial is held in the presence of the accused subject to certain exceptions. The accused is defended by a lawyer. The lawyer is given a chance to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. After all the procedures, the judge announces the sentence only in accordance with the law following the maxims 'nulla poena sine lege' and 'nullum crimen sine lege'. The object of criminal trial is to deliver justice by punishing the criminal. It is also important to remember that the trial should be concluded expeditiously before the memory of the witnesses fades away. For a trial to be fair, several different procedures have to be observed. A fair trial ensures that Article 21 of the *Constitution of India*, 1950 is followed in letter and spirit.

rate was observed under crime head cruelty by husband or his relatives (16.0%). The highest percentage of cases which were either compounded or withdrawn was reported under 'insult to the modesty of women' (4.5%) cases followed by 'hurt' (3.9%).

The conviction rate for SLL (Special laws) crimes (90.9%) was much higher than that of IPC crimes (40.2%) at the national level. The conviction rate for SLL crimes was much higher than that of IPC crimes except 6 States/UTs showing the reverse trend.

It was observed that Courts have completed trials of 41,670 cases after 10 years of trial, trials of 1,70,601 cases took between 5 to 10 years, trials of 2,84,663 cases took between 3 to 5 years, trials of 4,01,524 cases took between 1 to 3 years, trials of 2,28,510 cases took between 6 months to a year and trials of 1,63,180 cases completed within 6 months. It may be seen that maximum time taken for disposal of cases by various courts was 1 to 3 years (31.2%) followed by 3 - 5 years (22.1%).

An Analysis of the Slayer's Rule in America and India: A Proposal to Amend The Hindu Succession Act

Introduction:

Laws evolve from time to time. The legal principles are those principles built upon morals which are applied to serve justice with equity and good conscience. The authority of legal principles rests entirely upon the general reception and usage. The only method of proving that a maxim is a rule of common law is by showing that it had always been a custom to observe it.¹ One such legal principle is, one cannot take benefit of one's own wrong. This principle is reflected in the section 25 of Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Section 25 of the act states, "*A person who commits murder or abets the commission of murder shall be disqualified from inheriting the property of the person murdered, or any other property in furtherance of the succession to which he or she committed or abetted the commission of the murder*" The effect of the section 25 read along with the section 27² of the act is that a murderer is totally disqualified to succeed the estate of deceased. The framers of the Act in the objects and reasons have made a reference to the decision of Privy Council that a murderer is not to be regarded as the stock of fresh line of descent but should be regarded as non-existent.³ Where a person is entitled to succeed in his or her own right as an heir of the deceased under the act, the rule laid under the section 27 has no application.⁴ This implies that a person cannot claim the property of the victim though the murderer and this is considered to be in accordance to the public policy, equity and good conscience. This paper points out that the implications of section 25 and 27 is not in accordance with the principles of equity, justice and good conscience through the analysis of various Indian cases. This

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- 1 Nalwa Suman & Kohli Hari Dev, Commentary on The Juvenile Justice Act. 21st Edn., page no.68
- 2 If any person is disqualified from inheriting any property under this Act, it shall devolve as if such person had died before the intestate.
- 3 Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (Act No. 30 of 1956), Kamal Publishers, New Delhi.
- 4 Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, Hindu Law, Updated 21st Edition (Satyajeet A Desai) pg. no. 1237

paper also focusses on the evolution of law with regard to changes in the society and how the principle which seems to be unjust in general has inevitable existence due to the demand of time by pointing out the flawed reformatory justice system. Through comparison of American cases, this paper also proposes an amendment to Hindu Succession Act in the light of public policy, equity and good conscience.

Riggs Vs Palmer (1889)

In the case of Riggs Vs Palmer⁵ in United States in the year 1889, it was decided by the majority opinion that the murderer who was a 16 year old lad during the commission of the murder of Francis B. Palmer, his grandfather should not inherit property of Francis Palmer despite being him given the property by will. Francis Palmer wrote the will and testament in 1880, in which small legacies were given to his daughters and the remainder of the estate was given to his grandson. This decision was based on a legal principle which states that no one can take advantage of his own wrong. He was sent to state reformatory centre in the year 1882 for the murder he had committed. When the matter of execution of the will came up, the judges had a total of 3 ways out of which 2 ways upheld the title of the murderer. One was the direct interpretation of the law which dictates the execution of will as it is proper to fulfil the intention of the testator and the other was the principle that he was given punishment for the crime and he cannot be punished further by not giving the property. The third way was through the legal principle, “Nullus Commodum Capere Potest De Injuria Sua Propria” which means that no one can take the benefit of one’s own crime according to which the boy was denied his grandfather’s property. This principle prevailed over the other two as it served better social justice.⁶

“Besides, all laws as well as all contracts may be controlled in their operation and effect by general, fundamental maxims of the common law. No one shall be permitted to profit by his own fraud, or to take advantage of his own wrong, or to found any claim upon his own iniquity, or to acquire property by his own crime. These maxims are dictated by public policy, have their foundation in universal law administered in all civilized countries, and have nowhere been superseded by statutes”.⁷

5 115 N.Y. 506 (1889)

6 6 “In the end, the principle that was thought to be most fundamental, to represent the larger and deeper social interests, put its competitors to flight”- Benjamin N. Cardozo, Nature of Judicial Process, Yale University Press

7 Riggs V. Palmer (115 NY 506)

The authority of legal principles rests entirely upon the general reception and usage. The only method of proving that a maxim is a rule of common law is by showing that it had always been a custom to observe it⁸. The use of this particular principle in Riggs case led to the formulation of Slayer's rule. The slayer's rule prevents the slayer from inheriting the property. In the nature of Judicial Process, Justice Benjamin Cardozo marks that the first two principles formed the basis of the minority view and the last principle formed the basis of prevailing majority view disinheriting the slayer⁹. Social justice was thus considered of greater value than the preservation of property¹⁰. Here, it is pertinent to understand the very idea of social justice.

The sense of justice is a settled disposition to adopt and to want to act from the moral point of view insofar at least as the principles of justice define it¹¹. Considering the original position as proposed by John Rawls, the justice would have been the same for all which includes both the victim and the accused. When a decision is taken by the court, it has to consider the effects that the process has on the people involved in the process. A 16 year was sent to the state reformatory in order to reform him. In a sociological and psychological view, the society around an individual has a great effect in influencing people and the crime doers are not solely responsible for their wrongs but the society is also responsible as socialization determines the character of the individuals and just punishing the wrong doers can never bring a large scale change in the society.

"During the nineteenth century, the treatment of juveniles in the United States started to change. Social reformers began to create special facilities for the troubled juveniles, especially in large cities. In New York City, the society for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency established the New York house of Refuge to house juvenile delinquents in 1825. The Chicago Reform School opened in 1855. The reformers who supported these institutions sought to protect juvenile offenders by separating them from adult offenders. They also focussed on rehabilitation-trying to help young offenders avoid a future life of crime."¹²

8 Ibid (Footnote 1)

9 Benjamin N.Cardozo, Nature of Judicial Process, Yale University Press page no. 41

10 The slayer's rule, Nili Cohen, Boston University Law Review, page no. 796, vol.92

11 John Rawls, A Theory of Justice, Universal Law Publishing Company.

12 <http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/publiced/features/DYJpart1.authcheckdam.pdf>

If the system itself had the focus on reforming people then the decision taken by the application of the legal principle has defeated the idea of reformation. In the end, the principle that was thought to be the most fundamental, to represent the larger and deeper social interests, put its competitors to flight.¹³ With due respect, I contradict this as the application of principle in this particular case, has created a misconception of social interest. The societal interest in general should be to serve justice for all individuals in the society. Here, the judicial discretion also plays a role where judges decide the cases serving justice for all. Justice can be served to the wrong doer through reformation which is also the aim of public policy.

This principle is also seen in Hindu law- section 25 of Hindu Succession Act which reads as,

“Murderer disqualified-A person who commits murder or abets the commission of murder shall be disqualified from inheriting the property of the person murdered, or any other property in furtherance of the succession to which he or she committed or abetted the commission of the murder”

Analysis of Indian Cases:

In Vedanayaga Mudaliar Vs. Vedammal¹⁴ and Gangu Vs. Chandrabnagabai¹⁵ It was held that the theory of legal and equitable estates is no part of Hindu Law, and should not be introduced into discussion. The second question arises whether a title can be claimed through the murderer. Here, the lordships held that, the murderer should be treated as a non-existent and not as one who forms the stock for a fresh line of descent.

In K.StanumurthiyyaAndOrs. Vs K.RamappaAnd Ors.¹⁶, it was held that the sons of the murderer were entitled to the property but not through the title of the murderer. This was taken based on the decision of the Privy Council in GanguVs. Chandrabnagabai,

“It is no doubt that because she is the husband’s wife that she becomes the gotrajasapinda of the deceased. In the other words, her status as wife

13 Benjamin N.Cardozo, Nature of Judicial Process, Yale University Press page no.42.

14 (1904) 14 MLJ 297.

15 (1908)10 BOMLR 149.

16 (1942) 1 MLJ 21.

is the cause of her status as gotrajasapinda. The former is the cause and the latter is the effect. But, the sapindaship is an entity by itself, distinct from, through arising out of the cause. And it is the sapindaship which is the immediate cause of her heirship"¹⁷

In *Seetharamaiah Vs. Ramakrishnaiah*¹⁸, it was held that Parliament had inserted section 25 in the Hindu Succession Act as all matter of high public policy based on well-known principles of justice, equity and good conscience so that the person may not be able accelerate the succession by murdering the last owner of the property and it is done by the next heir he stands excluded from succession, meaning thereby that he would not be allowed to take benefit of succession by his own wrong by committing the murder of the previous owner.

In *M.Nagarajan Vs V.M.Nagammal* (2011), it was held that the husband who murdered his wife and children and served life imprisonment should not inherit the wife's property and the property was given to her mother. It appears that sections 25 and 27 were enacted by the legislature to give statutory approval to the principles of equity, justice and good conscience which disqualifies murderer from inheriting the property of the person murdered. Therefore, the words and phrases in these sections will have to be construed in the light of these principles and this is also a well-established principle of public policy.¹⁹

In *Mata Badal Singh and Ors V. BijayBahadur Singh and Ors.*,²⁰ A murderer is disqualified from succeeding to the estate of his victim upon the principles of justice, equity and good conscience. Further, a murderer should be treated as a non existent qua the estate of the murdered person that is to say no title to the estate of the murdered person can be claimed through the murderer.

In *Chinnappapal and others Vs. Rajammal*²¹, the property of the father was not given to the sons as they were convicted of committing their father's murder. This is again under section 25 of the Hindu Succession Act.

In *Kenchava Kom Sanyellappa Hosmani Vs. Girimallappa Channappa*

17 (1908)10 BOMLR 149.

18 AIR (1970)407.

19 *M.Nagarajan Vs V.M.Nagammal* (2011), 23 Dec.

20 AIR (1976) all 420.

21 (2002) 1 MLJ 66.

Samasagar²², it was held that a murderer must for the purpose of the inheritance, be treated as if he were dead when the inheritance opened and as not being a fresh stock of descent, the exclusion extends to the legal as well as beneficial estate, so that neither he can himself succeed nor can the succession be claimed through him.

Development of Constructive Trust:

In *Ellerson Vs Westcott*²³, the principle of constructive trust developed which is an improvement in serving justice from *Riggs Vs. Palmer*. It was held that the murderer can be a trustee so that the property benefits the heirs of the murderer and this also prevents the misuse of the property by the trustee. A constructive trust, does not like an express trust, arise because of manifestation of an intention to create it, but is imposed as a remedy to prevent unjust enrichment.²⁴

*Constructive trust is the formula through which the conscience of equity finds expression. When property has been acquired in such circumstances that the holder of legal title may not in good conscience retain the beneficial interest, equity converts him into a trustee.*²⁵

- Justice Benjamin Cardozo

This evolution in the concept of inheritance is not obvious in the Indian system which is apparent from the cases discussed above. The judicial discretion has played a vital role in assuring equity as the judges have tried the best to make sure that the property benefits the heir with a sense of natural justice. Thus, the concept of constructive trust should also be included in the Hindu Succession Act which will enable the murderers to be the trustees and this will pave way to claim the succession of property through the murderers. Section 10²⁶ of Indian Trusts Act, 1882 allows the person competent to contract to be a trustee. Further, Section 11 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 disqualifies convicts from entering into contract. However, on the expiry of the sentence, he is at liberty to institute a suit²⁷ The disability of convicts lasts as long as the person is imprisoned

22 AIR (1924) PC 209.

23 Benjamin N.Cardozo, Nature of Judicial Process, page no. 42.

24 Restatement of Restitution, Section 160, Comment (a).

25 Beatty Vs. Guggenheim Exploration Co., 225, N.Y.

26 Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee but, where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

27 M.C.Kuchhal, Business Law, Second Revised Edn, Vikas Publishing House, pg.no. 1.55.

or supervised by parole authorities.²⁸ Thus, based on the two laws, a murderer can obviously be made trustees and this will be in accordance with public policy, social interest, equity and good conscience as it will benefit the heir.

Conclusion:

With the cases above discussed, there are two aspects to be considered.

- 1) The idea of reformation
- 2) The idea of claiming inheritance through the murderer.

The judicial process is being unjust to the murderer. The broad object to punishment of the accused found guilty in progressive civilized societies is to impress on the guilty party that commission of crimes does not pay and it is both against his individual interest and also against the larger interest of the society to which he belongs. The sentence to be appropriate should therefore, be neither too harsh nor too lenient.²⁹ Reformation by contrast, seeks to bring about a change in the offender's character itself so as to reclaim him as a useful member of the society³⁰ When the justice system has succeeded in reforming the murderer thereby protecting the society's interest, it can undoubtedly give the property to the murderer.

The introduction of the constructive trust in Hindu Succession Act is also pertinent as the present provision does not allow the heirs of the murderer to claim property through the murderer and this will satisfy the principles of equity, public policy. The property is to benefit the descendants and not just the immediate heir. The American Justice system has corrected itself in this aspect. The concept of constructive trust through which the property can be claimed through the murderer is in the view of principles of equity, justice and good conscience. The legal principles are morally just and they are in accordance with the situation of the time such as no one can take benefit from one's own crime exists when the reformatory justice system is inefficient. The reformatory justice system should be corrected and the justice should be served through judicial discretion till the reformatory justice system is reformed. The

28 John D.Ashcroft, Katherine Ashcroft, Martha Patterson, Cengage Advantage Books; Law for Business (19th Edition).

29 Shatrughan Chauhan Anr vs Union of India &ors, (2014).

30 P.J.Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence, 12th edition, Universal Law Publishing Company, page no.94.

legal principles can be used for equity, justice and good conscience only through judicial discretion.

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- 3) GanguVs. Chandrabnagabai, (1908) 10 BOMLR 149
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- 5) SeetharamaiahVs. Ramakrishnaiah, AIR (1970) 407
- 6) M.Nagarajan Vs. V.M.Nagammal, (2011), 23 december
- 7) Mata Badal Singh and Ors V. BijayBahadur Singh and Ors., AIR (1976) ALL 420
- 8) Chinnappapapal and others Vs. Rajammal, (2002) 1 MLJ 66
- 9) Kenchava Kom Sanyellappa Hosmani Vs. Girimallappa Channappa Samasagar, AIR (1924) PC 209
- 10) Shatrughan Chauhan AnrVs. Union of India &Ors, (2014) 3 SCC 1
- 11) Ellerson V. Westcott, 148 N.Y. 149 (N.Y.1896)
- 12) Beatty V. Guggenheim Exploration Co. (1919) 225 NY 380.

Federal Court under Government of India Act, 1935 vis-à-vis present Supreme Court of India

Introduction

The creation of the Federal Court of India by the Constitution Act 1935 was a landmark in the judicial and legal history of British India. The evolution of the courts in India under the British rule and the progressive application of the British common law to India by enactment of laws, have left their indelible mark on legal history of India during last 200 years. But the creation of the Federal Court was the most outstanding contribution of the British on the eve of their leaving this country on India attaining Independence.¹

The Government of India Act, 1935 envisaged a federal form of government, with clearly defined spheres of legislation as between the federating units and the Centre. It was necessary to create an All India Court to adjudicate upon in the conflicting claims of those units in the matter of legislation and to interpret the Constitution with particular reference to the three lists, which sought to demarcate the Central from the Provincial ambit of legislative jurisdiction². The creation of the Federal Court of India by the Government of India Act, 1935 was a landmark in the judicial and legal history of British India. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for establishment of a Federal Court in India. Such a court was essential because of the Act 1935 provided for a federal system in which there was division of power. There was every possibility of conflict of jurisdiction between the central government and the provinces. Such a court was necessary to decide those cases. The Act provided that federal court shall consist of the chief justice of India and not more than 6 judges appointed by the king.³

* 2nd year student Maharashtra National Law University Mumbai.

1 M. V Pylee, '*Federal Court of India*', pp. 46-55 Vikas Publication House, 1996.

2 Ibid.

3 D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', '*Federal Courts*

The seat of Federal Court was at Delhi. The federal Court possessed three kinds of jurisdiction; original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions.⁴ It had original jurisdiction in so far as any question about their legal rights was involved. India retained the right of appeal from the Federal Court to the Privy Council even after the establishment of the Dominion of India. Then, the Federal Court Enlargement of Jurisdiction Act, 1948 was passed. This Act enlarged the appellate jurisdiction of Federal Court and also abolished the old system of filing direct appeals from the High Court to the Privy Council. Finally, in 1949, the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act was passed by the Indian Government.⁵ This Act accordingly abolished the jurisdiction of Privy Council to entertain new appeals and petitions as well as to dispose of any pending appeals and petitions. It also provided for transfer of all cases filed before Privy Council to the Federal Court in India. All powers of the Privy Council regarding appeals from the High Court were conferred to the Federal Court. Thereafter with the commencement of the Constitution of India in 1950, the Supreme Court has been established and is serving as the Apex Court for all purposes in India. It hears appeals from all the High Courts and Subordinate Courts.

After achieving their political aspirations by obtaining independence in August, 1947, there was demand from the Indian polity for enlarging the jurisdiction of Federal Court and granting more powers to it. With effect from 10th October, 1949 appeals to the Privy Council were abolished altogether and the entire appellate jurisdiction was vested in the Federal Court. On 26th January, 1950, Federal Court gave way to the Supreme Court of India under the new constitution. Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950 by late Shri M.C. Setalwad, first Attorney General for India.⁶

CHAPTER I

Evolution of federal Court in India

The judicial system that prevailed in India until the inauguration of Federal Court had no federal characteristic. In fact, the British East India company in its early days, had very little to do in the field of administration

in India', pp. 220, Eastern Book Company, 10th edition.

4 D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', '*Federal Courts in India*', pp. 222, Eastern Book Company, 10th edition.

5 Ibid.

6 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', '*Federal Courts in India*', pp. 221, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition.

of justice, as its activities were of a purely commercial character. The peculiarity of the Indian judicial system at this time was the coexistence of two system of Courts, namely the Supreme Court in the Presidency Town in the province. Even before the Round Table Conferences, constitutionalists gave expression on the formation of a Federal Court as an integral part of the federation. The main problem that faced them was the power and function of federal judiciary.⁷ There were several patterns to be viewed and considered but American pattern was copied with some modification.

The unquestioned supremacy of the federal legislature, with a federal executive at its behest, might at any time create a serious encroachment on provincial autonomy. This might spoil not only self-government, but also good governance. Therefore, it was only a primary requisite to ensure that body entrusted with the task of interpreting and guarding the Constitution and determining the disputes between the various units of the federation should be impartial and independent of the Federation the Provinces and federated States. The idea of formation of a federal judicature in India and England took concrete shape during the deliberation of the Second-Round Table Conference.⁸

The British Parliament enacted on 2 August 1935 that '*There shall be a Federal Court for India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary*'.⁹ In pursuance of this enactment, the Federal Court was duly inaugurated on October 1937. The establishment of the Court was expected to introduce a new element in the jurisprudence of one of the oldest and greatest civilizations of the world. In the exercise of both its original and appellate jurisdiction the Court had the responsibility and opportunity of displaying in an eminent degree, those qualities of judicial capacity, fairness and dignity. Thus, the end of the year 1937 marked the emergence of an all India judicature and this is a hall-mark in India constitutional history because of the valuable role that has been played by the Federal Court in the field of constitutional advancement in India.

7 George H. Gadbois Jr. '*Evolution of Federal Court in India*', Indian Law Institute Journal, Vol. 5, 1963, pp. 19-46.

8 *Legislative Assembly Debates*, 1942.

9 M. Ramaswamy, '*The law of Indian Constitution*', pp. 85- 98, 1938.

Jurisdiction of Federal Court in India

Under the Government of India Act, 1935 the Federal Court was given three kind of jurisdiction, namely: 1) Original 2) Appellate 3) Advisory.¹⁰ Section 206 empowered the federal legislation to pass an Act enlarging the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court in civil cases to its full extend. From 15 August 1947, two independent dominions, India and Pakistan came into existence and they were given full sovereignty by the British parliament. As regards the constitutional law to govern the Dominions, it was laid down that the Act of 1935 should be used with necessary changes in it.¹¹ Under the powers given by section 206 of the Act, the Federal Court Act, 1947 and the Abolition of Privy Council Act, 1949 were passed in the Indian Dominion to meet the new situation after independence.¹² Both these Acts enlarged the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of India which continued its existence up to the establishment of the Supreme Court of India on 26 January, 1950 under the new Constitution of India.

1. **Original jurisdiction**: Section 206 of the Act provided that the original jurisdiction of the Federal Court was confined to disputes between units of the Dominion or between the dominion or any other units. In the exercise of original jurisdiction, the Federal Court had no power to entertain suit brought by private individuals against the Dominion.
2. **Appellate Jurisdiction**: The Federal Court exercised appellate jurisdiction in constitutional cases under the Act of 1935, its appellate jurisdiction was extended to civil and criminal cases from 1948.
3. **Advisory Jurisdiction**: Section 213 of the Act of 1935 empowered the Federal Court to give advisory opinion to governor general. The Governor General was not bound to accept the opinion moreover, the court was not bound to give its opinion on every matter.¹³

Foundation of the Federal Court

The Government of India Act, 1935 changed the structure of Indian government from 'Unitary' to 'Federal' type. It established the foundation for federal framework in India. A Federal Constitution, it must be noted, involves distribution of powers between the centre and the constituent units.

10 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', 'Federal Courts in India', pp. 221, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition.

11 Ibid.

12 D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', '*Federal Courts in India*', pp. 221 Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, 2013.

13 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', '*Federal Courts in India*', pp. 222-223, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, 2013.

- A) **Inauguration**- On 1 October 1937, the federal court was inaugurated at Delhi and the Viceroy administered the oath of allegiance to three judges of the court, namely, Sir Maurice Gwyer CJ, and two Judges, Sir Shah Mohammed Sulaiman and Mukund Ramrao Jaykar.¹⁴
- B) **Appointment of judges**: The federal court was to consist of a chief justice and not more than six judges, who were appointed by the king. The king could increase the member of judges. Every judge could hold the office till the age of 65 years.
- C) **Qualification**: for appointment of judge in the federal court, the qualification was: 1) five years' experience as judge of the high court, or 2) a barrister or an advocate of 10 years' standing, or 3) a leader in the High court of 10 years' standing.¹⁵

Abolition of Federal Court in India

On 1949 the Constituent's Assembly decided to give full judicial autonomy to the Indian judiciary. The draft of the new Constitution of India was at its final stage and the leaders wanted to give it a smooth transition. The Assembly, therefore, passed the Abolition of the Privy Council Jurisdiction Act in 1949. The act came into force from 10 October 1949 and it severed all connections of the Indian courts with the Privy Council. The act repealed section 208 of the Government of India Act, 1935 which was the basis of the Privy Council's appellate jurisdiction over the federal court.¹⁶ It transferred all the pending appeals, except those which were at the advantage stage, to the Federal Court of India for final disposal.

CHAPTER II

The Supreme Court of India

The most distinctive character of the Federal Court was that it was the first all India judicature established in the country. It is true that its jurisdiction embraced only the British Indian Provinces, and not the Indian States which numbered more than five hundred. Nevertheless, the Federal Court, for the first time, gave the vision of truly all India Supreme Court of the future. The federal scheme of the Government of India Act, 1935 was indeed the fore runner of the federal system of an independent India.

14 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', *'Federal Courts in India'*, pp. 221, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, 2013.

15 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', *'Federal Courts in India'*, pp. 221-222, Eastern Book Company, 10th edition, 2013.

16 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', *'Federal Courts in India'*, pp. 226, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, 2013

Under Art. 32 of the Constitution the Supreme Court is made the protector of all the Fundamental Rights embodied in the Constitution.¹⁷ And the Court has to guard these rights against every infringement at the hands of either the Union Government or the State Government by declaring the significance and operation of these rights from time to time.¹⁸ It protects the citizens from unconstitutional laws passed by the legislatures and arbitrary acts done by the administrative executive authorities. The Supreme Court is also an all India supreme appellate court having both criminal and civil jurisdiction.¹⁹

The Constitution invests the Court with extensive powers of reviewing the decisions of the Courts below it in criminal and civil cases. In the process, it gets an opportunity to construe not only the Constitution and the laws enacted by Parliament, but also the laws passed by the various State Legislatures.²⁰ Further, the Supreme Court of India plays a unique role by giving its advice, from time to time, to the President of India on questions of law or fact which are of such a nature and of such public importance that President refers to them to the Court for its consideration and opinion.

The Supreme Court at present consist of the Chief Justice and twenty-five other judges. In 1950, when the Court was inaugurated with the new Constitution, it had only eight judges. In any country, the judiciary plays the important role of interpreting and applying the law and adjudicating upon controversies between one citizen and the State.²¹ In a country with a written Constitution, courts have the additional function of safeguarding the supremacy of the Constitution by interpreting and applying its provisions and keeping all authorities within the constitutional framework. In a federation, the judiciary has another meaningful assignment, namely, to decide controversies between the constituent States inter se, as well as between the Centre and the State.²² Therefore in order to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, there must be an independent and impartial authority to decide disputes between the Centre and States. Art.

17 'Supreme Court of India', accessed on 16th Feb(6:00pm), 2017, supremecourtsofindia.nic.in/history.html

18 Ibid.

19 M.V Pylee, '*Federal Court of India*', Vikas Publication House, 1996, pp. 46.

20 'Supreme Court of India', accessed on 16th Feb(6:00pm), 2017, supremecourtsofindia.nic.in/history.html

21 'Supreme Court of India', accessed on 16th Feb(6:00pm), 2017, supremecourtsofindia.nic.in/history.html

22 Jain, M.P., Constitutional law of India, Wadhawa and Company Law Publisher, p. 120.

124 Provides that there shall be a Supreme Court of India.²³ In India, the judiciary has the significant function of enforcing the Fundamental Rights of people granted to them by the Constitution.

India has a unified judicial system with the Supreme Court standing at the apex and the High Courts below it. The Supreme Court thus enjoys the top most position in the judicial hierarchy of the country.²⁴ It is the ultimate Court of appeal in all civil and criminal matters and the final interpreter of law of the land, and thus helps in maintaining a uniformity of law throughout the country.

Supreme Court – The Guardian of the Constitution

The essence of a federal Constitution is the division of powers between the central and the State government. This division is made by a written Constitution which is the supreme law of the land. There must be an independent and impartial authority to divide disputes between the Centre and the States or the States *inter se*.²⁵ This function has been entrusted to the Supreme Court. It is the final interpreter and the guardian of the Constitution.

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer has rightly observed '*The Supreme Court in Indian Union has more power than any Supreme Court in any part of the world*'²⁶ But this was not the position in the Draft Constitution which had envisaged only a narrower jurisdiction for the Supreme Court than it has today. Some of the prominent lawyer members of the Constituent Assembly took the lead in enlarging the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be divided into three categories, (1) Original jurisdiction (2) Appellate jurisdiction (3) Advisory jurisdiction (4) Review jurisdiction.²⁷

23 'Establishment of Supreme Court of India', 'Article 124 of the Constitution of India', accessed on 20th Feb (7:00pm), 2017, <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1164880>

24 Jain, M.P., Constitutional law of India, Wadhawa and Company Law Publisher, p. 120.

25 'The Supreme Court of India', 'Supreme court of India as a guardian of Fundamental rights, accessed on 17th Feb, 2017, www.preservearticles.com/.../essay-on-the-supreme-court-of-india.html.

26 Constituent Assembly Debate: Official Report, Vol. VIII, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1999, pp. 596

27 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', '*Federal Courts in India*', pp. 230, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, 2013.

1. Original Jurisdiction: A comparison of the Supreme Court of India and U.S.A. shows that the original jurisdiction of the American Supreme Court is wider than that of the Supreme Court of India. In addition to the settlement of disputes among the units of the federation in the United States, the American Supreme Court can try cases relating to ambassadors, consist, minister's treaties, naval forces and maritime matters.²⁸

In India, the Supreme Court will have no original jurisdiction to decides disputes between residents of different States or those between a States and the resident of another States.

The original jurisdiction of the court extends to the following two types

of cases:

i) Dispute relating to the Union and the States – The following disputes are

covered under this jurisdiction:

- a) Any dispute between the Government of India and one or more States; or
- b) Disputes between the Government of India and any State or States on the
- c) one side and one or more States on the other side; or
- d) Disputes between two or more States

The above jurisdiction shall not extend to a dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, or covenant or similar document which, having been executed before the commencement of the Constitution continues in operation after such commencement. But these disputes may be referred by the President to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion.

The first suit brought before the Supreme Court was between West Bengal vs. Union of India²⁹ in 1961 to declare the unconstitutionality of the coal bearing Area Act 1957. In this case the court held that the States under the Constitution are not sovereign and that the union has authority

28 Mahajan, V.D., Constitutional Development and the National Movement in India, S. Chand Company, 1970, pp. 341.

29 State of West Bengal V. Union of India, A.I.R. 1963, p. 1241.

to acquire compulsorily land belonging to State Governments.

ii) Disputes/cases Involving the Violation of Fundamental Rights:

The cases involving the violation of Fundamental Rights can be initiated either in the High Courts or the Supreme Court. Art. 32 of the Constitution gives special responsibilities to the Supreme Court for the protection of Fundamental Rights of the citizens. In case of the violation of these rights the Supreme Court can issue the writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition and certiorari.

Appellate jurisdiction

Appellate jurisdiction means the right and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to entertain appeals against the decisions of the lower courts, e.g., High Courts.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be divided into four main

Categories:³⁰

- a) Constitutional matters,
- b) Civil matters,
- c) Criminal matters,
- d) Special leave to appeal.

Advisory Jurisdiction

According to Art. 143, the Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction. On the matters referred to the court for legal advice, by the President. If at any time, it appears to the President that a question of law has arisen, which is of such public importance that it is necessary to obtain the advice of the Supreme Court, he may refer such question to the Court for consideration.³¹ The Supreme Court, may after due consideration; report to the President its opinion on that matter. The Supreme Court is not bound to give its legal opinion on all matters referred to it by the President

30 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', *'Federal Courts in India'*, pp. 230, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, 2013.

31 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', *'Federal Courts in India'*, pp. 230-231, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, 2013.

also the President is not bound to abide by such legal opinion.³²

Judicial Review

Judicial Review is the power of the Courts to determine the constitutionality of Legislative Act in a case instituted by aggrieved person. It is the power of the Court to declare a legislative Act void on the grounds of unconstitutionality. It has been defined by Smith & Zurcher, *'The examination or review by the Courts, in cases actually before them, of legislative statutes and executive or administrative acts to determine whether or not they are prohibited by a written Constitution or are in excess of powers granted by it, and if so, to declare them void and of no effect'*.³³ Edward S. Corwin also says that Judicial Review is the power and duty of the courts to disallow all legislative or executive acts of either the central or the State governments, which in the Court's opinion transgresses the Constitution.³⁴

The Supreme Court as the guardian of Fundamental Rights

The Constitution has assigned to the Supreme Court a special role "The protector and guarantor of fundamental rights by Art. 32(1)". Where, therefore, the infringement of a fundamental right has been established, the Supreme Court cannot refuse relief under Art. 32 on the ground.³⁵

- a) That the aggrieved person may have his remedy from some other Court or under the ordinary law' or
- b) That disputed facts have to be investigated or evidence has to be taken before relief may be given to the petitioner.
- c) That the petitioner has not asked for the proper writ applicable to his case. In such a case the Supreme Court must grant him the proper writ and, if necessary modify it to suit the exigencies of the case.
- d) Generally, only the person effected may move the Court but the

32 Ashok K. Ghosh, Basu, D.D, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall of India, 1998, p. 294.

33 Basu, D.D., Limited Government and Judicial Review, Sarkar and Sons Publication, 1972, pp. 275.

34 'Judicial Review', accessed on 16th Feb, 2017, <https://indiankanoon.org/search/?formInput=judicial%20review>

35 Kapur, Anupchand, The Indian Political System, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1982, pp. 303.

Supreme Court has held that in social or public interest, any person may move the Court. This is called expansion of the right to be heard' it favours public interest litigation. The Supreme Court can declare any law null and void if it violates the exercise of fundamental rights. The Court also protect these rights if they are infringed by the action of the executive. In case of violation of these rights, the affected person may directly approach the Supreme Court and the Court may issue the writs in the nature of Habeas corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, certiorari, Quo warranto.³⁶

1. Habeas Corpus: The writ of Habeas Corpus is issue by the Court to affect the release of a person who has not been detained legally. Under this writ, the Court issue order to the concerned authority or person to produce the detainee before the Court in order to let the Court known on what ground the concerned person has been detained and to set him free if there is no legal justification for imprisonment.

2. Mandamus: The writ of mandamus meaning command is addressed to a public authority to command him to do a duty which he is supposed to do but he has not performed.

3. Prohibition: The writ of prohibition is issued by the Supreme Court or High Courts against the lower Courts to prevent the latter from usurping their designated jurisdiction.

4. Certiorari: The writ of certiorari is also issued against inferior Courts by the Supreme Court or the High Courts, if the lower Courts have violated their designated jurisdiction and pronounced the decision on the case.

5. Quo-Warranto: The writ of quo warranto is issued against a person occupying a public office which he is not entitled to. The purpose of the writ is to prevent the unlawful occupation of a public office by persons who are not eligible to that office.³⁷

Comparative analysis of Federal Court and Supreme Court of India

The government of India no doubt established a Federal Court but its jurisdiction was very limited and even in those cases appeals were

36 'The Supreme Court of India as Guardian of Fundamental Rights', accessed on 21st Jan, 2017 (6:00 pm), www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/the-supreme-court-of-india...of...and.../24918

37 V.D Kulshreshtha's, '*Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History*', '*Federal Courts in India*', pg. 222-223 Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition.

allowed to the Privy Council. The system of appeals was from High Court to Privy Council, which had been operation hitherto, was left intact and unaffected. What was therefore done at time was to interpose the Federal Court between the High Courts and the Privy Council for only the restricted category of cases in which a question of Constitutional law was concern (This was done usually at the initial stage).³⁸ Whereas Supreme Court of India exercises much wider power, it is quite independent and it combines in itself the functions and power both of the federal Court and the Privy Council. Further, the constitution of India has granted three types of Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, namely, Original, Appellate, Advisory. It is also given special powers, e.g. to review its judgement, to punish the guilty for contempt of court, to issue writs, judicial review of legislation, etc.

The Federal Court in India as provided by section 209 of the Government of India Act of 1935, had no machinery of its own to execute its judgements. I was sending back the case with its decision on respective High Court so that its order could be substituted for the order of the High Court. Further, the provision of section 209 was amended by the Privy Council Act, 1949. its effect was that the Federal Courts order was made enforceable in the manner as provided by the Civil Procedure Code or by any law which was made by the dominion legislature.³⁹ Whereas the Supreme Court of India, under Article 142 is empowered to pass decree or make necessary order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of documents and or any investigation. The mode of execution of such decree is left to the Union Parliament to pass necessary legislation. The President has made the Supreme Court (Decrees and Orders) enforcement order, 1954.⁴⁰ The time span of the Federal Court in India was very less i.e. from 1937-1950 a lot of limitation and short life but still it had a noteworthy contribution. The Federal Court built up a great tradition of independence, impartiality, integrity, which inherited by the successor, the Supreme Court of India.

Conclusion

The Federal Court was established in October 1937 was superseded by the Supreme Court of India, 1950. During this short period of a little more than 12 years, it left a permanent mark on the legal history of India.

38 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', 'Federal Courts in India', pg. 221, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition.

39 V.D Kulshreshtha's, 'Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History', 'Federal Courts in India', pg. 224 Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition.

40 State of Haryana vs. state of Punjab (2004) 12 SCC 2348.

It was not only the first constituents court but also the first all India court of extensive jurisdiction.

The court was liberally conceived by the British authorities as an indispensable adjunct to the Federation envisaged by the Government of India Act, 1935. During transition period in the legal history, when there was no written constitution, in a sense it was a product of a constitutional curiosity. It could function successfully and effectively in the absence of essential federal agencies such as federal executive and federal legislature. In spite of its limitation and short life span it made a noteworthy contribution to the functioning of all-India court such as the Supreme Court.

There were about six judges who got the rare distinction of being the judges of the Federal Court in India. They contributed a great deal to the establishment of sound Federal System in India. The Federal Court built up a great tradition of interdependence, impartiality and integrity which was inherited by its successor i.e. Supreme Court of India.

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News from States

(April, 2016 to June, 2016)

ANDHRA PRADESH

NALSA New Schemes: Apart from the State Plan of Action, we are also organising programmes on 7 new Schemes launched by NALSA. Of these 7 Schemes, this Authority has adopted 3 Schemes namely “Protection of Rights of Tribals and Availability of Legal Services”, “Protection of Rights of Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation and availability of Legal Services” and “NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015”, as its State Project for focussed implementation.

Child Friendly Legal Services: The State Government, vide GOMs. No.19, dated 26-4-2016 has constituted the High Level Committee, as stipulated under Section 16(2) of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015, to review the pendency of cases, before the Juvenile Justice Board, periodically. The Executive Chairman of APSLSA is the Chairman of the said Committee and 4 other Members have been nominated.

Three Day Training Programmes to Counsellors and Academicians: In the Psychological evaluation of children in conflict with the law, the role of psychologist assumes significance. In coordination with Women Development and Child Welfare Department of the State, three day training programme on “*Capacity Building, to Counsellors and Academicians on Psycho Social Care for Children in Difficult Circumstances*”, was organised from 4th to 6th April, 2016 at Tirupati, wherein identified Professors of Psychology from various universities of the State, Counsellors and Probation Officers, participated. The resource persons for this programme were Professors and Doctors of NIMHANS, Bangalore, who enlightened the participants on the techniques to be used in counselling children for their behavioural modification. The services of Members, who underwent training in this programme, is intended to be utilised to train more psychologists in the State.

Protection of the Rights of Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Scheme, 2015: A programme was organised regarding implementation of the NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 at Anantapur on 25-6-2016. Around 150 participants attended the programme. Professor Sri Pulla Reddy, Professor of Law at Sri Krishna Devaraya University, addressed the gathering on the scope of Sections 359 to Sections 374 IPC and related amendments.

Dr. Shaiba Saldanha, Founder Enfold India, Chief Trainer for Police and Medical Personnel made a power point presentation on protection of children from Sexual Offences Act, (POCSO) Act, 2012. Sri S.V.Rajasekhar Babu, D.S.P, Anantapur, made a power point presentation on the “Scenario of Human Trafficking”, and the manner in which the Police Department was tackling these issues, and taking preventive measures to curb the human trafficking menace. Sri SRA Rosedar, Senior Public Prosecutor of Chittoor District, delivered a lecture on “The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956”, and on rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

Smt. S. Rajya Lakshmi, Joint Director, Women and Child Welfare Department, delivered a lecture on the role of the Women and Child Welfare Department in rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. The Chairman of a local NGO, from Kadiri in Ananthapuram District, addressed the gathering on the role of NGOs in prevention of trafficking, rescue and re-integration of victims. 3 rescued women shared their experiences, of physical and mental abuse by traffickers and pimps, with the participants at the meet.

Legal Services to the Tribal People: Around 15 youngsters from the Scheduled Tribes (i.e. 5 from Visakhapatnam District; 5 from Vizianagaram District and 5 from Srikakulam District) were identified, and a training programme was organized not only for them but also for the panel lawyers at Visakhapatnam on 30.04.2016 and 01.05.2016. Several of these scheduled tribe youngsters not only reside in agency areas but are also highly qualified. They were imparted training on laws made for protection of the rights of tribals. Their services as PLVs is intended to be utilised to help the tribals of these 3 districts.

At our request, Dr. V.N.V.K.Sastry, retired Director of Tribal Research Institute, Government of India, prepared a training module on the rights of tribals in the scheduled areas of the State, as part of the exercise of

implementation of the NALSA Scheme.

International Day against Drug Abuse: All the 13 DLSAs organised Awareness Programmes, on the occasion of *International Day against Drug Abuse, on 26th June, 2016 regarding the ill – effects and disastrous consequences of drug abuse*. On this occasion around 90 Legal Literacy Camps were conducted throughout the State, wherein 8866 persons participated.

Public Hearing for Marginal Communities: On 04-04-2015, the DLSA, East Godavari district, in coordination with “VARADHI” and other Government Departments, conducted a “Public Hearing for Marginal Communities” at Rajahmundry, wherein officials from Police, Health, Revenue and Social Welfare Departments participated. The programme not only helped marginalised community, but also sensitized officers of different Departments of the need for a change in attitude towards victims from these marginalised communities.

14th All India Meet of SLSAs: This Authority, along with TSLSA, organised the 14th All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities on 9th and 10th April, 2016 at Hyderabad.

Training to Special Juvenile Police Units: As per the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in “Sampurna Behrui Vs. Union of India and others”, and as per the guidelines of NALSA, 9 training programmes were conducted in various districts for Special Juvenile Police Units, CWCs, JJBs and other stakeholders wherein 656 participants were imparted training on the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, and other connected aspects.

U.T.P. Review Committee Meetings: In this quarter, in the month of June, 2016, U.T.Prisoners Review Committee Meetings have been conducted in all the 13 districts as per the directions of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in WP(C) No.406 of 2013 in the case of “*Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Jails*”

Awareness through Doordarshan, All India Radio and ETV: On the active initiation of this Authority, Doordarshan, Saptagiri, Andhra Pradesh, has allotted a Slot of 30 minutes every Monday between 2.30 PM and 3.00 PM to telecast Legal Services Programmes under Public Broadcasting, free of charge. During the period, 9 programmes have been

conducted in Doordarshan covering various legal aspects including the 7 new schemes of NALSA. Similarly 10 Live Programmes were broadcasted in All India Radio, and 13 Live programmes have been telecasted in ETV-2 channel, during the period.

Legal Aid Clinics: During the quarter, 11 new Clinics were established at JJBs, CWCs, villages and Community Centres and during the quarter, 33 Clinics were closed which are non-productive. Now there are 870 Clinics functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Workshop on ADR Methods: The SLSA, in coordination with the ICADR, organised a two Day Workshop on Alternative Dispute Resolution methods at Kadapa on the 18th and 19th June, 2016. Around 75 persons i.e., 27 Judicial Officers, 34 Advocates and 4 Professors of Law, Law College Lecturers, and 10 others, including Mediators and Social Workers, participated in the workshop.

Training of Panel Lawyers: The Panel lawyers of Prakasam, Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari and Guntur districts have been imparted training by Master Trainers, in “Advancing Lawyering Skills”, and around 296 panel lawyers were imparted training during this period.

PLVs Training: In this quarter, 28 training programmes were conducted and imparted training to 498 Para-Legal Volunteers. Of these training programmes, 6 are induction programmes, 20 basic trainings, one orientation programme and one advanced training programme.

Regular and National Lok Adalats: During the quarter, total 11,111 cases were settled in regular Lok Adalats out of which 10,130 cases are of pending litigation and the rest are of pre-litigation. Rs.78.36 crores was the settlement amount in those cases. In addition, in the National Lok Adalat conducted on 11-06-2016, around 19,751 cases were settled, out of which, 17,523 are pending litigation and the rest are pre-litigation. The settlement amount in the cases settled in National Lok Adalat is Rs.48.38 crores.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE QUARTER:

Sl.No	Activity	Result
1	Number of Lok Adalats conducted	2,731
2	Number of cases settled through Regular Lok Adalats Criminal Compoundable cases – 6,670 Bank Cases - 21 MACT Cases - 737 Matrimonial cases - 338 Labour Cases - 71 Land Acquisition cases - 4 Civil Cases - 1,350 Revenue cases - 10 Other cases - 1,910 (Pending cases – 10,130 + Pre-litigation cases 981)	11,111
3	Settlement amount in the settled cases	Rs. 78,36,50,637/-
4	Cases settled in the National Lok Adalat conducted on 11-06-2016 Pending cases - 17,523 Prelitigation cases - 2,228	19,751
5	Number of cases settled through Mediation	210
6	Number of cases settled in the PLAPUS Postal, telegraph and telephone Service -190 Insurance Service – 1 Banking and Financial Institutions – 8	199
7	Number of persons to whom Legal Aid provided Scheduled Castes – 37 Scheduled Tribes – 11 Women – 296 Children - 63 Persons in custody – 169 Persons with disability – 4 Industrial Workmen – 12 General – 281 Others – 339	1,212
8	Number of Legal Literacy Camps conducted	1,654
9	Number of persons participated	1.44 Lakhs

GUJARAT

National Lok Adalats: On 9th April, 2016 National Lok Adalat was held throughout the State on the subject of Labour and Family Matters in which total 4755 cases were disposed of by amicable settlement and award of Rs. 3.406 (Cr) were made towards settlement.

On 8th May, 2016 Mega General Lok Adalat was held throughout the State on the subject of Section 138 N.I. Act in which total 6592 cases were disposed of by amicable settlement and award of Rs. 34.807 (Cr) were made towards settlement.

On 11th June, 2016 National Lok Adalat was held throughout the State on the subject of MACT and Insurance Claims in which total 3707 cases were disposed of by amicable settlement and award of Rs. 35.306 (Cr) were made towards settlement.

Lok Adalats & Legal Literacy Camps: - Gujarat SLISA also organized Continuous Lok Adalats and Legal Literacy Camps including General Lok Adalats during the quarter ending June-2016 throughout the State. In all 4030 Lok Adalats and 2036 Legal Literacy Camps were organized. In the above Lok Adalats, 26,624 cases were disposed of by amicable settlement and award of Rs.114.974 Cr were made towards settlement including M.A.C.P. Cases.

Special Legal Literacy Camps on the rights of HIV/AIDS patients in Collaboration with District Organization of GNSP+ for people living with HIV: During the quarter April – June 2016, District Legal Services Authorities in the Gujarat State have organized **183** Special Legal Literacy camps on the rights of HIV/AIDS patients in collaboration with District Organizations of GNSP+ for people living with HIV.

Special Legal Literacy Camps on few areas focused by the SLISA:

Senior Citizens: During the quarter April - June, 2016, total **126** Legal Literacy Camps have been organized on the areas to be focused by this Authority and Schemes of Government relating to the benefits of Senior Citizens in various districts of the State by the District Legal Services Authorities in their respective Districts.

Mal-nutrition: During the quarter April - June, 2016, total **95** Legal

Literacy Camps have been organized by District Legal Services Authorities on the subject of Mal-nutrition for creating awareness amongst the adolescent girls, pregnant women, nursing mothers, children etc. During the said Camps, necessary information is provided as to various Schemes framed by the State Government.

Women's Rights/ Human Rights: During the quarter April – June 2016 total 330 LLCs have been conducted by the various District Legal Services Authorities in the State, out of which 205 LLCs have been organized on the subject of women's rights and 125 LLCs on Human rights.

TV Programme: - Programme on "**Rights Related to Properties**", telecasted on D.D. Girnar on 25/04/2016 at 6.00 p.m. with the help of Mr. Paresh Jani, Mediator and Advocate, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad. Programme on "**Rights of HIV Affected Peoples**", telecasted on D.D. Girnar on 23/05/2016 at 6.00 p.m. with help of Mr. B.N. Jani Former Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad. Programme on "**Women and Law**", telecasted on D.D. Girnar on 27/06/2016 at 6.00 p.m. with help of Dr. Jyotsnaben Yagnik, Former Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad. All these Programmes are telecasted in collaboration with Prasar Bharti, Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad. The Mediator Advocates & retired judicial officers have been nominated by this Authority as Resource Persons for these T.V. Programmes.

ADR Centre: - New Alternative Dispute Redressal (ADR) Centre was inaugurated in Amreli District at Amreli on 01/05/2016. Honourable Mr. Justice R. Subhash Reddy, Chief Justice, High Court of Gujarat and Honourable Mr. Justice M. R. Shah, Hon'ble Judge High Court of Gujarat, Honourable Mr. Justice Vipul M. Pancholi, Honourable Administrative Judge of Amreli District remained present in the said function.

Mediation Programme: - Mediation Awareness Programme and Referral Judges Programme held at Petlad Taluka of District Anand and Referral Judges Programme at Kheda @ Nadiad District on 17/04/2016. Mr. Niranjani Bhatt, Advocate City Civil Court, Ahmedabad was a Trainer for the Said programme and Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. R. Shah, Hon'ble Member of Mediation Monitoring Committee and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh H. Shukla, Hon'ble Administrative Judge of Anand District, Mr. H.S. Mulia, Member Secretary and Mr. R.G. Devdhara Joint Secretary of SLSA remained present.

Mediation Awareness Programme at Ranavav Taluka, District Porbandar and also at Jamnagar District on 24/04/2016. Dr. Jyotsnaben Yagnik, Former Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad was Trainer for the said Programme. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.R. Shah, Hon'ble Member of Mediation Monitoring Committee and Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.M. Thaker Hon'ble Administrative Judge of Porbandar District and Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Uraizee, Hon'ble Administrative Judge of Jamnagar District and Mr. H.S.Mulia Hon'ble Member Secretary of Gujarat SLSA had remained present in the said Programmes.

Mediation Awareness Programme and Referral Judges Programme were organized at Kalol Taluka of Gandhinagar District on 19/06/2016. Mr. A.C. Rao, Principal District Judge Gandhinagar and Dr. Paresh Jani, Advocate, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad were resource persons in the said Programme.

Mediation Awareness Programme at Limbdi Taluka of Surendranagar District and Referral Judges Programme held at Surendranagar District on 19/06/2016. In this Programme Mr. Niranjani Bhatt, Advocate, City Civil Court, Ahmedabad had remained present as a Resource Person.

HARYANA

Visit to District Legal Services Authorities: On 2.4.2016, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mittal, Executive Chairman of Haryana SLSA visited DLSAs, Sonapat, Panipat, Karnal, Kurukshetra and Ambala and interacted with the Secretaries, DLSAs and took stock of the various legal aid programmes being carried out at these districts. Front offices were also visited, and the registers kept in the Front Offices were also seen by His Lordship. ADR centre at Ambala is under construction. Hon'ble Executive Chairman visited the site under construction and reviewed the progress of construction of ADR centre.

Special Legal Literacy Camp during Navratra Mela: A Special Legal Literacy Camp was organized during Navratras at Mata Mansa Devi Temple Complex, Panchkula from 8.4.2016 to 15.4.2016. The legal literacy camp at Mata Mansa Devi Temple evoked enthusiastic response from the visitors who visited the camp in large numbers. Panel lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers rendered their services at the camp. Books and pamphlets, prepared by Haryana State Legal Services Authority, were

also distributed to spread legal awareness. Students of different schools also participated. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court-cum-Executive Chairman, Haryana State Legal Services Authority also visited the said stall.

Monthly National Lok Adalats on 9.4.2016 and 14.5.2016: On 9.4.2016, monthly National Lok Adalat on the Labour & Family Matters was held. In the said Lok Adalat, 178 cases were settled. On 14.5.2016, monthly National Lok Adalat on the MACT and Insurance Matters (PLA/PUS) was held. In the said Lok Adalat, 173 cases were settled. Pre-litigation cases as well as pending cases were settled involving an amount of Rs.3, 67, 72,031/-.

Training Programmes for Panel Lawyers: Training Programmes were organized by the Master Trainers for the Panel Lawyers of District Legal Services Authorities, Faridabad, Gurgaon & Panipat on 16th & 17th April, 2016, 23rd & 24th, April, 2016 & 14th & 15th, May, 2016 respectively with an objective to enhance skills of the Panel Lawyers so that quality Legal Services are rendered to the weaker and marginalized sections of society. In the said programmes, training was imparted as per the schedule provided by NALSA in Training Module Part-I. Various methods of teaching were used in the said programme such as lecture method, group discussion, quiz method etc.

Legal Awareness Camps for Officials at Grass Root Level: As per the calendar provided by Haryana SLA, legal awareness camps were held for officials at grass root level by the DLSAs of Jhajjar, Jind & Kaithal on 16.4.2016, 30.4.2016 & 7.5.2016 respectively. Sarpanches, Aanganwari workers, Asha workers, BDO's etc. participated in the said Legal Awareness Camps. They were told about the concept of "Free Legal Aid". Various schemes and Legal Aid Programmes were explained to them. They were also told about front offices and legal care and support centres. They were exhorted to work for the weaker and marginalized sections of society.

Legal Awareness Programme at PDM Group of Institutions: On 19.04.2016, DLSA, Jhajjar organized Legal Awareness Programme at PDM Group of Institutions. The Secretary, DLSA, Jhajjar apprised the gathering about the various schemes of NALSA and HALSA. Various activities which are being carried out by DLSA, Jhajjar were also explained to the

gathering. The concept of free legal aid was also explained. The gathering comprised of the staff and the students of PDM Group of Engineering.

Awareness on Earth Day: On 22.04.2016, DLSA, Mewat at Nuh held an awareness camp in coordination with Care Trust on the occasion of Earth Day with an objective to make people understand the importance of environmental issues so that more people become aware of the actions which are required to be taken to protect our environment. The importance of planting trees was also emphasized.

Legal Awareness about Rights of Disabled Persons: DLSA, Jhajjar in collaboration with Nav Chetna Viklang Sahayata Samiti organised Legal Literacy Awareness Programme on 27.04.2016. Officials from the District Social Welfare Office and District Red Cross Society were also associated. In this programme, about 150 disabled persons assembled. They were made aware about the various Welfare Schemes for disabled persons. Pamphlets containing brief descriptions about various schemes for disabled persons were also distributed.

Preparation of Documentary Films on socio-legal issues: On 29.4.2016, state level competitions at school level were held at Kurukshetra. On 23.4.2016 divisional level competitions at college level were held at Gurgaon.

Awareness through Community Radio: Haryana SLISA is spreading legal awareness through community radio. In the month of May, 2016, various legal awareness programmes were conducted through community radio stations at Gurgaon and Mewat. In the said programmes, various legal topics were covered such as Protection of women from domestic violence, free legal aid, victim compensation scheme etc.

International Labour Day: On 1.5.2016, International Labour day was celebrated. The legal awareness camps were organized across the State of Haryana for labourers by the DLSAs under the aegis of Haryana SLISA. An effort was made, in these camps, to make labourers aware of the various beneficial enactments and schemes meant for their upliftment and welfare.

Awareness Programme in District Jail Karnal: On 04.05.2016, DLSA, Panipat held awareness camp for inmates after the conclusion of jail Lok Adalat on the said day. Secretary, DLSA, Panipat addressed the under trials and informed them about free legal aid and the purpose of legal care

and support centre in jail premises. They were also apprised about the various activities being carried out by DLSAs. The grievances of the under trials were heard through personal interaction

Legal Awareness in Schools: On 11.05.2016, lectures on Fundamental Duties were given by Secretary, DLSA Jhajjar to the students of Govt. Sr. Secondary School at Guddha and Govt. Sr. Secondary School at village Dujana. The students were told that a nation is what the citizens are. The importance of Fundamental Duties was explained to the students. They were also explained the relevance of having a fully functional legal literacy club.

Awareness Camp at Red Cross Society: On 12.05.2016, DLSA, Kurukshetra organized Legal Literacy Programme at Red Cross Society. The said programme was primarily attended by the volunteers of Red Cross Society. They were apprised by the Secretary, DLSA, Kurukshetra about the concept of Free Legal Aid and also about the various Legal Aid Programmes being carried out by DLSA.

Programme for DDPO and BDPOS: On 16.05.2016, a programme was organized by DLSA, Kurukshetra for District Development and Panchayat Officer (DDPO), Block Development, Panchayat Officers (BDPOs) and Sarpanches of the villages. It was organized with an aim to sensitize them about the functioning of Legal Care and Support Centres opened in the various villages in District Kurukshetra. They were exhorted to spread awareness about the utility of Legal Care and Support Centres amongst the villagers so that weaker and marginalized sections of society utilize the services rendered at those centres. It was emphasized that Sarpanches should take due care while issuing attendance certificates to Panel Advocates and Para-Legal Volunteers for attending Legal Care and Support Centres.

Legal Awareness Camps in the Rural Areas Of Panipat: On 17.5.2016, DLSA, Panipat, organized four legal awareness camps in the schools of villages Nara, Dariyapur, Urlana Kalan and Urlana Khurd. Each camp served three purposes. Firstly, the people were made aware about their rights and duties and the schemes floated by NALSA. The provisions of victim compensation scheme were discussed and information relating to Accident Information Report in motor accident claims was given. The pamphlets of "Motor Accident Claims relating to Accident Information

Report” were distributed among the general public in pursuant to the directions issued by HALSA.

Workshop on Section 158 (6) of Motor Vehicles Act: On 17.05.2016, workshop was organized at ADR Centre Kurukshetra to sensitize the Judicial Officers, Police Officers and the Panel Advocates and PLVs about the different aspects of Section 158(6) Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. It was presided over by Sh. Arun Kumar Tyagi, District & Sessions Judge-cum-Chairman, DLSA, Kurukshetra. It was emphasized in the said workshop Section 158 (6), mandates SHOs to submit an accident information report to the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Tribunal within 30 days of the accident. The Claims Tribunal shall treat the said report as a claim petition and conduct an enquiry into the same. Important directions given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Jai Parkash Vs. National Insurance Company Ltd. and others 2010(2) SCC607 were also explained to the participants.

Encouraging Participation in an Electoral Process: On 18.05.2016, DLSA, Mewat conducted a programme and also held public march to sensitize people to participate in the democracy by enrolling themselves in the electoral roles and voting at the time of election. In the said programme, the importance of participation in an electoral process to ensure a responsive, accountable and democratically elected representatives was emphasized.

Sensitizing Principals about Legal Literacy Clubs: Under the Students Legal Literacy Mission, the principals of Government and Private Colleges were sensitized by Secretary, DLSA, Mewat about the Legal Literacy Clubs. The principals of colleges where Legal Literacy Clubs have not been opened were impressed upon to open Legal Literacy Clubs in the colleges so that the objective of making students aware of the various rights and duties under various laws is achieved.

Workshop on Victim-Sensitive Approach: On 21.05.2016, workshop was organized by DLSA, Kurukshetra for sensitizing the Panel Lawyers and the PLVs to have sensitive approach when dealing with the cases of women and child victims. It was emphasized that women and children often face difficulties regarding the Access to Justice, and the need is to provide quality legal services to the said section of society by taking extra care to deal more sensitively with them. Sh. Narender Pruthi, Physiatrist, LNJP Hospital also addressed the Panel Advocates and PLVs.

Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector: On 21.05.2016, Panel Lawyers were sensitized by DLSA, Kurukshetra about the newly launched scheme of NALSA regarding workers in the unorganized sector. The panel lawyers were explained the existing legal frame work regarding the workers in the unorganized sector. They were also told about NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector).

Observance of Anti-Terrorism Day : On 21.05.2016, DLSA, Mewat in coordination with Care Trust, Mewat and Muslim Maha Sabha organized two programmes at Mewat on the occasion of Anti-Terrorism Day. The objective behind the holding of programmes on anti-terrorism day was to sensitize people about the need to uphold and promote peace, social harmony, and understanding among all fellow human beings and fight forces of disruption threatening human lives and values. In the said programmes, the suffering of common people due to violence was highlighted and it was emphasized that the cult of violence is prejudicial to the national interest. Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Mewat addressed the gathering in the said programmes.

Legal Awareness Programme at the Millennium School, Kurukshetra: On 23.05.2016, Legal Awareness Programme was held by DLSA, Kurukshetra at the Millennium School. In the said programme, the staff members and the students of the school were told about the Fundamental Rights and the Fundamental Duties as given in the Constitution of India. Law relating to anti-ragging and Cyber Crime was also explained.

“Jan Sampark Abhiyan” in Panipat: DLSA, Panipat launched “Jan Sampark Abhiyaan” to spread awareness among the public about the existence of DLSA and the various legal aid programmes being carried out by it. In the said context, march was carried out on 26.5.2016. The march started from ADR Centre. Secretary, DLSA, Panipat alongwith Panel Advocates and PLVs walked through the city of Panipat (about four kilometers) for direct interaction with people. The two big banners printed in English and Hindi carried the message about District Legal Services Authority. The helpline number was also displayed. Four thousand pamphlets spelling out the eligibility conditions for obtaining legal aid were distributed amongst the general public at places like Bus Stand, Cycle Rikshaw stands, Auto Rikshaw Stands and other busy business

centers like Insar Market etc.

HALSA Released A Booklet On Victim Compensation Law: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Executive Chairman of HALSA, released a booklet, on "Victim Compensation Law" prepared by HSLSA. It was released in the workshop conducted for all the Secretaries of DLSAs of Haryana at HALSA office on 29.05.2016.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal emphasized the need to work for the weaker and marginalized sections of society, and to increase the quality of legal services rendered to marginalized sections of society. His Lordship stressed that work in Legal Services Authorities must be done with honesty, sincerity and devotion. Officers were sensitized on Victim Compensation Law and the various aspects of access to justice and legal aid programmes. Various legal aid schemes which are being implemented by HALSA were also discussed. The ways and means to implement Mediation and Lok Adalats in an effective and meaningful manner for resolving disputes were also discussed.

Awareness Camps on World No Tobacco Day: World No Tobacco Day is held on May 31 on each year. On 31/5/2016, DLSAs of Haryana held awareness camps under the aegis of HALSA to draw attention to the health problems that tobacco use can cause. It was emphasized in the camps that it is not just the smokers who are at risk. The people around them, the so called passive smokers, are also vulnerable to developing smoking related diseases. Tobacco, no matter in which form it is, like cigarettes (even light or filtered), cigars, chewable tobacco, huqqa or even the ever popular sheesha, is a silent killer. Anti-tobacco marches were also held across the State.

Awareness on POCSO Act: DLSA, Panchkula organized Legal Awareness Programmes in the various schools at Panchkula in the month of May, 2016 to spread awareness about POCSO Act. The students were told that the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act), 2012 was formulated in order to effectively address sexual exploitation of children. They were told that the Act defines a child as any person below 18 years of age. It provides for special courts. Trials are conducted without revealing the identity of the child. The copies of booklet on "Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act), 2012" prepared by HALSA were also distributed amongst the students.

Special Drive for Unorganized Workers in District Mewat : Mewat is one of the most backward districts of Haryana in terms of several vital socio-economic parameters. It falls way behind other parts of the country, despite being a part of the prosperous state of Haryana. This district is in the grip of poverty. Major part of the population is engaged in agriculture and labour activities. Due to the developmental projects like construction of Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Express Way, construction of Check Dams in Arawali Hills, construction of District Headquarters etc. at Nuh, the concentration of labour engaged in construction industry is more in the region situated on the periphery of Nuh or spreading from village Rojka meo to Nuh. DLSA Mewat noticed that there was not even a single registration office of the Labour Department in Mewat District. Benefits of most of the welfare schemes of labour Department flow only when workers are registered. Keeping in view all this, special drive was launched in District Mewat for making people aware of the welfare schemes of labour department, and to help them get registered so that they start getting the benefits of labour welfare schemes. This special drive was launched from 1st June, 2016 to 15th June, 2016 to effectively and meaningfully implement NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015.

In the first phase of special drive, 30 villages namely Tain, Ghasera, Rehna, Biwan, Shok, Muradbas, Khedla, Salamba, Rojka Meo, Bichor, Jharokdi, Rewasan, Khod, Basai, Dirduka, Mahon, Mahrola, Bainsi, Shahpur Nagli, Badka, Rithoda, Adbar, Danduka, Bajadka, Alduka, Chapera, Kurthla, Baupur, Tapkan and Meoli were selected. All these 30 villages were visited by Secretary, DLSA, Mewat. Camps were organized there. The participants therein were made aware about the schemes of Labour Welfare Board meant for the benefit of workers. On 15th June, 2016 a program titled as “Rastariya Majdoor Adhikar Sammelan” was convened. It was attended by about 1500 people. They were not only made aware about their rights under various welfare schemes of Labour Department but were also sensitized and made aware about the welfare policies carried out by other departments of the government.

Besides the stall of department of labour, around 12 other departments including the Education Department, Agriculture, Horticulture & Soil Conservation Department, Forest Department, Ayush Department, Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Department, District Social Welfare Officer & District Welfare Officer Department, Additional Deputy

Commissioner, National Rural Livelihood Mission & District Development Project Officer, Health Department, Red Cross & District Information Technology Society Department, Rural Development Department, Mewat Development Agency, Women Protection Officer etc. and some NGOs namely S.R.F. Foundation, Sehgal Foundation, Care Trust, Digital Empowerment Foundation(CIRC), manifested their core activities meant for the lower strata of public at large by installing stalls. Officers of the various departments made people aware of the welfare scheme of their respective departments. Under this drive, till 15th June 2016, 569 workers were registered with the labour department. In this special drive, Labour Department also co-ordinated with the Legal Services Authority.

World Environment Day: World Environment Day is celebrated every year on 5th June to raise global awareness to take positive environmental action for protecting nature and the planet earth. On 5/6/2016, Legal Awareness Camps were organized by the DLSAs under the aegis of HALSA across the State of Haryana. In the said camps, it was emphasized that it is our fundamental duty, as per the Constitution of India, to protect and improve the environment. Important laws and judgments relating to environment were explained to the participants. It was also emphasized, in the said camps, that the well-being of humanity, the environment and the functioning of the economy, ultimately depend upon the responsible management of the planet's natural resources. On the said day, plantation was also done at several places. The need for a green and healthy environment was also stressed upon by DLSA.

World Day against Child Labour: World day against child labour was observed on June, 12/6/2016. On the said occasion, Legal Awareness Camps were organized under the aegis of HALSA across the State of Haryana with the purpose of raising awareness and activism to prevent child labour. In the said camps, law relating to child labour was explained.

Workshop on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace: A workshop "DIGNITY" on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace was conducted by DLSA, Gurgaon for the female lawyers and female employees working in the District Court, Gurgaon. The workshop was attended by approximately 60 female advocates and female employees who work as stenographers and clerks in the Courts. Important provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prohibition, Prevention and Redressal) Act were explained

and highlighted in the workshop.

Lok Adalats: During the period from **1st April to 30th June, 2016**, DLSAs and Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees under the guidance of HALSA organized **119** Lok Adalats/Special Lok Adalats throughout the State wherein **15,600** cases were taken up out of which **5,036** cases were disposed of by amicable settlement between the parties and an amount of Rs. **5, 54, 72,031/-** was awarded as compensation to the claimants in **174** MACT cases.

Permanent Lok Adalats pertaining to Public Utility Services: At present the PLA (PUS) are working in all the 21 districts of Haryana. During the period from **1st April to 30th June, 2016**, these Permanent Lok Adalats, Public Utility Services settled **8,309** cases out of **60,226** cases taken up therein.

Daily Lok Adalat: To make the Lok Adalat a permanent and continuous process, HALSA requested all the District & Sessions Judges-cum-Chairmen, DLSAs that every court in the Session Divisions should convert into a Daily Lok Adalat from 2:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m., extendable to 3:00 p.m. depending upon quantum of work [4:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. extendable upto 5:00 p.m. from March, 2012 onwards].

During the period from **1st April to 30th June, 2016**, DLSAs and SDLSCs under the guidance of HALSA organized **8,218** Daily Lok Adalats throughout the State wherein **31,555** cases were taken up out of which **21,193** cases were disposed of by amicable settlement between the parties and an amount of Rs. **3, 43, 82,500/-** was awarded as compensation to the claimants in **181** MACT cases.

Mediation: During the period from **1st April to 30th June, 2016**, **1729** Cases were referred by Referral Judges to the Mediators for mediation and conciliation in the District Mediation and Conciliation Centres, out of which **423** cases were settled by the Mediators.

Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Camps/Seminars : During the period from **1st April to 30th June, 2016**, **2,819** Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Camps were organized by various DLSAs/SDLSCs in the State of Haryana and **10,43,077** persons were benefited by these Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Camps.

Free Legal Aid: During the period from 1st April to 30th June, 2016, 3,768 persons were provided with free legal services at by Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees, District Legal Services Authorities, Haryana State Legal Services Authority and High Court Legal Services Committee.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

State Plan of Action 2016-17 : As per state plan of Action 2016-17, 12 Radio programmes and 12 TV programmes were broadcasted/telecasted during the said period throughout the State of J&K under Legal Services Programme "Qanoon Ki Baat" and Qanoon Aur Insaf Ki Baat" on Various Law relating subjects like (1) **Children's Issues** (i) Victim of Trafficking and Commercial_exploitation.(ii) Children Labour, Children in need of care & protection (2) **Atrocities on Women & remedies available under Law**(Domestic Violence)(ii) Sexual harassment at workplace/rape laws (3) **Labour laws**(Special provision for the workers in unorganised Sector),(4) **Accident Claim:-** (i) MACT (ii) Workmen Compensation. **Legal Services Authorities and their activities** (i) Structure (ii) Eligibility

(iii) Modes of Legal Services litigation (5) **Crimes** (i)Cyber Crimes (ii) E-Governance (iii) Ragging (6) **Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism(ADR)** (i) Conciliation /Informal Counselling (ii) Mediation (iii) Arbitration. (7) Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act, 2007.(ii) Implementation of poverty & Alleviation Schemes. (8) Victim of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace. (9) Consumer Issues, Negotiable Instrument Act. (10) Easementry Rights.

National Lok Adalats: In National Lok Adalats held in the month of April 2016, 978 Labour and Family matters were disposed off and an amount of Rs 56.57 lacs as settlement amount. In the month of May 2016 National Lok Adalat regarding MACT and Insurance Claims was conducted in which 305 MACT and Insurance Claims were settled and an amount of Rs 8.58 Crores was awarded as compensation. From April to June 2016, 75 continues lok Adalats were held in the State in which 2054 different kinds of cases were settled and and Rs7.58 Crore was settlement amount.

Jail visits : As per standard operating procedure (SOP) for representation of persons in custody prepared by NALSA, the requisite guidelines regarding the same has been transmitted to all DLSA's and

TLSC's for compliances.

JHARKHAND

The Legal Services Programmes organized during the period April, 2016 to June, 2016 are as under:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Programme Organized</u>
April, 2016	National Lok Adalat (For the Cases relating to Labour and Family matters) on 09.04.2016
May, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inauguration of the New Court Building Civil Court, Mediation Centre, Garhwa on 14th May 2016 • National Lok Adalat (For Cases relating to MACT and Insurance matters)
June, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher Training Programme for Sensitization of Secretaries of DLSAs/SDLSCs along with Retainer Lawyers and Front Office PLVs of the State of Jharkhand on 12th June, 2016 at NYAYA Sadan, JHALSA, Ranchi • Meeting in regard to 3rd Special Lok Adalat Exclusively for Cases related to the Universities of Jharkhand" at RAJBHAWAN on 23-6-2016. • Meeting of Hon'ble Executive Chairman with Senior UNICEF Officials and Executive & Police Officers on 28-6-2016 in regard to Centre for Child Right

National Lok Adalat: As per directives of NALSA a “**National Lok Adalat**” (For the Cases relating to Labour and Family matters) was organized on 9th April, 2016 across the State of Jharkhand. It was the result of active participation and concrete efforts of **Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N.Patel**, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA that the National Lok Adalat became a resounding success. The settlement and disposal of large number of cases in the said National Lok Adalat had certainly rekindled the faith of the public in the ADR and right to speedy and effective justice. The details of the cases settled in the said National Lok Adalat are as follows:

FOR DISPOSAL IN NATIONAL LOK ADALAT HELD ON 9.4.2016 (for the cases relating to Labour and Family matters)			
	Name of the State Authority	Jharkhand	

	Total Taken up cases	5146	Total disposal cases	4982	Total settle- ment amount	18231314
	Pre-Litigation Cases			Pending Cases		
Subject/ Nature of cases	Taken up	Disposal	Settle- ment Amt.	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amt.
Labour	4775	4774	8246161	138	73	3782153
F a m i l y M a t t e r s	8	8	0	225	127	6203000
TOTAL	4783	4782	8246161	363	200	9985153
Services Provided by DLSA	4905					

Inauguration of the New Court Building Civil Court, Mediation Centre, Garhwa on 14th May 2016: The New Court Building, Civil Court Mediation Centre was Inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh, Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand-cum-Patron-in-Chief, JHALSA on 14.05.2016 in the benign presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N.Patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Chandrashekar, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Zonal Judge, Garhwa. The Principal District Judge, Garhwa Sri Pankaj Srivastava, Judicial Officers, Advocates, Officers of Local Government Administration, and a large number of common people and litigants were also present on the occasion.

National Lok Adalat: As per directives of NALSA a “**National Lok Adalat**” (For the Cases relating to MACT and Insurance matters) was organized on 14th May, 2016 across the State of Jharkhand. The settlement and disposal of large number of cases in the said National Lok Adalat had certainly rekindled the faith of the public in the ADR and right to speedy and effective justice. The details of the cases settled in the said National Lok Adalat are as follows:

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT HELD ON 14.5.2016			
(for the cases relating to MACT and Insurance matters)			
		Jharkhand	

	Total Taken up cases	1549	Total disposal cases	1395	Total settle- ment amount	68202665
	Pre-Litigation Cases			Pending Cases		
Subject/ Nature of cases	Taken up	Disposal	Settle- ment Amt.	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amt.
MACT	19	19	1620497	241	142	59042758
Insur- ance	1289	1234	7539410	0	0	0
TOTAL	1308	1253	9159907	241	142	59042758

Refresher Training Programme for Sensitization of Secretaries of DLSAs/SDLSCs along with Retainer Lawyers and Front Office PLVs of the State of Jharkhand on 12th June, 2016 : Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), Ranchi organised a Refresher Training Programme for Sensitization of Secretaries of DLSAs/SDLSCs along with Retainer Lawyers and Front Office PLVs of the State of Jharkhand. In the said programme **Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N.Patel**, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paresh Upadhyay**, Judge, Gujarat High Court, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anant Bijay Singh**, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand and Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Jharkhand graced the occasion. Sri Alok Agarwal, Member Secretary, NALSA, Sri Navneet Kumar Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi, Sri Arun Kumar Rai, Member Secretary, JHALSA, Sri Santosh Kumar Secretary, HCLSC, Ranchi and Sri Satyakam Priyadarshi, Deputy Secretary, JHALSA attended the said programme. The target group of the said programme were the Secretaries of DLSAs/SDLSCs, Retainer Lawyers of DLSAs and front office PLVs. On the said occasion Hon'ble Dignitaries addressed the participants and make them sensitize and aware about the various aspects of Legal Services for its effective implementation at grass root level.

Meeting of Hon'ble Executive Chairman with Senior UNICEF Officials and Executive & Police Officers on 28-6-2016 in regard to Centre for Child Right: A meeting of Senior Unicef Officials, Government Officers

and JHALSA official was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N.Patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA on 28.06.2016 at Nyaya Sadan, Doranda, Ranchi. The objectives of the meeting were effective implementation of JJ Act, Centre for Child Rights and rehabilitation of the children. Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N.patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA, Sri M.S. Bhatia, Director, Department of Women, Child Development & Social Security, Govt. of Jharkhand, Senior Unicef officials , Jharkhand Head of Unicef, Ms. Madhulika jonathan, CFO UNICEF, Jharkhand, Ms. Priti Srivastava, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF, Jharkhand, Sri Arun Kumar Rai, Member Secretary, JHALSA, Sri Santosh Kumar Secretary, HCLSC, Ranchi and Sri Satyakam Priyadarshi, Deputy Secretary, JHALSA attended the said programme.

Details of Cases Settled in Lok Adalat

From April 2016 to June 2016

Month	Total No. of Cases Settled	Total Settlement Amount (Rs.)
April, 2016	4163	19613649
May, 2016	1397	24428479
June, 2016	3696	17585965
TOTAL	9256	61628093

Details of Legal Awareness /Literacy Camps Organised

From April 2016 to June 2016

Month	Total No. of Legal Awareness/Literacy Camps Organized	Total No. of Persons Benefitted
April, 2016	550	21649
May, 2016	756	61725
June, 2016	678	72374
TOTAL	1984	155748

Details of Legal Aid Beneficiaries under Different Categories [April, 2016 to June 2016]

Month	SC	ST	Women	Children	In-Cus- tody	General	Other	Total
April, 2016	7	42	38	1	117	20	12	237
May, 2016	19	22	25	2	155	38	13	274
June, 2016	7	47	29	4	74	46	6	213
TOTAL	33	111	92	7	346	104	31	724

Details of Cases Settled by PLA under Different Categories

From April 2016 to June 2016

Month	Trans- port ser- vice	Postal, Tele- graph or Telephone Service	Sup- ply of Power, light or Water	Public Conser- vancy or Sanita- tion	Service in Hos- pital or Dis- pensa- ry	Insur- ance Services /Bank- ing	Other	Total
April, 2016	0	13	2	19	0	78	77	189
May, 2016	0	6	1	16	0	179	10	212
June, 2016	0	21	6	12	0	107	15	161
TOTAL	0	40	9	47	0	364	102	562

KERALA

Lok Adalat : The National Lok Adalat was organized on 09.04.2016 on the subject of Labour and Family matters throughout the State in which 1411 cases were disposed of and Awards for Rs.78536042/-was passed. National Lok Adalat was organized on 11.6.2016 on the subjects of MACT and insurance claims in which 4651cases were disposed and Awards for Rs.538593831/-was passed. Details of cases settled in the National Lok Adalats is furnished below.

No. of cases settled (Both pending matters and PLPs)		Award Amount
Court pending matters	4592	570426273
PLP matters	3174	46703600
Total	7766	617129873

In addition to the National Lok Adalat, 528 regular weekly Adalats were also conducted on different topics during April, May and June, 2016. In the weekly Adalats total 6236 cases were settled throughout the State and Awards were passed to the tune of Rs.400732161/-. Details of cases settled in the Lok Adalats is furnished below.

No. of cases settled (Both pending matters and PLPs)		Award Amount
Court pending matters	2436	400732161
PLP matters	3800	
Total	6236	400732161

During the Mid-Summer Vacation Special Criminal Adalat was conducted throughout the State for Criminal Compoundable cases.

Virtual/Visual Lok Adalat: Telecast of a televised version of Lok Adalat, 'Kathayillithu Jeevitham' and 'Jeevitham Sakshi' continues in Amrita and Kairali Television respectively with the support of KeLSA to spread the message of peace and harmony in family through conciliation.

Training to Panel Lawyers: Induction Training to the panel lawyers was given in four districts. Master Trainers, Member Secretary and the Secretary, DLSA conducted the classes. 733 Panel Lawyers attended the programme. One PLV Training was conducted during the quarter.

Victim Compensation Scheme: 125 applications under Victim Compensation were pending and 42 cases were decided during the quarter.

Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programmes :Total number of 345 legal awareness programmes were conducted throughout the State during the quarter, in which 95 classes were conducted in School/Colleges on the subjects Fundamental Rights, Law relating to Child Rights, Cyber Laws, POSCO Act, Anti-ragging, General Laws, Environmental Law,

Child Labour, Drug Abuse etc. 141 legal awareness classes were conducted at village/community level on the topics, Domestic Violence, class based on the book published by KeLSA 'Sthreeyum Niyamavum', Constitution, Sexual harassment, Women Empowerment, Children and Social Security, NALSA Schemes etc. 14 legal awareness classes were conducted in the jails on the topics General Laws, Plea bargaining etc.

SPECIFIC LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Love Kottayam [Kottayam]: 'LOVE KOTTAYAM' is a project conceived and prepared by the District Legal Services Authority, Kottayam with a view to lead Kottayam into a District of 100% legal literacy. The project requires a lot of training programmes, classes, seminars, meetings, interactions, audio visual presentations, advertisement and other activities throughout the District. A large number of notices, books, leaflets, pamphlets, cartoons, banners etc. have to be printed and distributed among the people in the entire Kottayam District for the purpose of the aforesaid project. All these would incur approximate expenditure of about one Crore rupees. Apart from the fund received from KeLSA, DLSA expect sponsorships, contributions and other support from various Government Departments, Local Self Government institutions, Banks, social organizations, free services etc. The District Collector assured all possible help and assistance in finding necessary fund or sponsorship in conducting the programme.

A training programme for the master trainers of Love Kottayam Project was conducted for the advocates.

A meeting of the CDS Chairpersons of the Kudumbasree of all Grama Panchayats and Presidents of Grama Panchayaths were convened on 17.5.2016 to discuss about the successful implementation of the Love Kottayam Project.

The Panchayat level inauguration of the Love Kottayam Project at Aimanam Grama Panchayat was inaugurated. A meeting was convened by the Chairperson DLSA with Film Director Jayaraj. He informed that he is ready to prepare short film clippings of various personalities (of the film industry), belongs to Kottayam for spreading the message of the Legal Literacy project 'Love Kottayam'.

Dove Mission and Kutty Mission [Kelsa]: The Kerala State Legal Services Authority had adopted the project 'Dove Mission and Kutty Mission' as project of the year 2013-'14. **DOVE Mission** aims at prevention and eradication of domestic violence against women. The object of **Kutty Mission** is prevention of domestic violence against children by imparting awareness to them. Conducting of legal awareness programmes under the project is still continuing. In connection with the implementation of Dove Mission, TLSC, Mananthavady conducted 2 Legal Awareness programmes for women at Payyampally Colony and Pariyaramkunnu Colony of Mananthavady Taluk. 23 persons participated in the programme conducted at Payyampally colony and 38 persons at Pariyaramkunnu colony on 30.4.2016. TLSC, Pala conducted Special Adalat on DOVE Mission. 16 cases were considered and 1 case was settled.

10000 Legal Awareness Classes [Wayanad]:

- Under District Legal Services Authority Wayanad, 10000 legal awareness classes are going on in association with Kudumbasree Mission and Integrated Tribal Development Project Wayanad in 3300 tribal colonies.
- District Legal Services Authority, Kottayam conducted a medico legal camp on 21-4-2016. A stall of the DLSA was also constituted for giving free legal aid. More than 500 people attended the function. Free medicines were also supplied. Also conducted medical camp at District jail, Kottayam.
- A Legal Awareness Class on Rights and remedies (stigma and discrimination) for the HIV affected students of Kottayam was organized by District Legal Services Authority Kottayam on 5.6.2016 in association with the VIHAAN Kottayam. Study materials, School bags, Umbrellas sponsored by the Judicial Officers and Lady Advocates of the Kottayam District Centre were distributed to 38 HIV affected students.
- A Legal Awareness class for the Students Police Cadets of the Kottayam District was conducted on 25-4-2016 at CMS College High School Auditorium, Chalukunnu, Kottayam.
- District Legal Services Authority, Kottayam in association with Department of Emergency Medicine, Amrita Institute of Medical

Sciences, Kochi, organized a one day training program on 'Emergency Disaster Management' for the Para-Legal Volunteers on 23-4-2016 at the District Panchayath Hall Kottayam.

- District and Taluk Legal Services Institutions in Wayand conducted 10 legal awareness classes in various tribal colonies and 485 tribal people attended the class.

Legal Awareness through Doordarshan, Air and Community Radio Stations [KELSA]

- A two minute programme on '**Constitutional values**' is aired on all days through AIR, in association with KeLSA. The programme has completed one year in November 2015. It has been decided to publish a booklet on the programme.
- A one hour phone-in-programme named '**Hello Akashavani**' is being aired through AIR, Kochi for more than one year. The programme helps the public to clear their doubts on legal issues. A Lawyer is deputed from the panel of KeLSA to answer the issues raised by the public over phone.
- A live phone-in-programme named "**Samoothyapadom**" is telecast by "Doordarshan Malayalam" once in a month on various socio-legal issues. An advocate from the panel of KeLSA is deputed to answer the doubts raised by the public and explain the functions of the Legal Services Authorities and its allied institutions in the State.

Short Film -"Katha Katha Kaaranam" [Reason behind the Story]

- District Legal Services Authority, Kozhikode in association with Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode produced a short film, 'Katha, Katha, Karanam' (Reason Behind the Story) about the rehabilitation issues on rehabilitation of cured patients in Mental Health Centres with a view to sensitize the society on the need to rehabilitate mentally ill patients in their family. This short film has been screened in more than 100 venues including schools, colleges, training classes, police stations, IMG etc.

Legal Literacy Programmes at School & College Levels [Kelsa]

Legal literacy books for students of Schools and Colleges namely 'Niyamapadam' (in vernacular language) and 'Lessons in law'(in English) for CBSE Students are printed, published and distributed every year by the Kerala State Legal Services Authority throughout the State.

Induction of all the Tribal Students in a College as PLVs – First In India : All the Tribal students of Institute of Tribal Studies and Research Centre,[ITSR] Chethalayam, Wayanad District , probably first of its kind in the country, were enrolled as PLV's so as to identify tribal issues and problems and bring it for legal solutions through DLSA.. Conducted PLV training programme for ITSR students. Legal Aid Clinic was inaugurated at ITSR Chathalayam and at Veterinary College Wayanad, by Hon'ble Mr.Justice Thottathil B.Radhakrishnan, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Kerala at Veterinary College Campus. Legal awareness programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Babu Mathew P. Joseph, Judge, High Court of Kerala. 500 students of Veterinary College and 40 PLVs of ITSR participated in the Programme.

Observance of Days:

World Environment Day: World Environment day was observed by Kerala State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees by organizing befitting Programmes. Kerala State Legal Services Authority organized a Way Forward Programme in connection with the World Environment Day on 6th June 2016 at High Court of Kerala. Hon'ble Mr.Justice Thottathil B. Radhakrishnan, then Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Kerala & Executive Chairman, KELSA inaugurated the programme. Adv.S.U.Nazar, President, Kerala High Court Advocates' Association presided over the function. Dr. K. Vasuki IAS, Executive Director, Suchitwa Mission made a presentation on '**MY WASTE MY RESPONSIBILITY**- A change in the paradigm of Waste Management'.

World day against child Labour: 'World Day against Child Labour' was observed by Kerala State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees and organized different programmes involving various Stakeholders. Kerala State Legal Services Authority organized an academic session on "**Child Labour – Issues and**

Challenges” in connection with the World Day against Child Labour on 16th June, 2016. The valedictory session was inaugurated by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Thottathil B. Radhakrishnan, then Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Kerala & Executive Chairman, KeLSA. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Antony Dominic, Judge, High Court of Kerala and Chairman, Juvenile Justice Committee presided over the function.

Legal Aid: During the quarter 14170 number of persons were given legal aid. Category wise details of legal aid beneficiaries are given below.

Category	No. of Legal Aid beneficiaries
Scheduled Caste	426
Scheduled Tribe	176
Women	5017
Children	101
In custody	4098
General	4352
Total	14170

Specific Instances of Legal Aid

Transit of Poonam Singh from Haryana [Thrissur]: One Poonam Singh from Panipath, Haryana state, discharged from the Mental Health Centre, Thrissur because of the initiative of DLSA legal aid clinic counsel Adv. Jockin. A. Pereira and PLV Ammini. K.A. She was sent to her native place by tracing out her relatives.

Rescue and Rehabilitation of a Mentally Ill Woman with her child [Kozhikode] : A woman suffering from mental illness was hospitalized by some persons with a 2 months old child. She was given psychiatric treatment. Her illness was cured. She was taken to Govt. Short Stay Home with the Child from where she was rehabilitated to her peer group of wandering labourers at Malappuram, with whom alone she was found comfortable.

By knowing this hospitalization several compassionate persons including the District Collector visited her. During such visits one person noticed the

lack of infrastructure facilities in Psychiatric ward of Medical College and sponsored a Television and Water Purifier with Cooler through DLSA.

Improvement of Living Conditions at the Mental Health Centre (MHC)

- DLSA Thiruvananthapuram co-ordinated with all concerned to ensure safe rehabilitation of persons hailing from other states and shifted from MHC.
- Arranged essential medicines to the inmates of MHC through sponsors.
- Mentally ill persons in neglected conditions were provided treatment at MHC, and necessary steps were taken to bring them under the welfare schemes.
- Wandering mentally ill persons were removed to MHC with the aid of police.

Master Plan for Mental Health Centre: The Government has approved the Master Plan prepared at the initiative of DLSA Kozhikode for construction of a modern psychiatric research centre at the Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode. Rupees 100 Crores has been set apart by the Government for this project.

TRIBAL WELFARE

Repair of Houses in Tribal Colony : On 8th November 2015 team DLSA Kozhikode comprising of Secretary, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, Interns and members of an NGO (Art of Living, Feroke) have visited Muthappan Puzha Tribal Colony and repaired 25 houses which were not fit for use.

Medical Attention to a Person with Burn Injury in Acid Attack: A person from a tribal colony, who sustained grievous burn injury in an acid attack by some unknown persons while he was sleeping, was wandering in the forest without getting any treatment. He was taken to hospital and rendered immediate treatment at the instance of DLSA Kozhikode.

Medical Aid to a Child: One child who was the resident of Odapoyil Tribal Colony was suffering from hernia with his testicle enlarged. No medical aid was made available to him either by the Tribal Promoter or anybody else. DLSA Kozhikode immediately arranged hospitalization of the child at IMCH, Kozhikode and surgery was done on him.

A destitute tribal Velutharaman who was ousted from house by his children. He was suffering from hunger and diseases. DLSA kozhikode took him to Govt General Hospital, Kozhikode, treated him there and then took him to Govt. Old Age Home. On taking legal action against his children in a pre-litigation petition, his children took him back home. PLVs used to visit his house regularly to keep a vigil.

Special Monthly Adalat to Complete Construction of Tribal Houses under Government Schemes: DLSA Wayanad conducted Special monthly Lok Adalat to complete construction of tribal Houses under Government Schemes based on the complaints received from settlements through PLVs.

Cholanaikan Adivasi Community:

- As directed by the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, KeLSA based on a report in a newspaper DLSA Wayanad took up the issue of lack of shelter, food and clothing to Cholanaikkan adivasi community of Parappan Para adivasi colony where 13 families consisting of 54 members were living. Ration Card was distributed to all the families within a week and solved their problems in getting food grains cloths etc. The Judicial Officers at the district centre voluntarily contributed for purchase of blankets and to provide food.
- The Secretary, DLSA, Thalassery visited Tribal Colonies at Peravoor and Kottiyoor Grama Panchayaths. A meeting of Para-Legal Volunteers was conducted on 25.4.2015. 20 Para-Legal Volunteers were instructed to visit selected 10 Tribal Colonies in Peravoor Grama Panchayath and also conducted a Survey as to the availability of basic amenities and note the problems of Tribals. The Para-Legal Volunteers were directed to submit their report.
- Special Adalat for Scheduled Tribes at Punchavayal and Kombukuthy in Kottayam District was conducted. The outstanding achievement of the Tribal Legal Fest/Adalat was the construction of a new house (in the forest land) for Smt. Janamma Raghavan, w/o Raghavan, Charalickal House, Kombukuthy with the service of National Rupee Scheme of St. Dominic's College, Kanjirappally by spending Rupees 2.25 lakhs. She belongs to the Malampandaram category.
- More than 500 APL ration cards belonging to Tribes were converted to BPL by the co-operation and support of the Taluk Supply Officer,

Kanjirappally.

- Trees standing dangerously in the forest land near the houses of Tribes were cut down
- Forest land was allotted to Govt. Tribal School at Kombukuthy.
- Voltage problems in various places were solved by KSEB

Mobile Lok Adalat at Aralam Farm:

- District Legal Services Authority Kannur arranged a Mobile Lok Adalat associating Various Government Department Officials, in Aralam Farm, the **Largest Tribal Re-Settlement Colony in Kerala State**. In the Adalat various issues of the tribals pending with the Govt. Departments could be solved.
- The Taluk Supply Officer with the assistance of Grama Panchayat directed to issue 112 ration cards to tribals. The Tahsildar, Iritty scheduled a camp on 5.5.2016 issue voter's identity cards to tribals.
- The issue of non-availability of drinking water was solved by K.S.E.B. repairing motor pump set of Review Water Project and assured timely assistance in future.
- Forest Department deputed more staff in the area for taking effective measures to drive away wild elephants.
- With the intervention of DLSA a private bus resumed trips to the area.
- Construction of rail fencing to prevent entry of wild animals was expedited.
- A Monitoring Committee with various department officials was formed in the Lok Adalat to monitor the actions in the Tribal Colony. The said committee is holding regular meetings.
- District Legal Services Authority, Kannur decided to extend the same activities to other Tribal Areas in the District

Sri. Soman, found in a Paralysed State in the Forest: On the basis of a news in a television channel and pursuant to the direction of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, KELSA, DLSA helped an adhivasi by name Soman. He was hospitalized after he was found in a paralysed state inside the forest to get proper medical aid. He is now recovering from the illness. DLSA has alerted the tribal department to provide regular assistance to him.

Prevention of Child Trafficking and Child Labour:

- District Legal Services Authority, Kannur received reports of child trafficked from other States and employed for heavy domestic works denying education and kept in the houses, as if in confinement.
- As per the direction of the Honourable Executive Chairman, KeLSA Secretary, DLSA conducted enquiry into the allegation of Child Trafficking and Child Labour.
- Based on the report, Honourable Executive Chairman, KeLSA forwarded the report to State Nodal Officer for Anti Human Trafficking, District Collector, Kannur, Chairman, Child Welfare Committee and District Social Justice Officer for necessary action. DLSA was directed to continue to observe the situation.
- With the intervention of Child Line, Police registered 15 Cases of Child Labour and Child Trafficking in the month of June, 2016 in Kannur District.
- Investigation into Child Trafficking is in progress.
- The District Collector, following the direction of KeLSA, issued deadline of 10 days to send back children employed in the area to Home States, announced a drive against Child Labour thereafter.
- The District Legal Services Authority, Kannur introduced a project to form Ward/Division Level bodies named '**Niyama Jyothi**' to assist the Taluk Legal Services Committees in the functions. The DLSA, Kannur has also introduced a project to achieve total legal literacy in the District with the help of Niyama Jyothi Units.

A girl from West Bengal gets back to Home.

- A girl from West Bengal, aged 16 years was living at the Mahila Mandiram Thalassery, as no one came to take back her home. DLSA Thalassery contacted the District Child Protection Officer and requested to initiate steps to take the girl to West Bengal. The Secretary, DLSA also contacted West Bengal Police to ascertain the identity of the girl. The Kannur Child Welfare Committee contacted the concerned Child Welfare Committee in West Bengal and arrangements were made to take the girl to West Bengal with the assistance of Police.
- Based on the report received from the Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board under a case of POSCO, team under TLSC, Kozhencherry

visited the Mahila Mandiram on 27.6.2016 and necessary steps were taken to return the child to her home.

Legal Aid to the Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation : Four Bangladeshi women who were victims of Trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation were held up in India (Shelter Home, Kozhikode) for many years awaiting completion of legal formalities to deport them. As directed by KeLSA, DLSA Kozhikode undertook the task of deporting them by expediting the formalities. NALSA and Karnataka SLSA also helped us. A reputed NGO at Bangladesh assisted the repatriation and to find out suitable rehabilitation.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Flood Affected Kadinamkulam and Valiyathura [Thiruvananthapuram] :

- Visited victims of flood and sea erosion at Kadinamkulam and Valiyathura.
- Supplied essential materials for their living through sponsors.
- Co-ordinated with revenue and medical authorities to attend their requirements.

GENERAL

Old Age Home:

- On the basis of the complaint of inmates of Government owned Old Age Home at Thodupuzha, a PLP was registered suo moto by District Legal Services Authority, Thodupuzha.
- Toilets and bathrooms were repaired and made to working conditions.
- 25 numbers of beds and pillows were supplied through sponsorship

Removal of Encroachment into Government Land:

- In June 2016 District Legal Services Authority, Kozhikode settled a PLP in Lok Adalat. In that settlement the petitioner obtained Rs.60000/- from the respondent which amount he insisted to spend on some charitable activities. DLSA send him to Govt Institute for Dermatological Diseases, Chevayur which a most neglected Govt. Institution where several unfortunate persons are living after curing leprosy. Their relatives are not willing to take them home. The

petitioner spent the entire amount of Rs.60000/- for purchase of chairs for OPs and other required furniture for inmates.

- Encroachment by a person into the property of Government PHC was removed through settlement on a complaint submitted by a PLV under District Legal Services Authority, Thodupuzha.

Shelter Home:

- The District Legal Services Authority, Kozhikode prepared a comprehensive report about the infrastructural shortcomings in all the Govt. Shelter Homes in Kozhikode and presented it before the Minister for Social Justice
- Government sanctioned necessary funds.
- Proper infrastructure is in place now. Repairs were carried out and new buildings were constructed.
- As requested by DLSA a dispensary was started within the premises of Children Home, Old Age Homes, Mahila Mandiram, Short Stay Home, After Care Home, and Asha Bhavan

Launching of NALSA Scheme, 2015, State Level Rolling Out On 18.6.2016:

- The State level rolling out of 7 NaLSA Schemes, 2015 was inaugurated on 18.6.2016 by Hon'ble Justice Thottathil B. Radhakrishnan, then Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Kerala and Executive Chairman, KeLSA at the Mental Health Centre, Thiruvananthapuram. NaLSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Schemes, 2015 was launched on the same day.
- There was an interactive academic session attended by doctors, para medical staff, social workers, psychologists, panel lawyers, Para-Legal Volunteers, representatives of NGOs, law students etc on different topics.
- Implementation of the scheme: In connection with the implementation of NaLSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 DLSA Pathanamthitta conducted meeting of the Tribal promoters, Tribal Officers, Divisional Forest Officers and Social Welfare Officers were conducted on 28.6.2016 as a part of the implementation of the scheme. In the meeting a comprehensive survey report of Tribes

was submitted by the Tribal Development Officer, Ranni towards the implementation of the Scheme. The Divisional Forest Officer, Konni submitted a detailed report with respect to the Tribal colonies identified under the division.

- DLSA Kottayam convened a meeting on 8-4-2016 to discuss about the NALSA project, Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights Scheme, 2015. The meeting was attended by the District Officers of SC Development Department, District Officers of ST Development Department, Planning department, DIET, and officials of the Revenue department for conducting surveys in Tribal Colony/Colonies in the District, by collecting details, materials or information from the Governmental or Non-Governmental departments/institutions/organizations including SC/ST Department. A second follow up meeting was convened on 21-4-2016. The groundwork for implementing the scheme is going on.
- DLSA, Kannur conducted, a Lok Adalat on 20.6.16 at Block Panchayat Office Hall, Peravoor, exclusively for the Tribals in Peravoor Grama Panchayat. Prior to the Lok Adalat, Para-Legal Volunteers had visited 10 Tribal colonies in Peravoor Grama Panchayat conducted survey. In the Lok Adalat, various grievances petitions from Tribals from the colonies in Peravoor Grama Panchayat were received. It was decided in the meeting that, the tribal promoters shall contact the concerned Village Officer and Secretary of Grama Panchayat to obtain Income Certificate and residence certificate for the tribals and apply to Taluk Supply Office for Ration Card. The Grama Panchayat assured that, temporary building numbers will be given to houses for the purpose of Ration Card. It was decided to call for a report of the Grama Panchayat, Block Panchayat, District Panchayat and Revenue Department to prepare a project for construction of houses, in substitution of materially damaged houses. The Sub Engineer, KSEB stated that, Electricity re-connection would be given to those who lost connection on account of huge electricity bill arrears, on payment of 1/6 of the total amount and giving opportunity to pay the arrears in installments. On 1.6.2016, District Child Protection Unit participated in the 'Pravesanolsavam' of Aralam High Court and also made arrangement to distribute bags, Umbrella etc. for newly admitted students. The same was done as a follow up action of the

decision of Aralam Farm Monitoring Committee, formed by District Legal Services Authority, Kannur.

- On the report a Para Legal volunteer, that the residents of Tribal Colony at Aralam was not issued rice due to non-allotment of boiled rice in the Ration shop the Secretary, DLSA contacted the Taluk Supply Officer, Iritty. The Taluk Supply Officer, Iritty, made an enquiry and informed that non-supply of boiled rice was due to the shortage in supply from Civil Supply Department. He assured that, steps would be taken to allot 35 kilograms of rice including boiled rice to the Tribals.
- On the basis News Paper report that, 7 Teak trees in the Government hospital Compound, Kuramba were damaged and may fall on the nearby school, a Para Legal Volunteer, Sri. Pradeepan was deputed to inspect the site and gave a report. On the basis of the report of Para Legal Volunteer, communications were sent to Superintendent of Government Hospital, Kuthuparamba, Tahsildar, Thalassery and Divisional Forest Officer, Kannur to take steps to cut and remove trees.
- DLSA, Kannur convened a meeting with the Chairman, Thalassery Municipality on 17.6.16 and held discussions on various issues, including the menace of plastic waste and the problems of workers of non-organised sector. The non-functioning of a waste plant in the vegetable market in Thalassery Municipality also was discussed in the meeting. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority informed the Chairman, Thalassery Municipality that a private company at Chennai was willing to take over the working of the waste plant and the Chairman agreed for a meeting with the officials of the private concern.
- On the basis of news paper report regarding the Waste Management and Traffic arrangements DLSA, Idukki constituted a National regular Lok Adalat on 26.5.2016. Muttom Grama Panchayat Secretary, Health Inspector, S.I. of police, Muttom were called and an award was passed.
- The Secretary, DLSA Thodupuzha visited the Vridha Vikalanka Sadanam under the Social Justice Department run by Thodupuzha Municipality. On seeing the pathetic condition of the institution the Secretary filed suo-moto petition in the Adalat in favour of the institution and notices were issued to the Authorities to solve the problems.

- In Kottayam District a serious pest infection was reported in an area of 28 Hectors plot at Malayakunnu in ward 11 of Pampady Panchayat. A PLV has reported the fact to the office of the DLSA Kottayam. Principal Agricultural Officer, Kottayam was directed to do the needful. A report was submitted by the officer after the successful mission.

Green Wayanad and Cool Wayanad Scheme, 2016[Wayanad]:

- ‘Green Wayanad ‘and ‘Cool Wayanad’ Scheme launched by DLSA, Wayanad in association with Regional Agricultural Research Station Ambalavayal and Forest Department proposes to enhance the water retention capacity of existing ponds, new ponds and elephant proof trenches by using most cost effective techniques to generate harvesting of fish to generate regular income for Tribes.

MANIPUR

1. On 23rd April, 2016 a **Mega Legal Awareness Programme** was organised at Multipurpose Hall, Mini Secretariat, Ukhrul (a hill district) with the aim of sensitizing the Legal Authority, infrastructures and various legal services schemes. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Ranjan Prasad, Chief Justice (Acting) High Court of Manipur & Patron-in-chief, Manipur State Legal Services Authority and Hon’ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Judge, High Court of Manipur & Executive Chairman, Manipur State Legal Services Authority graced the occasion along with Hon’ble Mr. Justice W.A. Shishak, Chief Justice (Jharkhand) (Retd.) on the dais. Chiefs of different villages of Ukhrul, civil society organizations, representatives of administration and police, and students also attended the function.
2. **3 (Three) Legal Aid Clinics** were opened during this quarter, i.e., from April to June, 2016 in various districts. The newly opened Legal Aid Clinics are (1) Legal Aid Clinic at RIMS Hospital, Imphal West District opened on 22nd April, 2016, (2) Legal Aid Clinic at Tumukhong, Moirangpurel, Imphal East District, opened on 30th April, 2016 & (3) Legal Aid Clinic at Kiyam Leitanpok, Thoubal District, opened on 28th May, 2016. All the three Legal Aid Clinics were inaugurated by the Hon’ble Executive Chairman, Manipur State Legal Services Authority, the opening functions were

attended by Member Secretary, MASLSA, Chairman and Secretary of the respective DLSAs. PLVs have been deputed to the newly opened legal aid clinics in order to cater to the need of legal aid seekers, litigants and public.

3. Manipur SLSA, Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights and DLSA (Thoubal and Bishnupur) in collaboration with National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) organised **“One Day Awareness Programme”** on the topics “Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act and Right to Education Act”. These legal awareness programmes were held at Thoubal on 16th May, 2016 and at Bishnupur on 29th June, 2016.
4. Manipur SLSA in association Human Rights Law Network and MacArthur Foundation organised a Judicial Colloquium on **“Sexual Health and Reproductive Rights”** on 29th May, 2016. Hon’ble Mr. Justice B.K. Sharma, Judge, Gauhati High Court (Retd.), Hon’ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Judge, High Court of Manipur and Hon’ble Mr. Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Judge, Gauhati High Court addressed the gathering of judicial officers, social workers, police officers, officials of various Govt. Departments on the issue.
5. Manipur SLSA organised **“Two days Lecture cum Interaction Programme”** at the Auditorium of High Court of Manipur on 11-12 June, 2016. Shri Laxmidhar Pangari, Sr. Advocate of Odisha High Court as resource person deliberated on various legal issues including Negotiable Instruments Act. The programme was attended by Judicial Officers, Police Officials, Advocates, Panel Lawyers, Legal Aid Counsels, law students etc.
6. A **“One Day Lecture cum Interaction Programme”** was also held on 25.06.2016. The Programme was graced by Hon’ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Executive Chairman, MASLSA, Hon’ble Mr. Justice S. Serto, Judge, High Court of Manipur, Shri L. Birendrakumar Sharma, Smt. Kh. Gomati Devi, Shri U. Kol Singh, Retd. District & Sessions Judges, Shri M. Padmeshwar Singh, Retd. Special Judge (ND&PS), Manipur. The programme was attended by Judicial Officers, Police Officials, Advocates, Panel Lawyers,

Legal Aid Counsels, law students etc.

7. During this period, Manipur SLSA under the direction of His Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh visited various Children Homes/ Shelter Homes in the State. On 23.04.2016, Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.R. Prasad, Chief Justice (Acting), High Court of Manipur accompanied by Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh & Member Secretary, MASLSA visited the Destitute Children Home, Nirgin Club, Ukhrul and inspected the condition of the Home and interacted with the children residing at the Home. Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh accompanied by the Member Secretary, MASLSA also made visits to various Homes in the State viz. Observation Home cum Special Home, Takyelpat, Homes located in Bishnupur Districts etc and inspected the Homes.

Observances :-

- (i) Manipur SLSA in association with All Manipur Bar Association organised **"Observation of May Day/International Labour's Day"** on May 1st, 2016 at the Cheirap Court Complex, Uripok by a simple legal awareness programme. It was also observed by the Loyalam Construction Worker's Welfare Union at Kangmong Manglak Community Hall, Imphal West by organising **"Painting Competition and Lecture Programme"**. Learned District & Sessions Judge, Imphal East, S. Imocha Singh and R.K. Memcha Devi, Member Secretary, Manipur SLSA were the presidium members on both the occasions. Shri S. Imocha Singh highlighted the changing labour law regime and the various legal issues connected therewith. May Day was thus celebrated across the State through the DLSAs. At Thoubal District, a programme on the NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganised Sector) Scheme was also conducted amongst the construction workers with official from Labour Department deliberating on the scheme and Manipur Building & Other Construction Workers' Welfare Scheme, 2016.
- (ii) **"World Environment Day"** was observed at various places in the State. At Lamphelpat Court complex, the observance programme was organised by Manipur SLSA in association with All Manipur Bar Association. Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.

Kotiswar Singh, Executive Chairman, MASLSA along with Smt. R.K. Memcha Devi, Member Secretary, MASLSA planted tree saplings at the Court Complex to mark the occasion. Street plays by popular comedy group “NOKPHADE” was also performed at Moirang Lamkhai, Bishnupur District to sensitise the people about the need of preserving our environment and conservation of wild life. As a part of the observance Legal Aid Clinic, Moirang College organised an Awareness Programme at Diligent Public, School, Moirang. Hon’ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Executive Chairman, MASLSA along with Smt. R.K. Memcha Devi, Member Secretary, MASLSA, Shri Ch. Brajchand Singh Chairman, Bishnupur DLSA & Smt. Binny Ngangom, Secretary, Bishnupur DLSA attended the programme and also planted tree saplings at Moirang. The day was also observed at Thoubal District Court complex by DLSA/Thoubal in association Divisional Forest Office, Thoubal by organising a lecture programme. Various tree saplings were also planted in the Court complex.

- (iii) Observance of “**World Day against Child Labour**” was also held on 12th June, 2016 by organising “**Street Play**” performed by popular actors/comedians (Nokphade Group) at Shamumakhong, Khwairamband Bazar (Heart of Imphal Town) and Lilong Bazaar, Thoubal District to spread awareness of the menace of Child Labour and legal provisions relating to the same. The play was able to attract a huge crowd and effectively spread awareness in entertaining way. As a part of the observance programme MASLSA in association with DLSAs also organised “**Poster Campaign and Painting Competition**” in various schools. Posters depicting menace of child labour and legal provisions for protection of children were published and distributed to Legal Aid Clinics, Offices, Police stations etc.
- (iv) As part of efforts to tackle drug abuse and illicit trafficking and to mark the observance of “**International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**”, District Legal Services Authority, Imphal East in collaboration with Imphal East District Police held a Sensitisation/ Awareness programme on 26.06.2016 at the office complex of the Superintendent of Police, Imphal East. The target audience mainly consisted of police personnel.

Churachandpur DLSA on the same day held “**Poster Campaign and Legal Awareness Programme**” in Churachandpur to mark the observance of “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”.

8. During the period from April to June, 2016, Manipur SLSA in association with DLSAs and various NGOs, local clubs/ organisations have organised a total of **112 Legal Literacy/ Legal Awareness Programmes** in different parts of the State to spread awareness to the masses on various topics such as “POCSO Act, 2012, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Child Trafficking & Child labour, Availability of free legal aid through legal services institutions, Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, Mob Justice, Consumer’s Rights, Right to Information Act, Right to Education Act, Food security Act, Labour Laws and welfare schemes of unorganised workers etc. as well as different welfare schemes of Government such as Food Security Act, MGNREGA, RSBY, JSY, Scheme for unorganised workers, etc.
9. Manipur SLSA organised **Live Phone-in- Programme at 2(two) Channels of AIR, Imphal viz. Sangai Channel & Kangla Channel** on 18.04.2016, 16.05.2016 & 20.06.2016 on the topics “Fundamental Rights & duties of Indian Citizen”, “Scope of 10th Schedule under the Constitution of India” & “Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960” respectively as a part of legal literacy programmes through T.V./ Radio.
10. During the period from April to June, 2016, Manipur SLSA provided free legal services (Panel Advocates) to 46 applicants. Category-wise representation of the persons provided legal aid (Panel Advocates):

Woman	UTP(in custody)	Children	Others	Total
10	26	6	4	46

11. Training Programmes :

- (i) Manipur SLSA conducted one Day Training cum Interaction Programme for the Panel Lawyers on 03.04.2016 at the office of MASLSA, High Court of Manipur Complex.

- (ii) Conducted Advanced Training Programme for the PLVs of Imphal West District along with PLVs of Legal Aid Clinic, Nongbrang, Imphal East on 17.04.2016 at the office of MASLSA, High Court of Manipur Complex.
 - (iii) Conducted Induction Training Programme for the PLVs of Legal Aid Clinic, Mao, Senapati District on 27.04.2016
 - (iv) MASLSA in association with Thoubal DLSA conducted Induction Training programme for PLVs of Legal Aid Clinics located at Thoubal District on 14.05.2016 at District & Sessions Court, Thoubal.
 - (v) Conducted Induction Training Programme for the PLVs of Legal Aid Clinic, Moreh, Chandel District on 15.05.2016.
 - (vi) Conducted Induction Training Programme for the PLVs of Legal Aid Clinic, Kumbi, Bishnupur District & Sagang, Churachandpur District on 5.06.2016.
12. Manipur SLSA organised **National Lok Adalat** 09.04.2016, 14.05.2016 & 11.06.2016 as per the calendar issued by NALSA. In the National Lok Adalats held during this period a total of **668 cases** relating to family matters, MACT/ Insurance claims cases, civil cases, criminal compoundable matters, Bank matters, cases under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 etc were disposed of. Data for disposal of cases in National Lok Adalats during the period is as follows:

Lok Adalat held on	No. of Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed	Amount Settled
09.04.2016	479	402	Rs. 51,30,262/-
14.05.2016	16	7	Rs.8,50,000/-
11.06.2016	1168	259	Rs.1,22,05,797/-
Total	1663	668	Rs.1,81,86,059/-

MADHYA PRADESH

Settled Cases through Various Camps (April-June 2016)

Type of Camps	Total No. of Camps Held on	Total No. of persons Benefitted	No. of Persons Benefitted		Total Expenditure
			SC	ST	
Legal Literacy Camp	931	83532	6729	6597	20970
Micro Legal Literacy Camp	47	4588	627	432	0
MNREGA Camp	20	1673	160	188	0

Settled Cases through Mediation (April-June 2016)

Months	Open- ing Balance Of Month	No. of cases referred during the month	Total no. of cases	Suc- cess Full Settled Cases	Unsuc- cessful Settled Cases	Total Con- sidered Cases	Total no. of Pend- ing Cases	Percent of Success- ful Settled Cases
April- June 2016	11,167	14,944	26,111	6,781	9,059	15,840	10,271	42.81

Settled Cases through Lok Adalat (April-June 2016)

Type of Lok Adalat	No. of Lok Ada- lat Held on	Total Taken up cases	Total Disposed off cases	Total Bene- fitted persons	Total Settle- ment Amount
Monthly National Lok Adalat	3	177786	125387	192558	724985259
Permanent & continuous	446	35089	3183	5698	125501252

Permanent Lok Adalat for Public	93	1612	195	216	160000
MNREGA	11	60	60	60	-
Jail	5	12	12	12	-
Mobile Lok Adalat	90	2723	435	1027	497284
Plea Bargaining	-	40	37	37	-
Total-	648	2,17,322	1,29,309	1,99,408	85,11,43,795

In an outstanding event of Legal Services, under guidance of Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice and Executive Chairman MPSLSA has made tremendous achievement in the world famous event of "Singhasth Mela". As per the religious tenant Singhasth Mela was held from 22nd to 31st May 2016 at Ujjain. The Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority with the cooperation of DLSA, Ujjain conducted continuous Legal Literacy and Awareness Camp in the Singhasth Mela by establishing temporary tent in which for about 31 days following Legal Services were provided to the public at large.

The above event has marked a place in the judicial history of the State as it was one of the most lengthy and huge Camp benefiting the public particularly persons of lower strata living below poverty line. About 85,000 (Eighty Five Thousands) pamphlets of various schemes were distributed. The volunteers of our office (MPSLSA) reached to 31 other camps in Mela wherein publicity of ADR and various schemes were announced in mike during the period of one month benefitting 1,77,000 (One lakh seventy seven thousands) people. As a result about 2, 62,000 (Two lakh sixty two thousands) persons in all were benefitted in the continuous camp of DLSA Ujjain. The above mentioned data itself gives to show that the above Camp has been a grand success.

The Camps organized by DLSA, Ujjain was also supervised, and inspected by Portfolio Judge, Ujjain, Hon'ble Justice Shri Prakash Shrivastava and also by other Hon'ble Judges, including Justice Shri Jagdish Prashad Gupta. The District Judge Ujjain Shri S.K. Singh with other Judicial Officers of the Districts has satisfied various quarries raised by common peoples regarding implementation of their right in lack of knowledge and financial difficulties. The Deputy Secretary MPSLSA Shri Anand Kumar Tiwari also monitored the event by visiting the tent and advising suitable changes.

NAGALAND

Kohima | 19.04.2016: As part of the action plan programme for the year 2016, the Kohima District legal Authority organized a Legal Awareness Programme at Mount Hermon Hr.Sec School, Kohima on 19.4.2016. A total of 515 beneficiaries participated in the programme from among the students and faculty members. A quiz competition was also conducted on the topics of fundamental duties which were presented during the session and prizes were awarded. The programme was chaired by Ms. Neiteo Koza, Panel Lawyer who highlighted the activities of the Kohima District Legal Services Authority and welcome address was delivered by Mr. Ngangom Surjit Signh, Principal Mount Hermon Hr. Sec. School, Kohima. Ms Akumla Longchari, Thejapfutuo Khezhie and Ms Wapangienla Kichu, panel lawyers, as resource persons. Ms Akumla Longchari spoke on "Online violence and cyber-crime," in which she briefed the students that while technology is playing an important role in each of our lives, but at the same time it comes along with some disadvantages and dangers. She said many youngsters were lured and had become victims of online violence and cyber-crimes through cyber bullies, social engineering, online shopping, online games and online betting. Longchari added that there are over 1 million people who fell victims to cyber-crime. She said India is the 5th amongst the affected cyber-crime countries. "We need to understand social media and should use it more responsibly because indulging in irresponsible use of social media could amount to cyber-crime and attract the law with punishment of imprisonment and fine under various sections of IPC and IT Act," she advised. Thejapfutuo Khezhie spoke on the "Protection of children from sexual offences Act 2012," and explained about the provisions of the Act. He said this law aims at protecting children under the age of 18 years against sexual assault, sexual harassment and child pornography. He said the Act provides special setting of child-friendly court proceedings for a child victim and the sole purpose of stressing on the issues of child sexual abuse was to make children understand, identify the concept of what child sexual abuse is all about so that children could protect themselves by approaching the various agencies such as the panel lawyers, Childline, Child Welfare Committees, the police and the special juvenile police unit who are always there to protect and assist them. Ms Wapanginla Kichu shared on Human Trafficking and Immoral (Prevention) Act, 1956. She said Nagaland is not only a transit point for trafficking women

and children but is also a recipient and a supplier. She pointed out the major reasons for the rapid rise in human trafficking was mainly due to poverty, lack of job satisfaction in the state, lack of awareness, imitation of western culture. She said that trafficking of human is punishable under the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Kohima | 28.04.2016: The Kohima DLSA joined hands together with the District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC), Health and Family Welfare Department, Kohima and the Students of Tobacco Free Schools, Kohima in their quest for a Smoke Free Kohima City.

The “Campaign for Smoke Free Kohima City” was organized by District Tobacco Control Cell, Health and Family Welfare Department with the initiative of the students of tobacco-free schools in Kohima at Phoolbari Junction. As part of the campaign, the students held interesting placards, some of which read “Tobacco Companies kills their Best Customer”, “tobacco kills us”, “Smoking is Paying Someone to Kill You” and “Say No to Tobacco and ?Yes to Life”, “Be Brighter put down the lighter”, etc. The programme was chaired by Mr. Kovi Meyase, Kohima Municipal Council (KMC) administrator.

Peren | 18.04.2016 : First of its kind in the state, the newsletter of Peren DLSA was released by Deputy Commissioner, Peren, Peter Lichamo along with member secretary, Nagaland State Legal Services Authority, Nino Iralu. DC congratulated Peren DLSA for the success of the programme and for extending legal aid services to the people since its inception in 2012. Speaking at the launch, Nino Iralu appraised on various schemes available under National Legal Services Authority. In the past, people used to come seeking for lawyer’s assistance but now through the Legal services Authority, the panel lawyers could reach the unreached delivering justice at door steps, she informed. She also said that the Panel Lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers were the bridge between the beneficiaries and service providers. Secretary Peren DLSA, Ajongba Imchen spoke on Ombudsman Lok pal and Lok Ayukta Bill which were yet to be implemented in Nagaland. He encouraged the various HoDs, NGO’s and public leaders to take initiative in introducing the bill in the state. The launching of Newsletter was followed by legal awareness programme where, for the first time, all the HoDs, NGOs and judiciary participated and deliberated on generic issues of the district.

TRAINING OF PANEL LAWYERS ON ADVANCING LAWYERING SKILL

Nagaland|21st & 22nd April, 2016|NSLSA : A two day State Level Orientation Training for Panel Lawyers for Advancing Lawyering Skills was organized by Nagaland State Legal Services Authority at the Training Hall of State institute of Rural Development. The training was imparted with the participation of Panel Lawyers from all the eleven Districts Legal Services Authorities of Nagaland. A total of 51 panel lawyers' panel lawyers participated in the training programme. Speaking at the inaugural programme, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri. L.S Jamir, Judge Guhati High Court, expressed his appreciation to the NSLSA for their tireless effort in working out the training programme which is pertinent in developing the skills of every panel lawyers and the topics which will be dealt with during the following sessions are relevant and of utmost importance. Justice L.S Jamir reiterated that there is no doubt, hurdles and obstacles along the way for the smooth functioning of NSLSA. However, this problems can be solved once Nagaland has a separate High Court not only that there will be many avenues and opportunities opened for the people. He urged the Justice and Law department to take up necessary steps to make it possible for everyone's benefit. He also encouraged the participants to grasp the opportunities in learning and develop a better lawyering skills so that they can deliver better service to the people. Mrs. Kharinla T. Koza, Secretary, Justice & Law Department, Nagaland while conveying the keynote address lauded the NSLSA and Panel lawyers of various District Legal Services Authority for their selfless contribution towards the welfare of the society. She said that working under Legal services Authority demands excess work, sacrifices and commitments and said that the services rendered by them is nothing short of a noble act. This orientation and training will certainly help the Panel Lawyers in achieving the goals of the Legal Services Authority she added. Welcome address was delivered by Mrs. Nino Iralu, NJS, Member Secretary, NSLSA and Master Trainer, Mr. Tongpang L Jamir gave the introduction of the orientation and training programme while vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Alemwapang Ao, Trainer of Trainees, NSLSA.

Day 1: This was followed by the first session of the Training, chaired by Mrs. Y.Longkumer,NJS, Registrar, Gauhati High Court, Kohima Bench and Mr. Kakheto Sema, Additional Advocate General. The Training imparted using various methods includes Ice Breaking Session, Power

point Presentation, Group Discussion, Interaction, Lecturing and Video clip. The resource Person Mrs. Nino Iralu, Member Secretary, NSLSA, presented her lecture on the topic “Constitutional Perspective & Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 and the Schemes thereunder”. Resource Person, Ms. Akumla Longchari, Master Trainer, NSLSA delivered presentation on “Basic knowledge on various provisions for child & child rights”.

The second session chaired by Mr. Ashu Theyo, Legal Aid Counsel, NNP+, Kohima, DLSA with the resource persons as Mr. Kezhokhoto Savi, Advocate, Gauhati High Court, Kohima Bench, delivering presentations on “Consumer Rights & Its Relevancy to a Lawyer”. The resource person Mr. Tongpang L. Jamir, Master Trainer, NSLSA, presented Case Study and Success stories on Consumer Rights.

The first day of the Training Programme finally ended with the third Session, with chair persons as Shri. Imtiakum, Deputy Secretary, Law & Justice Department and Mr. T.B. Jamir, Additional Advocate General. Lecturing on “Roles & Responsibilities of Legal Services Lawyers, Do’s & Don’ts for a Panel Lawyer” was presented by resource person Mrs. Mezivolu T. Therieh, NJS, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kohima & Secretary, Kohima District Legal Services Authority. Open House-Sharing experiences was done with the resource persons as Ms. Cheliam Khamniungan, Master Trainer, NSLSA. She also present on the issues regarding “Concerns on rendering Quality Legal Services by the District Legal Services Authority & Legal services lawyers”.

Day 2: the day witnessed 4 sessions where different topics were presented by the resource persons, Ms. Limasenla Longkumer, Project Co-ordinator, A2J Project, Mr. Joshua Sheqi, Retainer & Legal Aid Counsel, Mrs Esther Aye, Legal Aid Counsel and Ms. Cheliam Khamniungan, Master Trainer. Special topics were given by the Learned Senior Advocate Gauhati High Court, Kohima Bench, Mr. C.T Jamir, A. Zho, Advocate, Ms. Visevonuo, Principal Kohima Law College and Mr. Imti Imsong, President, Dimapur Bar Association. Member Secretary NSLSA, Mrs. Nino Iralu, NJS gave a summing up of the sessions and opined that this programme will yield a good result from the side of the panel lawyers from all the districts. She said that the orientation training programme will be organized quarterly where success stories from the participants are expected in the days to come while Vote of thanks was proposed by Mr.

Tongpang L Jamir, Master Trainer NSLSA.

Valedictory Session: In the valedictory, Hon'ble Justice Mr. L.S Jamir, Judge Gauhati High Court said that the orientation training programme was a success hearing the comments and remarks of the participants. He hoped that the traits on the professional ethics of the advocates learned has been instilled in the minds of the participants and will be followed by them. He also remark on the 7 new schemes introduced by the National Legal Services Authority in the year 2015, that it has great importance and hope that it will be implemented effectively in all the districts of Nagaland under the initiatives of the panel lawyers. He urged the participants to stand united, need to be hardworking and have a clear concept on the objectives of the Legal Services Authorities. He stated that Nagaland State Legal Services Authority under the leadership of the Member Secretary has been doing a tremendous work and is expected to continue with the good deeds in the near future. He also added that the panel Lawyers are the link between the weaker sections of the society and the court in delivering justice, he said that the panel lawyers are lesser to none. He encouraged them to penetrate deep into the remotest area so that the weaker sections are not neglected. After the Valedictory Session Hon'ble Mr. Justice L.S Jamir presented the Certificates to the participants of the two day Orientation Training programme.

SUCCESS STORY:

ASSISTANCE TO A DESTITUTE, RAPE VICTIM & MENTALLY CHALLENGED LADY.

Nagaland|2016|NSLSA: On 3rd of May 2016, Smti Ase Konyak a destitute and victim of rape was been brought from Dimapur. The members of Kohima District Legal Services Authority along with the Member Secretary, Nagaland State Legal Services Authority visited the destitute lady admitted at State Mental Hospital, Kohima. As per the findings, the victim is a mentally challenged women aged about 55 years. She was found wandering around in a shabby condition near City Tower by two MSW students of North East Institute of Social Sciences & Research (NEISSR), Dimapur on 23rd of February 2016. She was taken to the Women Cell Dimapur and thereafter referred to Women Short Stay home at Fellowship colony. Along with the police from women cell and the staffs of Prodigal home took her to Dimapur Civil hospital for medical

check- up where they found out that she was about 28 weeks pregnant and therefore she was further referred to a private clinic. She said she was forcefully assaulted and raped however the identity of the culprit cannot be ascertained. A letter dated 31.03.2016 was received by the District and Session Judge, Dimapur from the Director of Prodigal home Dimapur requesting for rape compensation, Psychiatric medical treatment and rehabilitation of mentally challenged Ms. Ase Konyak. Accordingly on the same day an order was passed appointing Panel Advocate of Dimapur DLSA to make necessary enquiry and to furnish the report for forwarding her case to the State government as per Section 357A Cr.PC.

As directed vide order dated 31.03.2016, the Panel Lawyer DDLA conducted enquiry and submitted report on 01.04.2016 confirming the mental instability and the conditions of pregnancy at the advance stage of Ms. Ase Konyak, requiring immediate medical attention and urgent psychiatric treatment and care at State Mental Institute, Kohima. She was forwarded to Kohima District Legal Services Authority for logistical assistance in coordination with State Mental Institute, Kohima and Naga Hospital Authority Kohima. In the course of conversation along with the interpreter, it was found that a few years back, she moved to Dimapur and that most of the time she used to stay around City Tower, Dimapur.

She mentioned that she have three elder sister and one elder brother who came along with her. It was observed that she cannot understand much of what others says but keeps repeating the same thing all over again.

As per her medical report, her delivery date was due on 10th of May, as such the doctors at Mental hospital authority recommending that she be admitted at Naga Hospital for her delivery and that only after the delivery her mental treatment will be initiated.

No family members nor any relatives came forward to take care of the destitute lady Ms. Ase Konyak. It was resolved that Ms. Ase Konyak will be under the care and assistance of Legal Services Authority until any further arrangement was done. Hence, special care for Ms. Ase Konyak was extended and administered by the Nagaland State Legal Services Authority and Kohima District Legal Services Authority.

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON EFFECTIVE SERVICES-TOOLS & TECHNIQUES

Kohima | 19.04.2016 | NSLSA :The Nagaland State legal Services Authority (NSLSA) and Pathfinders, in collaboration with Initiatives of Change (IofC), Panchani, Maharashtra organized a day-long workshop on 16th of May 2016 at the Nagaland State Legal Services Authority Conference all under the theme “Effective Services: Tools & Techniques”.

The workshop was attended by various stakeholders such as the Lawyers, Women helpline, Students and faculties of Kohima Law College, officials from Kohima Municipal Council (KMC), Women Resource Centre for Women, Child Welfare Board, Nagaland Informative Center and State Intelligence Bureau. The Kohima District Legal Services Authority was represented by the Chief judicial Magistrate & Secretary of KDLA Mrs. Mezivolu T Therieh along with Panel Lawyers.

The workshop started with a welcome note by Mrs. Nino Iralu, Member secretary, Nagaland State Legal Services Authority (NSLSA) where she thanked all the participants for availing their valuable time to attend this workshop and appreciated the team of Initiative of Change for their afford and motivational spirit in working to bring changes in the world. Mr. Suresh Khatri, Fiji, IofC Volunteer for over 50 years in his inaugural speech said that change may look impossible but history has showed that mankind is progressing. He said that poverty level has reduced from two billion to 762 million in the last 15 years. He also stated that technology has helped in bringing change to great extent, and that unaccounted money if employed could vanish poverty.

During the interactive session, lawyers and law students shared the need to have an independent judiciary in the state adding that many laws in center are not applicable in the state because of Article 371(A). They also stressed on the need to have a proper laws enacted by the state legislature. Resource persons for the programme were Ms. Stephenia Menezes, Karnatak Kuwait, Computer Science. Mr. Anup Pawar, Punel Singapore, Engineer and MBA. I of C Volunteer, Mr. Gaurav Sah, Nainital, Commerce graduate, I of C Volunteer. Ms. Penuo Hiekha, Kohima. I of C Volunteer and Mr. U Wanyal Damko, Tibet, Commerce graduate, Artist, I of C Volunteer. Various topics discussed during the workshop were “Nagaland I Care’, better Public Service, Relationships, Team Building Exercise, Beyond

Personnel Care, My Vision of Nagaland, The message for each topics were conveyed through the form of songs and skits by the resource persons. Different demonstrations were also presented to encourage people and to make them think conscientiously. The participants in the workshop also shared their concerns on how to uplift the society in contributing services in the best possible way by suggesting independent judiciary system to educate and reach out to the masses. The concluding remarks were given by Mrs. Mezivolu T Therieh, Chief judicial Magistrate, Kohima and Ms. Zhekhali, Advocate, Gauhati High Court, Kohima Bench.

OBSERVING WORLD NO TOBACCO DAY BY LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES.

Nagaland | 31.05.2016: District Legal Services Authorities observed World No Tobacco Day with school children at the villages and sub-divisions across the state. Legal tools and activities undertaken to sensitize the students on the danger of tobacco and the prohibition thereof were simplified into painting, extempore speeches, posters and quiz competitions. Prizes were awarded to winners by District Legal Services Authorities. Legal aspects on prohibition and prevention and control of use of tobacco products, right to health and Healthy living, Danger and Harmful effect of using drugs, child rights etc. were some of the topics, highlighted by the DLSAs Chairman, secretary, panel lawyers and doctors. The day was observed in a befitting way with the participation of the DLSAs aided by empanelled lawyers, Para-Legal Volunteers, doctors and school authorities.

Kohima DLSA: Kohima District Legal Services Authority observed World No Tobacco Day with Don Bosco School, Cheiphobozou and Government Middle School Nerhe, Model Village at Don Bosco School Chiephobozou. Kekriengulie, Retainer Lawyer, KDLSA chaired the programme. Father Matthew, Chairman, Don Bosco School Cheiphobozou said the welcome address. Mezivolu T Therieh, NJS, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kohima and Secretary, KDLSA spoke on 'Dangers of using Tobacco.' Speaking on 'Right of Children', Thejapfutuo Khezhie, Panel Lawyer stressed on the POCSO Act. Nancy Lotha, Panel Lawyer spoke on the topic 'Right to Health and Healthy Living.' Later, a quiz was conducted by Apila Sangtem, Panel Lawyer, on the topics which were presented during the session followed by distribution of pamphlets and sweets. A total of 470 students and teachers attended the programme.

Zunheboto DLSA: The Zunheboto District Legal Services Authority (ZDLSA) organized an awareness programme on 31st May 2016 at Olympic Higher Secondary School, Zunheboto in collaboration with the school management on the occasion of “Anti-Tobacco Day”. The programme was chaired by Shri. Vinoto Yeptho, Headmaster of Olympic Higher Secondary School and began with an invocation prayer by the school faculty. A short speech on the significance of Anti-Tobacco Day was delivered by Shri Atoka Achumi, Secretary of Zunheboto DLSA.

Resource Person namely Dr. Esther Choppy Ngullie, Dental Surgeon at District Hospital Zunheboto spoke on the harmful effects of tobacco use from the medical perspective. Resource Person namely Shri Tovi Z. Yeptho, Panel Lawyer Zunheboto DLSA spoke on the legal aspects pertaining to the prevention, prohibition and control of use of tobacco products. He primarily dwelled on the restrictions provided by law on the sale, consumption, promotion and use of tobacco and its products and the punishments imposed by law for contraventions thereof.

Other highlights of the programme included a Speech competition and Painting competition on the theme of “No Tobacco”. The winners of the competition were awarded gift hampers with token prize money which was sponsored by Zunheboto DLSA.

21st & 22nd of May, 2016: Training Programme of Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs).

At State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Nagaland: Kohima. The inaugural programme of the two day Training begins at 9.00 am with a welcome note tendered by presented by Smti. Nino Iralu, NJS, Member Secretary, Nagaland State Legal Services Authority.

Hon’ble Mr. Justice Nishitendu Chaudhury, Judge Gauhati High Court and Executive Chairman, Nagaland SLA inaugurated the session. Delivering inaugural address, Justice Chaudhury said that “until laws are made known to the people, it become meaningless...” Pointing out that there were many legislation/laws that were beneficial to the people, Justice Chaudhury, however, said that many did not know about such laws. He, therefore, urged the PLVs to work in “mission mode” by connecting laws and the people. He also urged PLVs to be properly equipped and work for the people, particularly in rural areas.

Giving introductory speech, Master Trainer PLVs NSLSA, Alemwapang Ao, said that the fundamental right conferred under Article 14, which provides equality and equal protection of laws, become meaningless if the citizens faced barriers to access to justice. The barriers to access justice were multifarious - illiteracy, social backwardness, physical, geographical, social and psychological distancing and even mental incapacity, he added. He mention that one of the objectives of the “Policy For Access to Justice For All” was formulated by the National Legal Service Authority for developmental of PLVs in imparting legal awareness to various target groups of PLV who in turn bring legal awareness to all sections of people.

While Vote of thanks was pronounced by Ms. Akumla Longchari, Master Trainer for Panel Lawyer, Nagaland SLA followed by Ice Breaking.

Ms. N.K. Kenny, a PLV, social activist/worker and the awardee of the Zonal & National Best Para-Legal Volunteers (2015) shared some her experience on the role of Para-Legal Volunteers in Legal Clinic/ Police Station/NGOs/ DLSA(s)/Jail etc. A slide show was shown on her works in the past which deals with various NGOs, Police, Government Departments, victims and destitute people in different places and parts of the country.

On the second day of the training, at the valedictory session, Mrs. Y. Longkumer, NJS Registrar, Gauhati High Court, Kohima Bench urged the PLVs to inculcate whatever has been learnt and dispense various activities for the weaker sections of the society in their respective districts. She also stated to be an effective PLV, the only quality one need to possess is empathy, and a heart to serve people.

Resource Persons, Trainers and Master Trainers (ToT) for the two days training programme were Ms. Limasenla Longkumer, Project Coordinator, Mrs. Esther Aye, Legal Aid Counsel, Ms. Cheliam Khamniungan, Master Trainer, Mr. Asungbe Nhau, Legal Aid Counsel, Ms. N.K Kenny, Zonal & National Best PLV (2015), Mr. Kezhokhoto Savi, Advocate & President NVCO, Mr. A. Zho, Advocate, Gauhati High Court, Mr. Alemwapang Ao, Master Trainer, Ms. Neiteo Koza, Panel Lawyer, Ms. Akumla Longchari, Master Trainer, Mr. Joshua Sheqi, Retainer Lawyer who spoke on different relevant topics while Mrs. Mezivolu T Therieh, Chief Judicial Magistrate & Secretary, Kohima DLSA, Mr. V. Ashu Theyo Retainer Lawyer, Mr. Visevonuo, Principal Kohima Law College, Ms. Zhekheli Zhimomi,

Retainer Lawyer Gauhati High Court Legal Services Committee, Kohima spoke on Role of Legal Services Authority, Expectation on PLV, PLV Code of Conduct, The Vision of PLVs respectively.

A total of 45 PLVs participated from all the 11 Districts of Nagaland in the training Programme.

Dimapur | 15.05.2016: The Nagaland State Legal Services Authority (NSLSA) in association with the Dimapur District Legal Services Authority (DDLSA) opened a Legal Care and Support Centre at the Additional Deputy Commissioner's Office, Medziphema, on May 15.

The Legal Care and Support Centre was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Justice Nishitendu Chaudhury of the Gauhati High Court. Justice Chaudhury who is also the Executive Chairman of the NSLSA, delivered the inaugural address where he affirmed that the uplift of the weaker sections was an essential prerequisite for the overall progress of society.

He also pointed out that with the introduction of free legal aid schemes, legal services have become more accessible to the people.

Such Support Centres are being set up at various places in all Districts to serve as a bridge between the public and legal services institutions.

Rokuonicha Kuotsu, Former Minister of Waste Land & CAWD also addressed the gathering. Neiko Kanuo, Chairman, Dimapur DLSA, and District & Session Judge, Dimapur, explained the concept and purpose of the Support Centres. The programme was well attended by community leaders and members of Medziphema Town Municipal council.

OBSERVING WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY ON 5TH OF JUNE 2016.

DLSAs reach out to varied/ targeted groups on Environmental Awareness and Protection across the State of Nagaland.

Nagaland | 05th June, 2016 | NSLSA : District Legal Services Authorities observed World Environment Day across the State, in collaboration and convergence with NGOs, Nodal Departments, District Administrations, Schools and Social Organizations. The goal was to reach to the varied and targeted group of people, to promote Legal awareness on the importance of Environmental issues and the related legal aspects

through Legal Awareness Programme, Posters/Hoardings, social work and clean-up at the Social Work Site, Painting/essay Competitions among the School students. Special focuses were on identifying the problems related to the environment and various provisions of law to take corrective action and measures.

The Legal Awareness Programme on Environmental awareness has received wide range of support from the public, NGOs, students and Governments Departments in all the Districts. Various activities such as surroundings clean-up, plantation of trees saplings, were also carried out to encourage people for the protection of environment.

Drawing competitions and quiz competitions were conducted to sensitize the school students on protection & safeguarding the environment under the provisions of Law. Winners were conferred awards & cash prizes.

Dimapur DLSA: In Dimapur District , the Dimapur DLSA in collaboration with Life NGO and Dimapur Government College observed World Environment Day by organizing an awareness program and mass social work and clean-up with the students of Dimapur Government College. Miss M. Glory Sema, Panel Advocate DLSA, spoke on environmental issues and highlighted various provisions of related laws. Other resource persons included Miss Imyarila Changkire, Researcher, who dealt with the topic of environment and waste and also cited various judgments dealing with environmental issues. Miss Yupangnenla Longkumer, journalist, who also represented Life NGO enlightened the participants on various aspects of waste management and disposal practices. The well attended program was followed by mass social work and plantation of tree saplings which were donated by the Forest Department. The program was chaired by Smti. Ningshijungla Longchar, Asst. Professor/Eco Club Convenor, Dimapur Government College while the keynote address was delivered by Shri. Neiko Kanuo, Chairman DLSA/District & Sessions Judge Dimapur. The vote of thanks was extended by Shri. Louis Humtsoe, Vice Principal, Dimapur Government College.

Zunheboto DLSA: The Zunheboto District Legal Services Authority (ZDLSA) organized an awareness programme on the Environment Protection Act 1986 to mark the occasion of World Environment Day at the premises of Observation Home, Zunheboto.

Miss Juvily Kitho, Superintendent of Observation Home Zunheboto gave a short speech on the significance of World Environment Day. She dwelled on global warming affecting the temperature of the earth and the need to plant more trees to counter its adverse effects on the environment. The resource person for the programme Shri Tovi Z. Yeptho, Panel Lawyer of Zunheboto DLSA gave an overview of the Environment Protection Act 1986. He spoke of the urgent need of citizens to realize the damages being caused by everyday pollution of the environment. He dwelled on the legal provisions for penalties and fines laid down in the Act for offences relating to damage to the environment. The programme was chaired by Para Legal

Volunteer Miss Rebecca Choppy. The programme concluded with planting of pine saplings around the premises of the Observation Home to mark the occasion.

Peren DLSA: Peren District Legal Services Authority (PDLSA) in collaboration with Forest Department, NGOs and Student Organisation, observed World Environment at the Auto stand, Jalukie town. The programme was led by the resource persons, Shri. Rampaukai Mpom, ACF, Jalukie Division, Forest Department, Nagaland and Smti. Somet C.Chang, Secretary, PDLSA & Civil Judge (Jr), Peren, Nagaland. This was followed by a Plantation drive where all the participants planted tree saplings.

Other DLSAs: Phek District Legal Services Authority and Tuensang District Legal Services Authority observed the World environment day in collaboration with schools, NGOs, Social Organizations, District Administrations, Govt. Departments and Assam Rifles (Tuensang Garrison) on the topic of Environmental Laws and Legal aspects. Painting and quiz competitions were conducted at school level to promote awareness on protection and safeguarding the environment.

WORLD DAY AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

Nagaland | 12th June, 2016 | NSLSA : District Legal Services Authorities across Nagaland State, observed World Day Against Child Labour on 12th of June 2016, to promote Legal awareness, highlighting the various provisions and amendments in Child labour Laws. Child rights and protection were sensitized to the participants and the National Legal Services Authority Schemes of “Child friendly Legal Services to Children

and their protection” was also presented to emphasize the need to create awareness and protect the victim of Child Labour.

The programmes were organized focusing on targeted groups and vulnerable sections of the society against the Child Labour to discourage the Child Labour practice. Representatives from various NGOs, Social Organizations, Schools/colleges, Government departments and stake holders participated in the programme.

Peren DLSA: The Peren District Legal Services Authority observed the World Day against Child Labour with the school students at Peren town. Somet Chang, Civil judge (Jr.) & Secretary, Peren DLSA along with Panel lawyers and PLVs provide Legal Literacy on the topic NALSA 2015 Scheme “Child friendly Legal Services to Children and their protection”.

Dimapur DLSA: In Dimapur, World Day against Child Labour was observed at Government Higher Secondary School, Medziphema Town on the theme “End Child Labour in supply chain, its everyone’s business!!!!” with resource persons Glory Sema, Panel Lawyer, Dimapur DLSA, Vimeno K.Nakhro, Panel Lawyer, Dimapur DLSA and Kekhriele-ii Mezhi, Panel Lawyer, Dimapur DLSA. The programme ended with a signature campaign against child labour.

Kohima DLSA: In Kohima, the Anti Child Labour day was observed at Baptist High Higher Secondary, Kohima organized by the Kohima District Legal Services Authority. (Page News Service) Kohima District Legal Services Authority conducted a legal awareness programme with the theme ‘-‘Legal Literacy Against Child Labour” in compliance with the Common Action Plan laid down by the Nagaland State Legal Services Authority on the 14th day of June, 2016 in collaboration with Baptist High Higher Secondary School, Kohima at the school campus with Retainer & Panel Lawyers, Mr V. Ashu Theyo, Ms. Wapanginla Kichu and Ms, Neiteo Koza as Resource Persons. Speaking on “Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, Wapanginla Kichu stressed on the definition of Child Labour.

While enlightening the students on the NALSA (Child friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection Schemes) S2015, Resource Person Neiteo Koza said that the scheme made mandatory to open up all opportunities for every child to unfold its personality, potentials and rise

to its fullest stature morally, physically, spiritually and mentally making sure that children are given equal rights and their interest is protected at all cost

Resource Person,V. Ashu Theyo spoke on the topic Legal Rights and Duties. He encouraged the students to speak up their rights but at the same time perform their duties as law abiding citizens.

Mr. Kevisetto, Principal Baptist High Higher Secondary School while delivering a Welcome Address stated that the event was the first ever of its kind as the school never witness or organised programmes pertaining to legal topic and these topics are also not covered in the school textbooks though it is a vast and important subject. He expressed his appreciation to KDLSA for coming to make the students be aware of their rights.

The programme was chaired by Thejapfutuo Khezhie, Panel Lawyer Who in his opening remark mentioned about the functionings of the Legal Services Authority While quiz Was conducted by Ms Akumla Longchari, Panel Lawyer where the children anticipated with much enthusiasm. The number of beneficiaries present Were, 410 in all.

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSES AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Nagaland | 26th June, 2016 | NSLSA: District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) organised and conducted seminars and sensitization programmes across the State, commemorating the International Day of Anti-Drugs and Illicit Trafficking. Various programmes were held in collaboration with church bodies, schools, NGOs targeting venerable sections of the society.

Considering the phenomenal rise in drug trafficking and drug abuse amongst the youth, children and adolescence has serious complications, adversely affecting national health and economy, the Legal services Authorities felt that a contribution to the society can be extended by playing a role in the reduction of supply and demand, de-addiction and rehabilitation against drug abuse and addict.

In spite of comprehensive legislations such as ‘The Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1940’ and ‘The NDPS Act 1983’ drug abuse is growing manifold.

Zunheboto: The day was observed by Zunheboto District Legal

Services Authority led by Khesheli Chishi, District & Session Judge and Chairman, Zunheboto DLSA, along with Atoka Achumi, Civil Judge (Jr.) & Secretary, ZDLSA and Para Legal Volunteer. The team visited the de-addiction centre for drug addicts and alcoholics run by KRIPA Foundation on the outskirts of Zunheboto town and conducted a seminar with the inmates and management of KRIBA Foundation, Zunheboto presenting the benefits and provisions on the central Schemes by National Legal Services Authority, a Scheme called 'Legal services to the victims of drug abuse and eradication of drug menace scheme – 2015'.

Tuensang: In Tuensang, the district Legal services Authority in association with DEF and Police Baptist Church, Tuensang commemorated International Day of Anti-Drugs and Illicit Trafficking chaired by Antimangyang, Panel Lawyer, Tuensang DLSA. The programme was conducted with resource person as Cheliam, Panel Lawyer, DLSA Tuensang introducing the topic on NALSA Schemes-2015, Legal services to the victims of drug abuse and eradication of drug menace. Legal Provisions on Narcotic Drugs and illicit trafficking was highlighted by Yimtsusangla, Panel Lawyer, DLSA Tuensang. A short play was also presented by Youth Department of Police Baptist Church, Tuensang. The programme started with invocation by Wangshi, ASI, Youth Advisor, with keynotes address by Uniel Kichu, IPS, SDPO Tuensang and winded up with the benediction by Khumchong Stm, Associated Pastor, Youth, Police Baptist Church, Tuensang.

Mokokchung: Mokokchung District Legal services Authority along with the Para-Legal Volunteers Talimoa and along visited Care Counseling Center with a message that Drug abuse, usage, disorders are preventable and treatable. Booklets and Leaflets on the agenda of Anti-Drugs and Illicit Trafficking were also distributed.

Longleng: The Longleng District Legal services Authority organized a sensitization programme to observe the day. The programme chaired by Imlichuba Phom, Para Legal Volunteer was led by the resource persons, Chuje, Programme Manager, Yingli Mission Society, Longleng and Mane Phom, Panel Lawyer Longleng DLSA as resource Person.

Dimapur: In Dimapur, District & Session Judge and Chairman, Dimapur District Legal services Authority, Dimapur, initiated the observance of the day by creating awareness about the impact of drug

abuse and highlighted the legal provision and NALSA scheme 2015 to curb and eradicate the illicit drug abuse and drug traffic, targeted at various churches in Dimapur. Pamphlets on Legal Provisions of Drugs Act were distributed to all the Church congregations. The awareness programme was also extended to Hindi Baptist church Burma camp, Dimapur.

Kohima: In Kohima the Drugs and Illicit Trafficking day was observed at Sunday School Children, Jakhama Christian Revival Church, organised by Kohima District Legal services Authority. The programme stated with a brief introduction of the importance of the Day by Metseilenuo, Para Legal Volunteer of KDLSA. Keduvi Zhotso, Panel Lawyer, KDLSA, highlighted on the NALSAS scheme ‘Legal services to the victims of drug abuse and eradication of drug menace scheme – 2015’. Dr. Ayo Thao spoke on health issues related to Drug abuse and use. Legal aspects on child Rights was presented by Zhkuseto Natso, Panel Lawyer, KDLSA. The programme ended with a closing remark from V. Ashu Theyo, Panel Lawyer, KDLSA.

News on National Lok Adalat

09th April, 2016: National Lok Adalat on Labour, Family Matters, Municipal Matters & others. Nagaland State Legal Services Authority conducted National Lok Adalat throughout the State of Nagaland along with the rest of the country on 9th April, 2016. The Lok Adalat was conducted on Labour, Family Matters, Municipal Matters, Money Suit, petty criminal matters by the respective District Legal Services Authority.

FOR DISPOSAL IN NATIONAL LOK ADALAT HELD ON 09.04.2016 (for the cases relating to Labour, Family matters & Others)					
Total Taken up Cases		Total Disposal		Total Settlement Amount (Rs.)	
293		278		62,680.00	
Pre- Litigation Cases			Pending Cases		
Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amt. (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amt. (Rs.)
270	270	61,080.00	23	8	1,600.00

Presiding Judges were assisted by Panel Lawyers, Para-Legal Volunteers, Municipal members for Municipal Matters, Traffic Police personnel for traffic cases.

A total of 210 cases were taken up and total of 195 Cases were

disposed, with a settlement amount of Rs. 49,880/- (forty nine thousand eight hundred eighty) only.

14th of May, 2016: National Lok Adalat on MACT, Insurance Claims & Others.

The Dimapur District Legal Services Authority (DDLSA) conducted Lok Adalat on MACT, insurance claims, and banks cases on Saturday. During the event, cases worth more than Rs. 1 crore were settled, the organizers informed in a press release that was issued through the media on Saturday.

The Lok Adalat was conducted in the premises of the Dimapur district court. During the event, 65 pending MAC cases were settled through the Lok Adalat. The total amount from the settled cases was Rs. 1, 52, 55,000. "The settlement of large number of cases has helped in reducing the pendency, besides benefitting the client. The Lok Adalat has created an opportunity for the common man to get speedy and inexpensive justice, besides helping the court tackle pending cases,"

FOR DISPOSAL IN NATIONAL LOK ADALAT HELD ON 14.05.2016 (for the cases relating to MACT & Insurance Claims)					
Total Taken up Cases		Total Disposal		Total Settlement Amount (Rs.)	
65		65		1,52,55,000	
Pre- Litigation Cases			Pending Cases		
Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amt. (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amt. (Rs.)
Nil	Nil	Nil	65	65	1,52,55,000

The DDLSA has expressed appreciation to insurance companies, conciliators, lawyers and the public in general for participating in the Lok Adalat. The public are encouraged to avail the opportunity to bring forward any such matters before the Lok Adalat for settlement.

11th June, 2016: National Lok Adalat on MACT, Insurance Claims & Others:

National Lok Adalat conducted today across the State relieved the burden of Case pendency on the Judiciary by taking up a total of 264

cases among which 220 cases were disposed. The total settlement amount involved in the disposed cases amounts to Rs. 29, 33,491/- (Rupees twenty nine Lakh thirty three thousand four hundred ninety one) only. The Lok Adalat was conducted on Motor Accident Claims & Tribunal, Insurance claims, Municipal matters, Revenue matters, Trade License, Traffic Matter & others by the respective District Legal Services Authority.

The Lok Adalat sittings and proceedings was done with the District & Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial and Civil Judges as Presiding Officers. The Lok Adalat proceedings, assisted by the Panel Lawyers, Retainer Lawyers, Legal Aid Counsels, Social workers, Police personnel, and Para-Legal Volunteers serve as conciliators. In traffic cases, Traffic Police personnel assisted the proceedings and Bank Managers & Bank officials assisted in Bank & insurance Matters.

FOR DISPOSAL IN NATIONAL LOK ADALAT HELD ON 11.06.2016 (for the cases relating to MACT, Insurance Claim & Others)					
Total Taken up Cases		Total Disposal	Total Settlement Amount (Rs.)		
264		220	29,33,491.00		
Pre- Litigation Cases			Pending Cases		
Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amt. (Rs.)	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amt. (Rs.)
242	218	19,22,349.00	22	2	10,11,142.00

Mobile court on Traffic was held at Pfutsero, Phek Town, Peren & Mokokchung along with the sensitizing and promoting awareness on Motor Vehicle Act, on various provisions of Law that vehicle owners need to comply. This also ensured and encouraged the vehicle owners to carry relevant and proper documents such as Registration Certificate, Insurance & pollution Certificate.

The Judges as Presiding Officers and Lawyers sitting on the Town square, road Junctions on proceedings of the Mobile Lok Adalat, created the opportunity for the people to come forward, seeking legal advice and availing sensitization on legal issues and topics. The Govt. Department & Authorities, NGOs and Public were impressed with such coordinated efforts of the District Legal Services Authorities and Traffic Police personnel.

ODISHA

Lok Adalats

At National level held on 09.04.2016

As per the instruction of National Legal Services Authority, **Monthly National Lok Adalat for the cases relating to Labour and Family matters** was organized throughout the State on **09.04.2016**. Apart from the High Court Legal Services Committee, 30 District Legal Services Authorities, and 74 Taluk Legal Services Committees participated in the said National Lok Adalat. 360 Pre-litigation Cases (Labour disputes) were taken up, out of which, 99 Labour disputes were settled. Similarly, 6916 pending Cases (Labour disputes-2971 and Family matters-3945) were taken up in the said National Lok Adalat, out of which 947 cases (Labour disputes-388 and Family matters-559) were settled. Further, 49 cases were disposed of, out of 424 cases, by the High Court Legal Services Committee, Cuttack which includes Labour Disputes-03, Family matters-06 and Motor Accident Claims Appeals-40. A sum of Rs.94, 87,000/- was awarded as Compensation amount in the above M.A.C. Appeals.

National Level held on 14.05.2016

Similarly, **Monthly National Lok Adalat for the cases relating to MACT and Insurance Claims** was also organized throughout the State on **14.5.2016**. Apart from the High Court Legal Services Committee, 30 District Legal Services Authorities, and some of the Taluk Legal Services Committees participated in the said National Lok Adalat. 8037 MAC cases were taken up, out of which 1198 MAC cases were settled/disposed of and a sum of Rs.37,65,63,702/- was awarded as Compensation amount in the above MAC cases. Besides, the High Court Legal Services Committee disposed 87 cases (77-MAC Appeals, 09-OJC/W.P. (c) & 01-Land Acquisition). A sum of Rs.1, 94, 35,000/- was awarded as Compensation in the above MAC Appeals.

At District & Taluk Levels:

During the above period, the field units i.e. 30 District Legal Services Authorities and 74 Taluk Legal Services Committees organized **187 Lok Adalats** in the State of Odisha. In the above Lok Adalats, total 74,612 no. of cases comprising 721-Civil, 12,649-Compoundable Criminal Cases,

61175-Revenue, 04-Matrimonial, 26-Bank, 11-Labour, 17-Juveniles & 09-MACT cases were disposed of. A sum of Rs.39, 31,276/- towards criminal fine and Rs. 2, 01, 62,998/- as revenue were collected in the said Lok Adalats. Further, a sum of Rs.12,45,000.- was awarded as compensation in the above Motor Accident Claim Cases.

Permanent Lok Adalats (for Public Utility Services)

During the above quarter, 821 new cases relating to Public Utility Services were registered in the Thirteen Permanent Lok Adalats, out of which, 396 no. of cases were settled.

Generating awareness and spreading Legal Literacy:

During the quarter, 281 Legal Literacy/Awareness Programmes were organized by the field units on different topics including the rights of women and on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, Pre-natal Sex Selection and “Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PNDT) Act” Awareness Camps relating to different welfare and social security schemes especially those meant for the Senior Citizens were held. Legal literacy classes in jails on “Plea Bargaining” fundamental duties, and other topics were held.

Further, all the DLSAs and TLSCs observed International Labour Day on 1st May, 2016, World Environment Day on 5th June, 2016 and World Day against Child Labour on 12th June, 2016 by organizing awareness programmes on the occasions. Total 32,619 persons were benefitted by attending the said Literacy Camps.

Legal Aid Beneficiaries

Free Legal Aid and assistance was provided to 746 persons comprising SC- 97, ST- 56, Women-256, Children-06, In-custody-71, General and other weaker sections of the Society - 260.

Activities of ADR/Mediation Centres:

During the quarter, 701 new cases were referred by different Courts to the Mediation Centres, and 411 cases (including previously pending cases) were disposed of, out of which, 74 cases were disposed of on successful mediation.

Victim Compensation Scheme:

During the quarter, 266 applications under Odisha Victim Compensation Scheme, 2012 were received by the District Legal Services Authorities, out of which, 68 applications were decided and a sum of Rs.35, 99,928/- towards compensation was paid to the victims under the above Scheme.

PUNJAB

Statistical Information with regard to the achievements made by the Punjab Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh for the Quarter April, 2016 to June, 2016.

Legal Aid Cases

Number of application received during the quarter April, 2016 to June, 2016.	2320
Number of Applications disposed of.	1625

Break-up of Beneficiaries:

SC	714
ST	0
Others	435
Women	1505
Children	17
Custody	1667
General	972
Physically Handicapped	6
Total	5316

Legal Literacy Camps/Seminars;

Number of Seminars/Legal Literacy Camps held during the Quarter April, 2016 to June, 2016.	2506
Number of People who attended the Seminar	1,88,222

Monthly Lok Adalats

Number of Monthly Lok Adalats held during the Quarter April, 2016 to June, 2016.	
Number of Cases entertained	29850
Number of Cases disposed off	22622

Permanent Lok Adalats for Public Utility Services.

Number of Permanent Lok Adalats (Public Utility Services) set up in the State of Punjab.	22
Total Number of Cases disposed off in these Lok Adalats during the Period April, 2016 to June, 2016.	2478

Legal Aid Clinics

As per regulation “National Legal Services Authority (Legal Services Clinics), Regulations, 2011 Legal Services Clinics are being established to provide free and Competent Legal Services to weaker sections of society and to ensure that opportunities for securing Justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Till June, 2016, PULSA has established 338 Legal Aid Clinics in the Rural and Cluster area and Law Colleges in the State of Punjab.

Legal aid Clubs

As per the directions of NALSA, Legal Literacy Clubs are being established in Schools and Colleges to impart legal knowledge to students and to make them aware of their rights and duties. The enlightened students would be the light house of Legal Literacy. Till June, 2016 PULSA has established 2258 Legal Literacy Clubs in Schools and Colleges in the State of Punjab.

Para Legal Volunteer Scheme

As per Para Legal Volunteer Scheme of National Legal Services Authority, till June, 2016, Punjab Legal Services Authority has imparted training to 1424 PLVs in the State of Punjab. These PLVs include Advocates, Teachers and Lecturers of Govt. and Private Schools and Colleges of all levels, Anganwadi Workers, Private or Government doctors and other government employees, field level officers of different departments and

agencies of the State and Union Governments, Students of graduation and Post-graduation in Law, Education, Social Services and Humanities, members of NGOs and Clubs, Members of Neighbourhood Groups, Educated prisoners serving long term sentences in Central Prison and District Prison, Social Workers and Volunteers, Volunteers of Panchayat Raj and Municipal institutions, Members of Co-operative Societies, Members of Trade Unions, etc.

National Lok Adalat

National Lok Adalat were held on 09-04-2016 and 11-06-2016 throughout state of Punjab.

Holding of event against drugs.

As per the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi and to provide a launching pad for each of the schemes in the district an event against drugs was organised in the entire state of Punjab on 27.05.2016 under the supreme guidance and supervision of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron, Judge Punjab and Haryana High Court-Cum Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority.

Mediation Programmes

In the month of May, 2016 an awareness programme was organized in District Legal Services Authority, Faridkot. This programme was attended by Law students, lawyers and general public. This programme was presided over by Secretary, District Legal Services Authority and well supported by three trained MCPC trainers namely Sh. Gopal Arora, Additional District & Sessions Judge, Sh. Gurnam Singh Dhillon, Additional District & Sessions Judge, Smt. Seema Sharma, Adv. Trainer.

SIKKIM

AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

126 nos. of Legal Awareness Programmes were held under the Micro Legal Literacy Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme including programmes on Earth Day (22nd April), Labour Day/week (1st May), World Environment Day (5th June), World Day Against Child Labour (12th June) in all the districts by the Judicial Officers in their capacity as Chairpersons of DLSAs/TLSCs along with

resource persons comprising of Panel Advocates.

Various subjects on legal rights and benefits to the marginalized and weaker section of the society, including the women and children, rights of persons arrested provided by the various provisions contained in the Constitution of India, Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 Anti Ragging, Drug abuse, Plea Bargaining and facilities provided under the State/Central Welfare Scheme of the government were deliberated as well as the seven new scheme of NALSA.

MEETING WITH THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF SIKKIM UNIVERSITY, ICAI UNIVERSITY AND SIKKIM GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE OF EAST DISTRICT

Under the NALSA (Legal Services Clinics in University, Law College and Other Institutions) Scheme-2013, a meeting with the faculty members of Sikkim University, ICAI University and Sikkim Government Law College of East District was held by Sikkim State Legal Services Authority on 21.04.2016 and 06.06.2016, chaired by the Hon'ble Executive Chairperson at the Conference Hall of the Sikkim SLA.

One of the resolutions taken was to depute students as PLVs in these Legal Aid Clinics for which it was proposed to train 50 interested students (10 students from each semester) from the Universities/Sikkim Government Law College as student Para-Legal Volunteers for which a Training Programme under the Scheme for PLVs (Revised) & Module for Orientation-Induction-Refreshers Course for PLV training prescribed by NALSA for the Student PLV's is scheduled to be held on **20th & 21st August, 2016.**

These Legal Aid Clinics shall have two student PLV's available during the working hours of the Clinic. A sum of Rs.500/- per individual student PLV shall be paid by the Sikkim SLA as honorarium. For monitoring the attendance of the Student PLV's manning the Legal Aid Clinic, a roster will be maintained and rotation chart chalked out by the teacher-in-charge.

SENSITIZATION PROGRAMME OF PARA-LEGAL VOLUNTEERS ON THE NEW SCHEMES OF NALSA

Training of Para-Legal Volunteers on the seven new schemes launched by NALSA on 7th November, 2015 was held in the Training Hall, Office

of Sikkim SLISA on 23.04.2016. The inaugural function was chaired by Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim and Executive Chairperson, Sikkim SLISA. Shri K.W. Bhutia, District & Sessions Judge, East Sikkim at Gangtok and Member Secretary, Sikkim SLISA and Ld. Senior Advocates Mr. Bhasker Raj Pradhan and Mr. N. Rai were the Resource Persons for the programme. 25 Nos. of PLVs from the East, North, South and West Districts were trained.

AWARENESS PROGRAMME CONDUCTED BY DLSA/TLSC UNDER NEW SCHEMES

NALSA (Legal services to the mentally and Mentally Disabled) Scheme, 2015.

An awareness programme on the above scheme was conducted by Secretary, DLSA. West/Ex-Officio Chairperson, TLSC, /West at Bongton Secondary School West Sikkim on 24.05.2016. Dr. Kunzang Wangmu Bhutia, Psychiatrist of District Hospital, Gyalsing. Shri Pujan Kharka, Ms. Aita Hangma Subba, Panel Advocates and Mr. Sonam Palzor Bhutia, PLV, were the Resource Persons.

NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.

An awareness programme on the above scheme was conducted by Secretary, DLSA. West/Ex-Officio Chairperson, TLSC, /West at Bongton Secondary School West Sikkim on 24.05.2016. Dr. Kunzang Wangmu Bhutia, Psychiatrist of District Hospital, Gyalsing. Shri Pujan Kharka, Ms. Aita Hangma Subba, Panel and Mr. Sonam Palzor Bhutia, PLV, were the Resource Persons.

NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015.

An awareness programme on the above scheme was conducted by the Chairman, DLSA, South at Namchi in the ADR Centre, Namchi on 24.06.2016 Panel Advocate Ms. Prasuna Sharma was the Resource Person.

NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015.

An awareness programme on the above scheme was conducted by the

Chairman, DLSA, North in the ADR Centre, Pentok on 28.06.2016 wherein 08 PLVs also attended the said programme. Panel Advocate Mr Sonam Gyamtso Bhutia was the resource person.

INAUGURATION OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE REDRESSAL CENTRE, EAST SIKKIM AT GANGTOK.

The newly constructed building of Alternative Dispute Redressal Centre, East Sikkim at Gangtok at District Court Complex, Sichey, East Sikkim was inaugurated on 25th June, 2016 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Kumar Sinha, former Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satish Kumar Agnihotri, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim and Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim SLSA and Executive Chairperson, Sikkim SLSA. The ADR Centre houses rooms for Lok Adalat, Mediation, Front Office, Room for Mediators, Litigants and Chamber of Judge, Lok Adalat.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Lok Adalats:-

During the quarter April to June, 2016 the following Lok Adalats at various forums were held:-

HIGH COURT LOK ADALAT

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
02	03	NIL	03	NIL	NIL	03

DISTRICT LOK ADALAT (EAST) AT GANGTOK

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
32	32	173	205	91	18	96

DISTRICT LOK ADALAT (WEST) AT GYALSHING

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
10	25	02	27	21	05	01

DISTRICT LOK ADALAT (NORTH) AT MANGAN

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

DISTRICT LOK ADALAT (SOUTH) AT NAMCHI

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
07	04	18	22	11	NIL	11

TALUK LOK ADALAT (SOUTH) AT RAVANGLA

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
17	05	22	27	19	06	02

TALUK LOK ADALAT (WEST) AT GYALSHING

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
11	NIL	10	10	09	NIL	01

TALUK LOK ADALAT (WEST) AT SORENG

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
05	NIL	20	20	19	NIL	01

TALUK LOK ADALAT (NORTH) AT MANGAN

No. of Lok Adalat held	Previous Pending	No. of cases received	Total	No. of cases settled	No. of cases returned	No. of cases pending
04	NIL	12	12	04	02	06

LEGAL AID UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT, 1987

Legal aid was provided to **293** beneficiaries by the Sikkim State Legal Services Authority during the months April to June, 2016 under section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

MONTHS	S.C.	S.T.	WOMEN	CHILD	UNDER TRIAL/ DETAINED BY CUSTODY	GENERAL	OTHERS	TOTAL
April to June, 2016	05	17	91	13	148	19	NIL	293

CASES BEFORE THE MEDIATION CENTRES, EAST DISTRICT AT GANGTOK AND SOUTH DISTRICT AT NAMCHI AND WEST DISTRICT AT GYALSHING.

CENTRE	NO. OF MEDIATIONS HELD	NO. OF CASES TAKEN UP	NO. OF CASES SETTLED	NO. OF CASES RETURNED	NO. OF CASES PENDING
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Mediation Centre (East) at District Court Complex Sichey Gangtok	32	23	01	09	13
Mediation Centre (South) at District Court Complex, Namchi, South Sikkim	43	23	07	10	06
Mediation Centre (West) at Civil Court Complex, Gyalshing, West Sikkim	03	01	NIL	NIL	01

TAMIL NADU

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satish K.Agnihotri, Judge, High Court Madras and Executive Chairman of TNSLSA had inaugurated the ADR Building at Sivagangai in Tamil Nadu on 8.5.2016 and released books on *"Important events on 2015"* and *"Basics in Law for students"* and received by Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.R.Shivakumar, Judge High Court Madras.

The DLSA, Chennai in association with NGOs in Chennai have organized a Legal Awareness Programme on *"Prevention of Child Labour"*. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Huluvadi G.Ramesh, Judge, High Court, Madras/Executive Chairman, Tamil Nadu SLA had released 2 pamphlets emphasizing Legal Awareness on "Prevention of Child Labour" and thereafter His Lordship had flagged off, the Rally on *"Prevention of Child Labour"* wherein school children and the College students had participated along with students of home for street children and home for Rehabilitated Child Labour. The approved NGOs had put up a Photo Exhibition about their activities on *"Child Education, Child Rights"* explicating rescue operation and rehabilitation. In the Programme Dr.G.Jayachandran, Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Chennai/Chairman,

Chennai District Legal Services Authority had welcomed the gathering.

The Child Line had made a power point presentation on the need for prevention of Child Labour, *“Oyilattam”* on Child Rights and a *miming programme* on Rehabilitation of Child Labour and skill Development Activities was performed by various home run by NGOs.

The Child Line had also screened a short Film on rescue operation of a Child Labour, while NGO, Nalanthana, in collaboration with TNSLSA had released an Audio CD, Theme Song “based on Legal Awareness on *“Child Labour”*. At the end of the programme Hon’ble Mr. Justice Hluvadi G.Ramesh, Judge, High Court, Madras/Executive Chairman, TNSLSA had delivered a special Message on Prevention of Child Rights and emphasized that *“Children on the Streets are begging and all children should be brought equal”*. No Discrimination should be shown. This is absolute social justice. The preamble of constitution ensures to promote social justice and to give equal opportunities, real equality has to be achieved. All Children from nook and corner should be brought to achieve this. We must eradicate poverty and give education. We must have a goal to achieve good education. Living condition of our fellow being is the duty of everyman. Most of the Schemes does not reach remote corner of the State. We should ensure through these kinds of programmes that they reach the remote places. NGOs are now faring better.

Hon’ble Mr. Justice S.Manikumar, Judge, High Court, Madras/Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee had appealed to the NGOs to widen the role and wipe out the Child Labour from the State and complemented the NGOs for their efforts taken to spread awareness among masses and stressed for greater co-ordination with the Legal Services Institutions. Hon’ble Mr. Justice C.T.Selvam and Hon’ble Mr. Justice M.M.Sundresh, Judges of High Court of Madras were participated in the function.

Details of Disposal of Monthly National Lok Adalat:

S.No	Month	Number of Benches	Number of cases Taken	Number of cases settled	Amount Awarded
1	April 2016	264	44,656	8,197	Rs.84,34,60,089/-
2	June 2016	240	76,512	13,369	Rs.128,76,19,701/-

Details of Legal Literacy and awareness Camp conducted:-

S.No.	Month	Number of Camps Conducted	Number of applications Received
1	April 2016	149	345
2	May 2016	128	465
3	June 2016	220	673

TELANGANA

14th All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities held at Hyderabad on 9th & 10th April, 2016: The 14th All India Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities was held at Hyderabad on Saturday, the 9th April, 2016 and Sunday, the 10th April, 2016. **The Meet was inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri. Justice T.S.Thakur, Chief Justice of India & Patron-in-Chief, NALSA** in the august presence of Sri K.Chandrashekar Rao, Hon'ble Chief Minister, State of Telangana, Sri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon'ble Minister of Law & Justice, Hon'ble Sri. Justice Anil R.Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon'ble Sri. Justice N.V. Ramana, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Sri. Justice Dilip B.Bhosale, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad, Hon'ble Sri. Justice G.Chandraiah, Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority and Hon'ble Sri. Justice Ramesh Ranganathan, Executive Chairman, A.P.State Legal Services Authority who attended the programme.

On this occasion a Website was launched for Telangana State Legal Services Authority and an Android Mobile App for the State Legal Services Authorities of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Brochure on seven NALSA Schemes, 2015 was released.

Legal Literature Booklet for Visually impaired people was released for distribution to all blind schools in the State of Telangana and the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Handbook for DISPUTE RESOLVERS UNDER ADR PROCESSES WITH FAQs edited by Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Ramalingeshwara Rao, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad was also released on this occasion.

Cheques for an amount of Rs. 12 crores were distributed to the claimants through Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief of

NALSA in respect of settlement of land acquisition cases (of an extent of Ac. 489 cents) at pre-litigation stage pertaining to lands at Kommaipalli village, Khammam district.

Cheque for an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was distributed to acid attack victim of Khammam district under Telangana Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015 through Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief of NALSA on this occasion.

Making of short films: Telangana State Legal Services Authority got produced short films in regional languages as part of visibility measures with the main objective of spreading legal awareness by Audio visual means viz.

1. Short film on Mediation (titled as, "Maro Parishkaram")
2. Short film on Workers in Un-organized Sectors focussing on Brick kiln workers (titled as, "Maarpu")
3. Short film on Victims of Trafficking (titled as, "Melukolupu")
4. Short film on Handicapped Prisoner (titled as, "Cheyutha")

Legal Awareness Programme i.e. Nyaya Salahalu live phone-in-programme in Doordarshan (Yadagiri) is telecasting since 06.04.2016 by allotting a slot to Telangana State Legal Services Authority for purpose of spreading legal awareness among the public at large.

Community based Radio Programme was also launched on 04.04.2016 for spreading legal awareness.

State level Convergence Meeting on Juvenile Justice: For effective implementation of Juvenile Justice System a "State Level Convergence Meeting on Juvenile Justice" was organized in Telangana State upon the initiation of Hon'ble Sri Justice Ramesh Ranganathan, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad and Chairperson, High Court Committee on Juvenile Justice on 30.04.2016, at Hotel Mari Gold, Begumpet, Hyderabad. The Departments of Juvenile Welfare Correctional Services, Police (CID), UNICEF, Telangana State Legal Services Authority and other stakeholders of Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, Police Officials, District Probation Officers, District Child Protection Officers, Child Line Coordinators and Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities in the

State of Telangana and the Prl. Magistrates of Juvenile Justice Boards participated in the said convergence meeting.

Observation of May Day: “*May Day*” was observed from 1st May to 7th May, 2016 throughout the State of Telangana and **07** Legal Literacy Camps were conducted in Telangana State in Industrial Areas, Labour Colonies and various places appraising the rights of the workers and labourers under various labour laws and other welfare legislations and about 640 persons have participated in the campaign.

Awareness Programme for Settlement of land acquisition matters (PLC stage in respect of land at Budavarpet in Karimnagar district): The State Government of Telangana has acquired 708.16 gunts of private land at Bhudavarpet village of Muttaram Mandal of Karimnagar District for SCCL and passed an Award for payment of compensation at Rs.4.61 lakhs per acre as per new L.A. & R.R. Act. Aggrieved by this the villagers led by Hon’ble M.L.A., Manthani met the Member Secretary, TSLSA at Hyderabad in the month of November, 2015 with a request to intervene and settle the matter amicably as early as possible. Accordingly TSLSA intervened and held meetings at Hyderabad. Finally the Member Secretary, TSLSA and Chairman, DLSA, Karimnagar went to Bhudavarpet village, conducted Awareness programme on 21-5-2016 for the farmers whose lands are under acquisition and also with the senior functionaries of SCCL. Finally, upon the advice of Member Secretary, TSLSA and Chairman of DLSA, Karimnagar, the farmers have agreed to receive Rs.10.00 lakhs per acre with all statutory benefits as compensation whereas SCCL, has agreed to acquire the remaining land of Ac. 205.00 in phased manner.

State level Convergence Meet on NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Schemes, 2015 (which is one of the state project of TSLSA for the year 2016) Telangana State Legal Services Authority in coordination with Women and Child Development Department conducted “**State Level Convergence Meet on NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015** on 25th June, 2016 at Thungabadra Conference Hall, Marri Chenna Reddy Human Resources Development Institute, Hyderabad (one day programme)”. **Hon’ble Sri Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Executive Chairman, TSLSA has inaugurated** the said programme and addressed the gathering on the occasion and **released the brochure on NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme,**

2015, got published by Telangana State Legal Services Authority.

A Booklet on **NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015** with FAQs was also distributed to the participants.

Hon'ble Sri Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Executive Chairman, TSLSA also launched **"signature campaign"** against Human Trafficking with a **PLEDGE "Human Trafficking is Modern day slavery. We pledge for a safe world free from commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking"** with the object of sensitizing various sections of the society. It is proposed to obtain one lakh signatures in 100 days from all the 10 districts in the State and Signature Campaign Registers were also sent to all DLSAs in Telangana State for that purpose.

The Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities in 10 districts in Telangana State, Special Judges dealing the cases under POCSO Act, Chief Metropolitan Magistrates of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Metropolitan Magistrates of Ranga Reddy district, Panel Lawyers, Para-Legal Volunteers of both the districts, NGOs, District Programme Managers of AIDS Control Society, Project Directors of Women & Child Development Department, other Police Officials, CDPOs etc., have participated in the said programme.

Awareness Programme on Mediation: On 04.06.2016 Awareness Programme on Mediation was conducted to 47 Advocates in Metropolitan Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad to encourage the process of mediation and the Resource Persons are Smt. R. Vijaya Kamala, Sri S.R. Kishore Kumar, of Tamilnadu Mediation Centre. Sri K. Venkateshwarlu, Syed Moosa Khasim, Smt. M. Seetha Devi, Rangareddy Mediation Centre and also Smt. R.V. Indira Kumari, Hyderabad Mediation Centre.

Legal Awareness Camp on NALSA (Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015: Legal Awareness Camp was conducted by City Civil Court Legal Services Authority in coordination with Amritha Foundation (NGO) on 26.06.2016 at Secunderabad to enlighten the public on the scheme formulated by NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.

International Day against Drug Abuse: 20 Legal Literacy Camps

were conducted on 26.06.2016 on the occasion of “*International Day against Drug Abuse*” in the State of Telangana and about 1800 students were elaborately explained about evil effects of drug menace.

Conducting of National Lok Adalat in the month of June 2016 in respect of particular category of cases : As per NALSA Calendar and as per the directions of NALSA, National Lok Adalat in respect of MACT, Labour and Family Matters and Insurance claims which is to be conducted on second Saturday in the month of April, 2016 is postponed in view of the 14th All India Meet held on 9th & 10th April, 2016 and conducted on 11.06.2016 wherein **2948** cases are settled and **Rs. 10,54,49,840/-** was awarded as compensation.

Legal Awareness Programmes / Camps from April to June, 2016 : **247 Legal** Literacy camps were conducted on various subjects during the relevant period in the State of Telangana.

UTTAR PRADESH

During the quarter successful National Lok Adalats were held on 09-04-2016 & 14-05-2016 focused on the specific subject matters relating to Labour & Family matters, MACT and Insurance Claims, besides the regular civil and criminal matters which can be settled in the Lok Adalat were also taken up. During the quarter ending June, 2016, the 259 Lok Adalats that were organized, 3,83,102 cases including 1,34,791 Petty Criminal Cases; 27,170 Revenue Cases; 1,831 Civil Cases; 2,673 Matrimonial Disputes; 2,544 Bank Loan Disputes; 9,481 Labour Cases; 683 Motor Accident Claim Petitions and 2,03,929 other cases were decided. Compensation of Rs. 12, 56, 04,984/- was awarded/paid to the victims/claimants in the Motor Accident Claim Petitions.

Taking cue from the experiment of Lok Adalats, the UPSLSA has been regularly organizing ‘**Bal Samwad Adalats**’ for settling the matters regarding juveniles in conflict with law, who have been implicated in criminal matters, which entails punishment up to 7 years for adult offenders. During the quarter in question i.e. April, 2016 to June, 2016, a total of 62 matters pertaining to children in conflict with law were settled through the bal samwad adalats.

During the quarter ending on April to June, 2016 a total of 528 persons have been provided legal assistance through **toll free number** facility.

During the months of April to June, 2016, the DLSAs organized 456 legal awareness camps and thereby benefiting 84,907 persons, who attended such camps. During this quarter 3,081 persons were provided free legal aid through DLSAs.

UPSLSA mind has been organizing internship programmes for law students. From June 1st, 2016 to 30th June, 2016, a month long 12th Para Legal Training (internship) Programme was conducted, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Upadhyaya, Judge, High Court, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. A total number of 95 law students from across the nation participated in this programme. This programme included a talk on 'The Challenges before the Justice Delivery System' delivered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy. Interactive sessions were conducted on a wide range of topics, which included various ADR Mechanism- Concept, Utility and advantage with emphasis on matrimonial matters; talk on provisions of JJ Act, 2015; Criminal Justice Administration and major challenges before the justice dispensation system in India; provisions of the POCSO Act and PCPNDT Act. To give them a feel of realities, visits to Children Homes and Observation Homes, Forensic Science Laboratory, District Jail, Nari Bandi Grih, Child Help Line and Mahila Samalaya, Police Station, Cyber Cell and 1090 Women Power Line etc. were organized. The student's submitted Internship Project Reports on topic assigned to them by the UPSLSA at the end of their internship programme. The interns were also given an opportunity to give their assessment of this internship programme. We received excellent feedbacks from them.

In order to give publicity to legal services and institutions, the officers of UPSLSA delivered talks and interviews on All India Radio/ Doordarshan Lucknow on socially relevant legal topics such as Juvenile Justice, Domestic Violence, institutional objectives of UPSLSA etc.

Legal Literacy camps were organized by all the DSLAs according to NALSA calendar such as International Labour Day' on 1st May, 'Anti-Tobacco Day' on 31st May, World Environment Day' on 5th June and 'World Day against Child Labour' on 12th June. The people gathered on the occasion were also given legal knowledge on topics such as Motor Accident Claims, Maintenance, Domestic Violence, Victim Compensation Scheme, Free Legal Aid Institutions, FIR etc.

CHANDIGARH

Performance of Lok Adalats and Mediation Center:-

1. Two National Lok Adalats on **09.04.2016 and 14.05.2016** were organized in the premises of District Courts Complex, Sector 43, Chandigarh. On **09.04.2016** total number of **330 cases** were settled and amount of **Rs. 13, 32,689/-** was settled and on **14.05.2016** total number of **6606 cases** were settled and amount of **Rs. 37, 58,320/-** was settled.
2. During the quarter ending June 2016, Permanent & Continuous Lok Adalat Settled **12 cases** at pre-litigative stage and **06 referred cases** were settled in the District Courts.
3. Permanent Lok Adalat for Public Utility Services disposed of **628 cases** and an amount of **Rs. 4, 30,892.27/-** was awarded as compensation.
4. Mediation and Conciliation Center functional in the District Courts Complex, Sector 43, Chandigarh, during the quarter settled **87 cases**.
5. Three Daily Lok Adalats established in the premises of Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh are functioning on all working days. These Lok Adalats have settled **317 cases** and an amount of **Rs. 3, 55, 97,500/-** has been settled as compensation in Motor Accident Claim Cases.

Legal Awareness Programmes

During the quarter, **several Seminars/Legal Awareness camps/ Workshops** were organised on various topics and dates at different venues in Chandigarh. The details are given below:

Awareness programmes on Community Radio station: The resource persons deputed by the SLSA got recorded programmes on 91.2 Fm Jyotirgamy Community radio station of Panjab University Chandigarh. The following programmes were aired on different topics and dates:

1. 24.05.2016: Talk on "How are the Laws made" by Ms. Anukriti Dua Ms. Samiksha Gupta and Pratiba Bhandari
2. 01.06.2016: Talk on Right to freedom of speech and expression by Sh.

J.K. Kamboj Advocate

3. 08.06.2016: Talk on Behaviour of police and along with Legal Rights by Sh. Gautam Bhardwaj Advocate and Ms. Anukriti Dua.
4. 20.06.2016: Talk on Victim Compensation scheme by Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.

Launching Six NALSA schemes:

Six NALSA schemes are as under:

- NALSA (Victims Of Trafficking And Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015
- NALSA (Legal Services To The Workers In The Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015
- NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services To Children And Their Protection) Scheme, 2015
- NALSA (Legal Services To The Mentally Ill And Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015
- NALSA (Effective Implementation Of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015
- NALSA (Protection And Enforcement Of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015
- NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.

An orientation programme was held on 22nd April for launching the Six NALSA schemes. Mediators, Lawyers, Para-Legal Volunteers and Nodal Officers from all the departments participated. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant Judge Punjab & Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman State Legal Services Authority was the Chief Guest on this occasion, who launched the schemes and requested all the departments to work in convergence for the successful implementation of the scheme.

International Labour Day on 1st May, 2016

The Authority observed International Labour Day on 1st May, 2016. On this occasion an awareness Camp was conducted in Govt. Secondary School, Sec-8, Chandigarh. The people were made aware about their

Fundamental Duties and the importance of the Labour Day. They were also told about the working of the Authority by Sh Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer. An Awareness Seminar was organized by Para-Legal Volunteers in Indira Colony and Maloya Colony by Col V.S. Dhillon, Sh Ashwani Sondhi, Dr Nareshanand. Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, U.T., Chandigarh was present on this occasion.

In association with Legal Literacy Club of Govt. Senior Secondary School, Sec 19, Chandigarh, the Authority organized an Awareness Lecture at Labor Chowk, Sector 45 Chandigarh. S. Malwinder Singh, Sh. Parminder Singh Kochar, Sh. Ishmeet Singh, Sh. Gopal Attri and Mrs. Anupam Singh were present the occasion. Mr Gopal Attri paralegal volunteer and Mrs. Anupam Singh (Program Officer NSS and Club Incharge) made aware the labour about the Public Utility Services and welfare schemes for labour launched by the Government of India. Paralegal volunteer Mr. Ishmeet Singh highlighted the schemes for the unorganized workers. NSS volunteers distributed sweets amongst the labour.

In the evening, a Seminar was organized at Balmiki Dharamshala, Bapu Dham Colony Sec 26, Chandigarh. The people were told about the various Schemes, provisions relating to the labour by Sh Sachin Sharma from Labour department, Chandigarh. Sh. J. K Kamboj, Advocate told them about various problems being faced and the solutions to their problems. Sh Gautam Bhardwaj, told them about the working of State Legal Services Authority and in case the labour Class faces any difficulty, they can contact the Authority for the redressal of their grievances. The Seminar was attended by Panel Lawyers, Para-Legal Volunteers, Mediators and the labour Class of the area. The pamphlets of the Authority in all the three languages were also distributed among the villagers.

World Hypertension Day on 17.05.2016

D.A.V Senior Secondary School (Lahore) organized an Interactive Session on World Hypertension Day on 17.05.2016 for the students of Humanities and Commerce. School Counsellor, Ms. Manisha explained the students about Hypertension and how stressful situations can be handled effectively with the help of Relaxation Techniques like Meditation and Yoga. Ms. Samiksha Gupta from SLSA informed students about Eve Teasing and Cyber Crime and how students are getting trapped into it and how SLSA can guide and help the students to deal with such cases with

provision of free legal aid.

In Shivalik Public School, Sector 41, Chandigarh, Sh. Jatinder Dahiya, Deputy Director, State AIDS Control Society addressed the students on the topic "How to cope up with stress and anxiety". Similarly programmes were held in Govt. Sr. Secondary School, Manimajra Town, Chandigarh a talk on this topic was held by Ms. Anukriti Dua and in Govt. Model Sr. Secondary School, sector 16, Chandigarh by Sh. Balbir Singh, District & Session judge, District Court, Chandigarh, Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh along with Sh. Paras Talwar Advocate who told the students about Stress management. Another camp was organized in Govt. Sr. secondary School, sector 8, Chandigarh by Mrs. Kamila Parthi, Prof. from DAV College.

Project "Sneh Milap"

The District Legal Services Authority organized the Project "Sneh Milap" on 19.05.2016. As per this project inmates of Old Age Home, sector 15, Chandigarh, were taken for a visit to First Steps School, Sector 26, Chandigarh to interact with young students. It was informed that such activities including Legal Awareness Camps would be regularly taken up by District Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh. Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh along with Sh. Balbir Singh, District & Session Judge Cum-Chairman, DLSA, Chandigarh was also present on the occasion.

International Missing Children Day

On 25.05.2016 the District Legal services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh in association with Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, Chandigarh Police organized an awareness camp on the "International Missing Children Day" at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector 31, Chandigarh to generate awareness on the topic of Child Labour, Human Trafficking, Begging and about on missing children. Smt. Anjitha Chepyala, DSP/W&CSU, informed about the existing legal frame work as well as the activities being conducted by the Chandigarh Police including details of Muskan, Smile-I, Smile-II, initiatives. S.I. Sarabjit Kaur, AHTU, shared the information about the Unit regarding the exploitation of children against their wishes as well as the important helpline numbers were told to the students. Sixty students of L.S. Technology Institute, Sector 31, Chandigarh attended the said programme. Ms. Mohinder K Kataria and Mr. Kulwant Singh Traffic

Marshal, Chandigarh Traffic Police attended this programme.

Anti-Tobacco Campaigns

The Authority organised Anti-Tobacco campaigns with association of Students Legal Literacy Clubs of Govt. Senior Secondary School, Sec 38-W Chandigarh and Govt. Model Senior Secondary School, Sec 19 Chandigarh on 30.05.2013.

On this occasion, an awareness campaign was conducted by the students of the said clubs in Bapu Dham Colony and Palsora. The residents were told about the side effects of Tobacco/Drug use by Sh. Muneesh from Narcotics Department, Chandigarh in the presence of Sh. Amarinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh and Sh Gautam Bhardwaj, Advocate. They were told to take pledge to shun the practice of Drug Abuse. The people were also made aware of the Anti-Drugs Programme of the Government. They were told to act as representative of the Authority; being the future citizens of a progressive nation and to create awareness among family, friends and peer group. Later a rally was flagged off by the students of Govt Sr Secondary School, Sec 38-W Chandigarh in village Dadumajra showing No Tobacco signs in the presence of Sh Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer, Malwinder Singh Superintendent of the Authority, Sh Ishmeet and Sh Gopal Attri, Para-Legal Volunteers.

Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary of the Authority said that more such campaigns would be organised by the Authority in future so as to create Mass Awareness and the students of the Legal Literacy Clubs would also be involved along with the Para-Legal Volunteers of the Authority in such campaigns.

Nukkad Nataks

State Legal Services Authority in collaboration with School Students, presented three shows of Nukkad Nataks, which are as under:

1. Ramdarbar, on 21.05.2016 on the topic of "Drug Addiction".
2. Two shows in Ramleela Ground, Dhanas, Chandigarh on 31.05.2016 on the topic of "Depicting the ill effects of use of Tobacco".

The Authority has video graphed the plays and Nukkad Nataks on various socio legal issues which are played in the Mobile Van of the

Authority during the visit to the various villages/Colonies/Schools in awareness programmes conducted by the Authority.

A four days' work-shop by the name of YES (Youth Empowerment and Skills)

The District Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh in collaboration with the Art of Living organization organized a four day work-shop by the name of YES (Youth Empowerment and Skills) from 30th May to and 2nd June. The main aim of this workshop was to transform the marginalized youth. This programme highlighted on rejuvenating process and activities to inculcate moral values.

World No Tobacco Day

A function to mark World No Tobacco Day was organised on 31st May, 2016 in Ramleela Ground, Dhanas, Chandigarh. On this occasion, two Nukkad Nataks were presented depicting the ill effects of use of Tobacco. It was followed by a sensitization lecture by Ms. Manjit Malhotra who told the gathering about the harmful effects of the use of tobacco. The main objective of conducting this programme was to create awareness among the people about the social, psychological, physical and other harmful effects from the use of tobacco on one self and on others by passive smoking. Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority U.T, Chandigarh and Sh. Amarinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh were also present on the said occasion.

Global Day of Parents:

On 01.06.2016 the Global day of Parents was organized in Old Age Home, sector 43, Chandigarh. The inmates were addressed on various schemes and topics along with provisions of the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007 by Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh and Sh. Gautam Bhardwaj, Advocate.

International Day of Innocent Children Victim of aggression:

It was organized in Snehalya, Maloya, Chandigarh on 04.06.2016. In this programme Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh was the Resource person and he stressed upon the need to help the innocent

children who are victim of aggressive.

Celebrated World Environment Day 2016

The Authority in association with Yuvsatta and 92.7 big FM organized a painting competition on environment day on 05.06.2016 at Balmiki Dharamshala, Bapudham Colony, sector 26, Chandigarh and Indira Colony.

Celebrated International Day of Yoga

The Authority celebrated the International Day of Yoga at Model jail Complex, Chandigarh on 21.06.2016. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jeyapaul Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh and Sh. Balbir Singh, District & Session Judge Cum-Chairman, DLSA, Chandigarh, Ms. Neerja Kulwant Kalson, ADJ, Sh. R.K. Jain, ADJ attended the function. The panel Lawyers and Law officer were also present on the occasion. The inmates of the jail did the Yoga in the presence of the instructors from Art of Living.

International Day against Child Labour

The Authority celebrated International Day against Child Labour on 13th June, 2016 in Snehalaya, Maloya, Chandigarh in collaboration with Chandigarh Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Chandigarh. Sh. Balbir Singh, District & Session Judge cum-Chairman, DLSA, Chandigarh, Sh. Amarinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority addressed the gathering on the said date.

Drug Awareness Rally

The Authority arranged a drug awareness rally in co-ordination with Narcotic Central Bureau, Chandigarh from Rose Garden to Plaza, sector 17, Chandigarh. Children from Snehalaya also participated in the rally. The rally was flagged off by Inspector General of police. The senior officers of Chandigarh Administration and the units of NCC also participated in the rally. Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, U.T., Chandigarh and DIG, Narcotics Central Bureau distributed the prizes to the winners of drawing competition which was organized at Snehalaya.

International Day of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The Authority celebrated a week on the occasion of 'International Day

of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking’. In this series, a Seminar on Drug Abuse was organised on 26nd June 2016 at Snehalaya, Maloya, Chandigarh.

On this occasion, Mr. Manish Modi (IO) and Mr. S.K. Acharya (IO), Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh told general public about the ill effects of drugs.

The main objective of conducting this programme was to create awareness among the people about the social, psychological, physical and other harmful effects from the use of Drugs on others and on one self.

Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority U.T, Chandigarh Sh. Gautam Bhardwaj, Advocate, Sh. Gopal Attri and Sh. Ishmeet Singh, Para-Legal Volunteers also addressed the audience on the said occasion.

Legal Aid

During the quarter, free Legal Aid was provided to **280 beneficiaries** under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Refresher Programmes for the Panel Lawyers and PLVs.

The Authority is regularly conducting Monthly Orientation courses for the Lawyers/ Para-Legal Volunteers/Mediators in Chandigarh Judicial Academy as per the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi. In these monthly programmes various topics on Socio Legal Issues etc were taken up for discussion detailed as under:

Date	Topics	Speakers	Participants
22.04.2016	Launching NALSA Six Schemes	Hon’ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Executive Chairman, SLSA, U.T., Chandigarh, Sh. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, SLSA, U.T., Chd, Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, U.T., Chandigarh, Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj and Ms. Manjit Kaur Sandhu	49

27.05.2016	NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015	Sh. Amrinder Singh, Secretary, DLSA, U.T., Chandigarh, Sh. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj Ms. Manjit Kaur Sandhu	65
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DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

S R . NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	VENUE
1	17.04.2016	Legal Literacy Camp on the subject of (a) Legal Services Authorities Act and (b) Fundamental duties of the Citizen.	Community Hall, Khutli, Khanvel
2	02.05.2016	“International Labour Day”	Panchayat Hall, Samarvarni.

DAMAN & DIU

Sr. No.	Date	Name of the Pro- gramme	Subjects	Remarks
1.	21/04/2016	Legal Awareness Camp	Legal Services Authority Act Fundamental duties of the citizen	Programme on 21/04/16 at 9:30 a.m. attended by approx 200 persons
2.	07/05/2016	Legal Literacy Camp	Labour Laws	Programme on 07/05/16 at 9:30 a.m. attended by approx 250 Labours and others.
3.	10/05/2016	Legal Awareness Camp	Provision of Human Trafficking Rehabilitation of Victim Section 370 of IPC	Programme on 10/05/16 at 9:30 a.m. attended by approx 300 persons.
4.	17/06/2016	Legal Awareness Rally	Environment and Labour Laws	Programme on 17/06/16 at 9:00 a.m. attended by 500 students and 300 citizens of Damam

5.	18/06/2016	Legal Awareness Programme	World Day against Child Labour	Rally on 18/06/16 at 9:00 a.m. attended by 500 students and 300 citizens of Daman
6.	27/07/2016	Legal Awareness Programme	Scheme and laws related to senior citizens Rights of Children and related laws Beti Bachao Beti Pado Child Friendly Legal Services to Children (J J Act)	Drama by Collage Students. Programme on 27/07/16 at 9:00 a.m. attended by 600 students, 10 Senior Citizens and 100 Citizens of Daman.

DELHI

The Legal Services Programmes/Activities of Delhi State Legal Services Authority have been divided into four parts viz. Legal Aid, Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR), Legal Literacy and Others.

LEGAL AID ACTIVITIES

(i) Visits to Jails, Observation Homes and Children Homes

In terms of the Project started by DSLSA in the year 2013 titled “Ensuring Expeditious and Effective Legal Services to the Inmates of Jails and Observation Homes” DSLSA has adopted all the 10 Jails and 04 Observations Homes in Delhi.

Each Jail and Observation Home has been assigned to one of the Secretary of District Legal Services Authority. They have been directed to visit the Jail/Observation Home once in a week and to supervise the work of Legal Services Advocates.

The empanelled Legal Services Advocates of JJBs/CWCs also visit the respective Observation Homes/Children Homes after the court working hours once in a week and devote atleast two hours for providing legal services during such visit. During the visit, they assess the Legal Services requirement of Children in Conflict with Law and Children in need of Care and Protection. The Legal Services Advocates on the panel of Shahdara DLSA pay regular visit to Observation Homes on all working days and hold moral teaching classes for the inmates.

In the above said quarter, the data of visits is as under:-

Name of the Institution	No. of Visits by Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities	No. of Visits by Legal Services Advocates
Jails	26	828
Observation Homes	11	Total –219 71 Moral Teaching Classes by Legal Services Advocates on the panel of Shahdara DSLA and 148 visits by Legal Services Advocates on the panel of JJBs
Children Homes	Nil	87

Besides, DSLSA has also **appointed two Lady Legal Services Advocates to visit Children Homes, Observation Homes, Shelter Homes for Girls located in the Nirmal Chhaya Complex twice a week** to provide free legal aid and services under the domain of the DSLSA, to have interaction with the inmates & redress their legal grievances and to report back to DSLSA about the problems faced by the inmates which needs to be addressed. **In the above said quarter, they have made 45 visits to these homes.**

(iii) Beneficiaries of Legal Services

During the quarter April to June, 2016, Delhi State Legal Services Authority has provided legal aid/assistance to following number of persons:

Category	No. of Legal Services Beneficiaries
Schedule Caste	148
Schedule Tribe	04
Women	2061
Children	50
In custody	3475
General	1408
Sr. Citizens	52
Disabled	16

Industrial Workmen/Labour	74
Total	7288

Further, in the abovesaid quarter, Delhi State Legal Services Authority also dealt with the following:-

No. of traced missing children counselled	575
No. of Victims of Sexual Assault counselled	278
Compensation awarded under Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011	No. of Victims – 468 Amount – Rs. 5,82,45,000/-

II. ADR ACTIVITIES

1. Lok Adalat

During the above said quarter, the relevant information regarding the Lok Adalats organized by DSLSA is as under:-

(i) Monthly National Lok Adalat:-

In the abovesaid quarter, DSLSA organized Monthly National Lok Adalat on 9th April & 21st May, 2016. DSLSA organized Lok Adalat in District Courts, Permanent Lok Adalats, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums, Debt Recovery Tribunals & Revenue Courts.

The disposal report is as under:-

Subject/ Nature of cases	Pre-Litigation		Post-Litigation		Total	
	Disposal	Settlement/ Fine amt.	Disposal	Settlement/ Fine amt.	Disposal	Settlement/ Fine Amt.
Criminal Compoundable Cases	0	0	493	21,38,700	493	21,38,700
138 NI ACT	0	0	484	5,53,74,296	484	5,53,74,296
MACT Cases	0	0	162	4,94,68,800	162	4,94,68,800

Matrimonial/ Family Disputes	0	0	76	86,01,000	76	86,01,000
Civil Cases (Rent, Bank Recovery, Easmentary Rights, Injunction Suits, Specific Performance Suits etc.	0	0	99	44,65,455	99	44,65,455
Traffic Challans	1,39,572	1,77,620	2,503	8,40,940	1,42,075	10,18,560
Revenue Cases-Mutation cases in District Courts	0	0	50	2,700	50	2,700
Electricity	0	0	121	62,01,116	121	62,01,116
MCD	0	0	624	1,63,430	624	1,63,430
Cantonment Board Matters	0	0	22	49,200	22	49,200
Railway Claim Cases	0	0	98	30,200	98	30,200
Arbitration	0	0	108	0	108	0
Plea Bargaining	0	0	1,191	96,27,858	1,191	96,27,858
Telecom	25	1,43,535	0	0	25	1,43,535
Bank Cases	155	6,68,73,096	0	0	155	6,68,73,096
Other Cases	0	0	46	3,15,962	46	3,15,962
DRTs	0	0	16	23,23,94,000	16	23,23,94,000
DC (Revenue)	0	0	23	1,50,000	23	1,50,000
Consumer Forum	0	0	158	1,70,25,803	158	1,70,25,803
TOTAL	1,39,752	6,71,94,251	6,274	38,68,49,460	1,46,026	45,40,43,711

(ii) Daily Continuous Lok Adalat:-

DLSLA has also devised a Mechanism/Protocol for organizing the **Daily Continuous Lok Adalats (DCLAs)** in all the 11 Districts. Every District Legal Services Authority is organising 'Daily Continuous Lok Adalat' on all working days from 4 PM to 6 PM.

The disposal report is as under:-

Category of cases	Pre-litigation		Post-litigation		Total	
	Disposed of	Settlement Amount	Disposed of	Settlement Amount	Disposed of	Settlement Amount
Criminal Compoundable Offence Cases	0	0	172	24,46,539	172	24,46,539
NI Act Cases u/s 138	0	0	338	6,09,60,279	338	6,09,60,279
MACT Cases	0	0	34	1,58,89,000	34	1,58,89,000
Matrimonial Disputes	2	0	4	0	6	0
Other Civil Cases	1	1,50,000	22	4,05,000	23	5,55,000
Other Cases	0	0	5	9100	5	9,100
Total No. of Cases Settled	3	1,50,000	575	7,97,09,918	578	7,98,59,918

(iii) Permanent Lok Adalats:-

In the above said quarter, total 1058 cases were disposed of, in which settlement amount was Rs. 5,44,42,552/-.

LEGAL LITERACY ACTIVITIES

Delhi State Legal Services Authority organized Legal Literacy Programmes at Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Schools, Colleges, Old Age Homes, Resident Welfare Associations, Jails, Slums and Rural Areas, Industrial Areas etc. During the above said quarter, the details of the legal literacy programmes organized are as under:-

1. Legal Literacy Programmes in Community:-

Venue	No. of Programmes	Topics
Community (NGOs/Other Places)	285	Basic Features of Constitution of India, Understanding distinct ethnic and regional cultural identities of people particularly from North-East, Awareness Programmes for NGOs working for the cause of Mentally Challenged Persons, Rights of HIV Patients/Transgenders, Rights of Sr. Citizens and benefits available to them under various schemes for them under Maintenance and Welfare of Parents & Sr. Citizens Act, 2007, Gender Sensitization, Labour laws, Child Laws, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Harassment at workplace etc.

2. Legal Literacy Programmes in Schools:-

Venue	No. of Programmes	Topics
Various Govt. & Pvt. Schools in Delhi	528 (including 01 programme organized by South-East DLSA on 10 th May, 2016 at Blind School)	Fundamental Rights & Duties under the Constitution of India, Traffic Laws & Road Safety, Cyber Laws, Sexual Harassment at Workplace, understanding distinct ethnic and regional cultural identities of people particularly from North-East, Justice Dispersion System, Right to Education Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, Labour Laws, environmental laws etc.

3. Visit of School Students to Courts:-

Venue	No. of Visits	Topics
Visit of School Students to various District Courts Complexes	45	<p>The DLSAs invited students of 43 different schools at different dates in a group of 30-40 students from each school to observe the proceedings of courts.</p> <p>Besides the above, on 2nd April, 2016, the students from Lady Shri Ram College also visited to South-East DLSA, Saket as part of Certificate course on Sexual Harassment at Workplace and on 27th April, 2016, the members of Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAAR NGO) and students of Bharti College also visited to South-West DLSA, Dwarka Courts.</p>

4. Legal Literacy Programmes in Colleges:-

Date	Venue	Organized by	Topics
19.04.2016	Vivekanand Mahila College, Vivek Vihar	Shahdara DLSA	Gender Sensitization with special emphasis on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
25.04.2016	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, Wazirabad Road	Shahdara DLSA	Removing of discrimination against people from North-Eastern States
25.04.2016	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, Wazirabad Road	North and North-West DLSAs	Understanding distinct ethnic and regional cultural identities of people particularly from North-East
04.04.2016	Shradhanand College, Alipur	North and North-West DLSAs	Sexual Harassment at Workplace

07.04.2016	CPJ College, Narela	North and North - West DLSAs	Moot Court
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5. Awareness Programmes at Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)

Date	Venue	Organized by	Topics
04.04.2016 & 25.04.2016	G-887, Near Dhobi Ghat, Jahangirpuri, Delhi on 4th & 25 th April, at "RWAs	East DLSA in association with "Sewa Shakti Kendra" (SSK)	Services being provided by DLSA & Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
05.04.2016 & 26.04.2016	B-1, House No. 1, Raghbir Nagar, New Delhi-27		
06.04.2016 & 27.04.2016	B-58, Gali No-2, Phase-II, Bhagirathi Vihar, Mustafabad, Delhi		
07.04.2016 & 28.04.2016	C-49, Near Suraj Kewal, New Ashok Nagar, Delhi		
08.04.2016 & 29.04.2016	C-6/133, Shri Ram Colony, Rajiv Nagar, Delhi		
09.04.2016 & 30.04.2016	A-970, Gali No-19, Part-IV, Sonia Vihar, Delhi		
06 Pro-programmes in April, 2016	RWAs in South-West District	South-West DLSA	Understanding distinct ethnic and regional cultural identities of people particularly from North East
09 Pro-programmes in May, 2016	RWAs in South-West District	South-West DLSA	Redressal mechanism for their complaint with civic authorities

13.06.2016	G-887, Near Dhobi Ghat, Jahangirpuri	East DLSA in association with “Sewa Shakti Kendra” (SSK)	Services being provided by DLSA & Environment Sustainability
14.06.2016	B-1, House No. 1, Raghbir Nagar, New Delhi-27		
15.06.2016	B-58, Gali No-2, Phase-II, Bhagirathi Vihar, Mustafabad, Delhi		
16.06.2016	C-49, Near Suraj Kewal, New Ashok, Nagar, Delhi		
18.06.2016	C-6/133, Shri Ram Colony, Rajiv Nagar, Delhi		

6. Awareness Programmes at Hospitals

Total **06 Programmes** were organized and the detail is as under:-

S. No.	Date	Venue	Organized by	Topics
1	25.04.2016	Psychiatric Department, RML Hospital	New Delhi DLSA in association with Roshni NGO	Rights of Mentally Ill People
2	27.04.2016	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	South-East DLSA	Rights of HIV/ AIDS Patients
3	28.04.2016	Safdarjung Hospital	South-East DLSA	Rights of HIV/ AIDS Patients
4	21.05.2016	Conference Hall, Fortis Hospital, Vasant Kunj	South-East DLSA in association with Fortis Hospital, Vasant Kunj	Medical Negligence and Activities of DLSA. The Member Secretary, DLSA was the Resource Person for the Session on “Medical Negligence (Legal Perspective)”

5	28.05.2016	All India Institute of Ayurveda	South-East DLSA	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Harassment at Workplace for nurses, doctors and administrative staff
6	05.06.2016	Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Science (IHBAS), Dilshad Garden	East DLSA	On occasion of World Environment Day, Awareness-cum-Sensitization Programme-cum-Plantation Drive Program was organized in the esteemed presence of High Dignitaries including the Ld. District & Sessions Judge (East), Sh. Nimesh Desai, Director (IHBAS), Secretary, DLSA Shahdara and many other judges of East District on the importance and need to protect the environment and the hazards of its non-protection.

7. Awareness Programmes at Old Age/Sr. Citizen Homes

Total 07 Programmes were organized and the detail is as under:-

Date	Venue	Held by	Topic
28.04.2016, 23.05.2016 & 30.06.2016	Aradhna Old Age Home	New Delhi DLSA	Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
29.04.2016, 24.05.2016 & 30.06.2016	Sai Sahara Old Age Home	New Delhi DLSA	

30.04.2016	Sr. Citizen Home in Gautam Nagar Area and Slum Areas of Badarpur	South-East DLSA	The Secretary, South-East DLSA visited and made interaction with destitute elderly in Sr. Citizen Home in Gautam Nagar area and slum areas of Badarpur
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8. Legal Literacy/Training/Sensitization Programmes for Delhi Police

Total **85 Programmes** were organized and the detail is as under:-

Date	Organized by	Venue	Topics
19 Legal Literacy Programmes in April, 2016	New Delhi DLSA	Various Police Stations in New Delhi District	Safe Guards to protect rights of accused during investigation, Special Quote: Judgment of Arnesh Kumar passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India
04.04.2016	New Delhi DLSA	Conference Hall, Central Office, DSLA	Best Practices in Investigating crime against women
08.04.2016	Shahdara DLSA	Central Detective Training School, Gaziabad	Investigation and filing of charge sheet, Judicial perspective
19 Programmes in May, 2016	New Delhi DLSA	Various Police Stations in New Delhi District	POCSO Act
04.05.2016	Central DLSA	DCP Office (Central)	For SHOs and JWOs on various issues relating to Juvenile
12.05.2016	Central DLSA	DCP Office (North)	For SHOs and JWOs on various issues relating to Juvenile

13.05.2016	South-East DLSA	DCP Office, Sarita Vihar	For SHOs and JWOs on various issues relating to Juvenile. Sh. Arul Varma, Principal Magistrate, JJB-III was the Resource Person.
19.05.2016	New Delhi DLSA	P.S. Barakhamba Road	For SHOs and JWOs on various issues relating to Juvenile. In this programme, Sh. M.P. Singh, Principal Magistrate, JJB-II and Secretary, New Delhi DLSA were the Resource Person.
27.05.2016	South DLSA	Saket Courts	For SHOs and JWOs on various issues relating to Juvenile
28.05.2016	Jointly by East, North-East & Shahdara DLSAs	Karkardooma Courts.	For all JWOs, 02 officers not below the rank of SI from each Police Station, 02 ACPs and Legal services advocates on MM panel of all 03 DLSAs. In this Programme, the Member Secretary, DLSA was the Chief Guest and Principal Magistrates of JJBs addressed the gathering about the functioning of JJ Laws.
19 Programmes in June, 2016	New Delhi DLSA	Various Police Stations in New Delhi District	Legal Literacy classes on the topics - Missing children and victims of rape-Guidelines and Judicial directions
06.06.2016	South-West DLSA	DCP Office	Training/Sensitization Programme for JWOs. Sh. M.P. Singh, Principal Magistrate, JJB-II was the Resource Person.

24.06.2016	North-East DLSA	Specialized Training Centre, P.S. Rajender Nagar	How to tender evidence, conduct of witness before court, art of cross-examination, non-production of victim/prime witnesses' result thereof
15 Programmes on 25.06.2016	Shahdara DLSA	Various Police Stations in Shahdara District	Missing Children and victim of rape-guidelines and judicial directions
25.06.2016 & 27.06.2016	Jointly by Central and West DLSAs	Tis Hazari Courts	Victim of rape-Guidelines and Judicial Directions
30.06.2016	Jointly by Central and West DLSAs	DCP Office	Training/Sensitization Programme for SHOs and JWOs

Besides the above, the Secretary, North-East DLSA also delivered lecture to 53rd batch of DANICS Probationers on 23rd May, 2016 and to IAS (2014), Probationers on 24th May, 2016 as guest faculty on the topic of DLSA (Constitutional Roles and functions, Legal Aids and Schemes, Case studies/success stories) at Directorate of Training: Union Territory Civil Services, Behind Karkardooma Courts, Delhi. On 31st May, also invited IAS (2014) Officers (trainees) to visit the office of DLSA (North- East) to enrich them and give brief about the functioning of DLSA and DLSAs.

9. Awareness Programmes at Jails

Total **32 Programmes** were organized and the detail is as under:-

No. of Programmes	Organized by	Topics
28 (10 in April, 09 in May and 09 in June)	South DLSA in Jail No. 4	Legal Procedure, Right of Bail, Plea-Bargaining and General Awareness
01	High Court Legal Services Committee	
01	East DLSA on 30.05.2016 at Jail No. 9	Plea-Bargaining

01	Jointly by North and North-West DLSAs on 08.06.2016 in Jail No. 2	Rights of HIV Positive persons and drug de-addiction
01	Jointly by Shahdara, North and North-West DLSAs on 24th June, 2016 in Jail No. 2	Oil Painting Competition

10. Delhi University Community Radio (DUCR) Programmes

Total **04 Programmes** were organized and the detail is as under:-

Date	Organized by	Topics
06.04.2016	South DLSA	Arrest, bail, remand and Jail -Overview as per Cr. PC, 1973
06.04.2016	South-West DLSA	RTI Act, 2005
05.04.2016	North DLSA	Juvenile Justice Act
05.04.2016	North-West DLSA	Role and Activities of DLSA (as per Legal Services Authorities Act)

11. Radio Programmes at Apna Radio, IIMC

Total **07 Programmes** were organized and the detail is as under:-

Date	Held by	Topic
08.04.2016	Legal Services Advocates on the panel of South DLSA	Sexual Harassment at workplace
22.04.2016		Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Sr. Citizens Act, 2007
29.04.2016		Traffic Laws
16.05.2016		Dowry Prohibition
23.05.2016		Labour Laws
15.06.2016		Dealing with rape victims
20.06.2016		Environment

12. Legal Awareness Programme on TV

Date	Detail of the Programme	Topic
23.04.2016	The Secretary, West DLSA visited to Doordarshan Kendra for recording for the Nyaya Manch Programme	Consumer Protection

13. Awareness Programmes for Labourers/Industrial Workers

S No.	Date	Held by	Venue	Topic
1	21.04.2016	West DLSA	Mianwali Nagar Industrial Area	Labour Laws
2	28.04.2016	Central Office, DSLSA Sh. Dharmesh Sharma, Member Secretary and Sh. Sanjeev Jain, Special Secretary, DSLSA, Dr. Rajender Dhar, Addl. Labour Commissioner, Delhi, Sh. Manoj Dwivedi, Advocate, Ms. Jyoti Kler, Secretary, Central DLSA and Ms. Monika Saroha, Secretary, New Delhi DLSA were the Resource Persons.	Auditorium, NDMC Convention Centre, Sansad Marg, New Delhi	Role of Legal Institutions in Labour Issues, Resolution of Industrial Disputes through Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, Legal rights of the women-worker at work place and Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace.
3	29.04.2016	West DLSA	Mayapuri Industrial Area	Labour Laws, Rights of Industrial Daily Wages Labourers and workers of organized sectors and other services provided by District Legal Services Authorities
4	29.04.2016	South-West DLSA	Construction Site at Bharat Vihar, Kakrola Village, Najafgarh	
5	30.04.2016	North DLSA	Wazirpur Industrial Area	
6	30.04.2016	North DLSA	Lawrance Road Industrial Area	
7	30.04.2016	South-East DLSA	Unorganized sector in Mohan Cooperative Area at Badarpur	Awareness Programme for Organized and Unorganized workers about their rights and entitlements under various welfare schemes
8	12.05.2016	Shahdara DLSA in association with Delhi RWAs Federation and CKG Foundation	A-10, Mandoli Industrial Area, near Shivani Dharmkanta, Delhi,	

9	14.05.2016	Shahdara DLSA	Geeta Satsang Bhawan, Sarojani Park, Shastri Nagar, Delhi	Labour Law with special emphasis to women labourers and workers
10	23.05.2016	North-West DLSA	Wazirpur and Lawrance Road Industrial Areas	Labour Laws, Rights of Industrial Daily Wages Labourers and workers of organized sectors and other services provided by District Legal Services Authorities
11	24.05.2016	North DLSA	Under Construction Site at Paschim Vihar, Ring Road	Labour Laws and different welfare schemes available for them
12	28.05.2016	North DLSA	Narela Industrial Area	Awareness Programme for Organized and Unorganized workers about their rights and entitlements under various welfare schemes
13	08.06.2016	North DLSA	Lampur Village	Labour Laws, Rights of Industrial Daily Wages Labourers and workers of organized sectors and other services provided by District Legal Services Authorities
14	10.06.2016	South-West DLSA	Construction site at Kakrola	
15	12.06.2016	North DLSA	Narela Village and Narela Industrial Area	
16	12.06.2016	South-West DLSA	Construction site at Mahavir Vihar, Sector-1, Dwarka	
17	30.06.2016	North DLSA	Lawrance Road Industrial Area	
18	30.06.2016	North DLSA	Wazirpur Industrial Area	

14. Awareness Programmes in Slums/Rural Areas

Total **27 Programmes** were organized and the detail is as under:-

S . N.	Date	Held by	Venue	Topic
1	07.04.2016	West DLSA in co-ordination with Care Village Foundation (Adolescent Counselling Centre)	Balaji Chowk, JJ Colony, Bakkarwala Village, Mundka	Celebration of World Health Day
2	18.04.2016	North-East DLSA	Nirman Ext. House No. 5, Gali No. 1, Kuan Wali Gali, Gamri Bhajanpura, Delhi-53	General Awareness and Activities of DSLSA and DLSAs
3	18.04.2016	Shahdara DLSA	JJ Camp, Anand Vihar	Rights of HIV Patients
4	19.04.2016	New Delhi DLSA in collaboration with P.S. Chanakya Puri	Sanjay Gandhi JJ Camp, Chanakya Puri	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act and Juvenile Justice Act
5	21.04.2016	Shahdara DLSA	G-3/54, Sunder Nagri, Near St. Stephen Dispensary	For NGOs working for the cause of Mentally Challenged People
6	23.04.2016	Shahdara DLSA	20, Vigyan Lok	Gender Sensitization with special emphasis on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and Sexual Harassment at Workplace

7	25.04.2016	South-East DLSA	P.S. Okhla Industrial Area	For Community Women
8	26.04.2016	Central DLSA	Burari Village	Rights of HIV Patients
9	26.04.2016	Central DLSA	Mukundpur Village	Maintenance and Welfare of Parents & Sr. Citizens Act
10	27.04.2016	Central DLSA	Burari Village	
11	29.04.2016	Central DLSA	Mukundpur Village	Rights of HIV Patients
12	16.05.2016	Shahdara DLSA	JJ Camp, Anand Vihar, near Vivekanand School	General Awareness and Services provided by DLSA
13	20.05.2016	North DLSA	Narela Village	General Awareness and Services provided by DLSA
14	20.05.2016	North DLSA	Lampur Village	
15	20.05.2016	North DLSA	Banker Village	
16	24.05.2016	Central DLSA	Mukundpur Village	Awareness
17	28.05.2016	Central DLSA	Burari Village	Programmes for RWAs pertaining to redressal mechanism for their complaint with civic authorities
18	02.06.2016	New DLSA in association with P.S. Vasant Vihar	Bhanwar Singh camp (Cluster area) near P.S. Vasant Vihar	Labour Laws
19	05.06.2016	North DLSA	Narela Village	Environment Laws
20	12.06.2016	North-East DLSA	At Bhajanpura Red Light, near Labour Chowk	On occasion of World Day against Child Labour, Legal Awareness Programmes for children and spread awareness about the law, legal consequences and their legal rights.

21	12.06.2016	North-East DLSA	Community Centre, Gamdi Road, Near Tikona Park, Gamdi	General Awareness and Services provided by DLSA
22	12.06.2016	Shahdara DLSA	Connaught Place	Child Rights and Domestic Violence, sensitization on various child labour related laws etc.
23	12.06.2016	North DLSA	Narela Village and Narela Industrial Areas	
24	13.06.2016	Shahdara DLSA	G-3/54, Sunder Nagri	
25	14.06.2016	Shahdara DLSA	JJ Camp, Anand Vihar	
26	18.06.2016	Shahdara DLSA	Gandhi Ashram, Ram Mandir, Samaj Kalyan Vibhag, Trilokpuri	
27	23.06.2016	Shahdara DLSA	Gaddha Colony, Harsh Vihar	

15. Training Programmes for Legal Services Advocates

S No.	Date	Organized for	Topics	Resource Persons
1.	01.04.2016	Legal Services Advocates of JJB-III and Probation Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 • Understanding Juvenile Criminal Jurisprudence • Key issues and challenges • Enquiry into age in the context of Section 15 of Juvenile Justice Act • Role and Responsibilities of Probation Officers • Do's and Don'ts for Probation Officers 	The Member Secretary and the Special Secretary, DSLA, Ms. Anuradha Shukla Bhardwaj, Ld. ASJ, Sh. Shahbaz Khan Shervani, Programme Co-ordinator, Haq Centre for Child Rights were the Resource Persons.

2	14.05.2016	Legal Services Advocates of JJBs	Juvenile Justice Act	Ms. Geetanjli Goel, Ld. AD&SJ and Sh. M.P. Singh, Principal Magistrate, JJB -I were the Resource Persons.
3	29.06.2016	Newly appointed Legal Services Counsellors	Role of Counsellors in Legal Aid and Techniques of Communication Skills	Sh. Dharmesh Sharma, Member Secretary and Sh. Sanjeev Jain, Special Secretary, DSLSA

(ii) Organized by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs)

S. No.	Date	Organized by	Topics
1	23.04.2016	Jointly by North-East and Shahdara DLSAs	Cognizance of Offences by Magistrate and Power Under Section 156 (3) Code of Criminal Procedure
2	25.04.2016	New Delhi DLSA	Sentencing
3	25.04.2016	Jointly by North and North-West DLSAs	Execution of Decree
4	27.04.2016	Jointly by South and South-East DLSAs	Arguments on Sentencing with emphasis on Probation
5	28.04.2016	Central DLSA	Functioning of One Stop Centre -Tier-II
6	30.04.2016	Jointly by North-East and Shahdara DLSAs	Order 37
7	09.05.2016	Jointly by North-East and Shahdara DLSAs	How to Tender Evidence, Conduct of witness before Court, Art of Examination in chief and preparation for cross examination and Non-production of victim/prime witness and result thereof
8	09.05.2016	South-West DLSA	Bail
9	14.05.2016	East DLSA	Labour Laws
10	16.05.2016	Jointly by South and South-East DLSAs	Collection, storage and Presentation of electronic data. In this programme, the Member Secretary, DSLSA was the Resource Person

11	18.05.2016	South-West DLSA	Law of Injunction
12	20.05.2016	South-West DLSA	Sentencing with emphasis on Probation
13	24.05.2016	East DLSA	Various Guidelines issued by NALSA & DSLSA
14	25.05.2016	Jointly by Central and West DLSAs	Arguments on Sentencing with Special Emphasis on Probation
15	26.05.2016	Jointly by North-East and Shahdara DLSAs	Professional Ethics for Lawyers
16	27.05.2016	New Delhi DLSA	Art of Examination
17	28.05.2016	Jointly by North and North-West DLSAs	Mediation
18	02.06.2016	Shahdara DLSA	Basic training regarding Awareness Programmes in community.
19	04.06.2016	Shahdara DLSA	Basic training regarding Awareness Programmes in community.
20	09.06.2016	Jointly by North and North-West DLSAs	Sentencing Policy
21	09.06.2016	East DLSA	DRC Act
22	25.06.2016 & 27.06.2016	Jointly by Central and West DLSAs	Victim of rape- Guidelines and Judicial Directions

16. Other Programmes:-

S . No.	Date	Name of Programme	Details of the programme	Organized by	Venue
1	07.04.2016	Blood Donation Camp	Organized on the occasion of World Health Day	North & North-West DLSA in association with Indian Red Cross Society and Rohini Bar Association	Rohini Courts Complex

2	11.04.2016	Training Programme for PLVs on the working of DSLSA	Also distributed Certificates and I-Cards to 57 PLVs of Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), Optimum Resource Development Agency (ORDA) & Naz Foundation trained on 19 th & 20 th November, 2015	DSLSA	Conference Hall, Central Office, DSLSA
3.	20.04.2016	One Day Symposium on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.D. Ahmed, Judge, High Court of Delhi & Executive Chairman, DSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Judge, High Court of Delhi, Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta, Judge, High Court of Delhi, Prof. B.T. Kaul, Chairperson, Delhi Judicial Academy, Sh. Sidharth Luthra, Sr. Advocate, Dr. Shekhar Sheshadri, HOD, Dept. of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, NIMHANS, Ms. Bharti Ali, Co-Founder, Haq Centre for Child Rights, Sh. Anant Asthana, Advocate, Sh. Dharmesh Sharma, Member Secretary, DSLSA, Sh. Dinesh Kumar Sharma, Director (Academics), DJA, Sh. Bhuwan Ribhu, Child Rights Activist, Bachpan Bachao Andolan were the Resource Persons.	DSLSA in association with Delhi Judicial Academy	Seminar Hall, Saket Courts
4	20.04.2016	Mega Legal Awareness Camp	General Awareness and Activities of DSLSA & DSLAs. Around 4000 persons attended the said camp.	Shahdara DSLA in collaboration with Yamuna Par Jain Samaj	Yamuna Sports Complex

5	21.04.2016	Legal Literacy Programme for PLVs	Functioning of South-West DLSA	South-West DLSA	South-West DLSA
6.	22.04.2016	Legal Awareness Programme for Lawyers	Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and Schemes of NALSA & DSLSA. In this programme, the Member Secretary and Special Secretary, DSLSA were the resource persons	Central office, DSLSA	Delhi Bar Association, Tis Hazari
7.	28.04.2016	Legal Literacy Programme for Women Court Staff	Sexual Harassment at Workplace	New Delhi DLSA	Conference Hall, Central Office, DSLSA
8.	29.04.2016	Seminar on "Legal Awareness of Consumers"	The Special Secretary, DSLSA attended the programme as a Resource Person and gave brief review about working of DSLSA, entitlement for free legal aid and how aggressively DSLSA is involved in spreading awareness in masses. The Ld. Officer also spoke about mediation and other ADR methods.	Dignity Restoration and Grievance Settlement Association (Dignity India) in association with DSLSA and Delhi Management Association	India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road
9.	17.05.2016	Panel Discussion on "Visibility of Homophobia and Transphobia in India"	The Member Secretary, DSLSA attended the said programme.	Lawyers' Collective	India International Centre

10.	27.05.2016	National Consultation towards Preventing Trafficking in Persons in India	The Member Secretary, DSLSA was the Guest of Honour and also delivered lecture on Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation.	Bachpan Bachao Andolan (NGO)	Constitution Club of India, Rafi Marg, New Delhi
11.	31.05.2016	Legal Literacy Programme on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day	Legal Literacy Programme for children, their parents and staff to draw attention to the widespread prevalence of tobacco use and negative health effects and also on POCSO Act, RTE Act, Child Labour Laws and Fundamental Duties	East DSLA	Sanskar Ashram Children Home, Dilshad Garden
12.	04.06.2016	Say No to Pollution and Anti-Tobacco	Organized a programme to celebrate "World No Tobacco Day". Ms. Monika Saroha, Secretary, New Delhi DSLA attended the programme on behalf of DSLSA.	DSLSA in association with Bhagidari Jan Sahyog Samiti	Constitution Club of India
13.	04.06.2016	Celebration of World Environment Day	South-East DSLA celebrated World Environment Day with all the Judicial Officers of South-East District. On this occasion, the Secretary, South-East DSLA also delivered lecture on the topic "How to preserve and protect the Environment"	South-East DSLA	Saket Courts Complex
14.	21.06.2016	Celebration of International Yoga Day	Yoga Camp from 6.00 am onwards followed by a Legal Awareness Programme. The event was attended by around 150 persons.	East DSLA in association with Samrasta Foundation	Importance of International Yoga day, services being provided and Section 125 Cr. PC

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

- **Visit of Registrar from Lahore High Court:-**

On 16th May, 2016, the Registrar from Lahore High Court visited the Central Office, DSLSA. The Registrar was briefed about the working of DSLSA and also taken to High Court of Delhi, High Court Arbitration & Mediation Centre and Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee.

- **Summer Internship Programme 2016:-**

DSLSA started its Summer Internship Programme, 2016 from 1st June 2016 for law students of various law schools, colleges or universities from all over India. 109 students divided into 10 groups did their internship with DSLSA from 1st June to 21st June, 2016. On 1st June, an Orientation programme was organized for them at Conference Hall, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi. During the abovesaid period, they were taken to Tihar Jail, Child Welfare Committees, Children Homes, Observation Homes, P.S. Mandir Marg, Gender Resource Centres, Special Police Unit for Women and Children; Nanakpura, Supreme Court and Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court and High Court Legal Services Committee, Mediation Centre, Family Courts, Juvenile Justice Boards, various MM Courts and POC SO Courts at District Courts Complexes, SPYM, IHBAS, Centre for Advocacy and Research for first hand exposure.

- **Visits of Students Referred by NALSA:-**

In the captioned period, total **77 students** (13 students from 6th- 9th May, 2016; 16 students from 20th May – 3rd June, 2016; 26 students from 14th – 27th June, 2016 and 22 students from 23rd June-5th July, 2016) referred by NALSA interned with DSLSA. Orientation Programmes were conducted for each batch at Central Office of DSLSA at Patiala House Courts. The Officers of DSLSA delivered lectures on Legal Services Laws, functioning and activities of DSLSA. Thereafter the documentary “Nyaya Ki Aur” was also shown to the interns. The Secretary, New Delhi District Legal Services Authority also made them aware about the working of “Front Office”. During the above said period, the interns were taken to various Child Welfare Committees; Permanent Lok Adalats; Juvenile Justice Boards; Observation Homes,

Police Stations, Special Police Unit for Women & Children; Nanakpura; Tihar and Rohini Jail for first hand exposure. The interns also visited Mediation Centres, Family Courts and various MM Courts and POCSO Courts at District Courts Complexes to watch and observe the working, proceedings and functioning of the office.

LAKSHADWEEP

1. 19.01.2016 – Legal Awareness Programme and formation of Legal Litrecy Club at Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Kavaratti, 80 Students participated.
2. 21.01.2016- Legal Awareness Camp and formation of Legal Literacy Club combined with NSS at Government Senior Secondary School, Kavaratti.
3. 25.03.2016- 27.03.2016- Legal awareness Camp and interaction sessions at Suheli Island for Local fishermen combined with Indian Cost Guard in the Subject Costal Security Laws and Lakshadweep Administration Schemes for Fishermen. 116 Fishermen participated.
4. Legal Awareness programme at Agatti Island in the presence of Hon'ble Executive Chairman Shri Thottathil B Radhakrishnan in the Subject New 7 Schemes of NALSA and POCSO Act. 187 participated
5. Legal Awareness Programme for Ex-Service men combined with Armed Force Tribunal, Kochi in the subject their rights and duties. 70 Ex-Service men participated.
6. 4 days training programme for Para-Legal Volunteers on 29, 30, 1, and July 2016

News From States

(July, 2016 to September, 2016)

Andhra Pradesh

LOK ADALAT

During the quarter, National Lok Adalats were conducted in July, August and September, 2016 and a total number of 27,515 cases pending in Courts were settled thereby reducing the pendency to that extent. In addition, 14,205 pre litigation cases were also settled, and succeeded in preventing of filing of such cases in Courts. Thus a total number of 41,720 cases were settled through National Lok Adalats held in July, August and September, 2016 and a sum of Rs.82, 30, 46,298/- was awarded as compensation. In 1,512 cases, other services were provided by the DLSAs and MLSCs and resolved the disputes during the National Lok Adalat.

During the quarter, regular Lok Adalats have been conducted and a total number of 7742 cases were settled out of which 6580 are pending cases and the remaining are pre-litigation cases.

MEDIATION

The concept of Mediation is gaining momentum and the referral of cases and settlement of cases through Mediation is encouraging. During this quarter 203 cases were settled through Mediation.

Refresher Training on Mediation was conducted on 15th 16th and 17th July 2016 at Vijayawada, Krishna district Andhra Pradesh. Fourteen advocate Mediators of Krishna, Kadapa, Chittoor, Guntur, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari districts, who have completed more than 10 successful mediations have participated in the training programme. Sri M.W.Chandwani and Sri S.P.Korhale, have imparted training. Smt.K.Bhagya Laxmi and Sri P.Srinivasa Rao, TOTs, have also been nominated by MCPC to impart training.

LEGAL AID

During the quarter, a total number of 1,493 persons were provided legal aid out of which 390 are women, 77 are children, and 1,026 from all categories.

LEGAL AWARENESS / LEGAL LITERACY ACTIVITIES

During the quarter, a total number of 1659 Legal Literacy Camps were conducted wherein about 1, 82,892 persons have participated.

On 30th July, 2016, the State Legal Services Authority instructed all the DLSAs and MLSCs to conduct Special Awareness Campaign for the benefit of women more particularly victims of trafficking, on the occasion of observance of *World Day against Trafficking in persons*. Accordingly, Awareness programmes were conducted in various districts in coordination with HELP NGO.

NALSA (LEGAL SERVICES TO THE VICTIMS OF DRUG ABUSE AND ERADICATION OF DRUG MENACE) SCHEME, 2015.

A programme was conducted at Guntur on 16-7-2016 on NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace), Scheme, 2015. The Hon'ble Executive Chairman and Member Secretary, APSLSA and the Chairman DLSA, Guntur district, have participated. Professors, Doctors, and other legal services functionaries appraised the participants of the ill effects of drug abuse, and the measures to be taken for protection of the youth therefrom. (Photos are enclosed).

NALSA (EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION) SCHEME, 2015:

A programme was conducted at Kurnool on 24-09-2016 on NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Scheme), 2015. The Hon'ble Executive Chairman and the Member Secretary of APSLSA and the Chairman, DLSA Kurnool district and Secretaries of some of the districts have participated. The Professors, Government Officials have explained the participants about the above NALSA Scheme and also about the Poverty Alleviation Schemes introduced by State and Central Governments.

During the period, 8 programmes were telecasted in Doordarshan on NALSA new Schemes, 13 programmes were telecast in ETV-2, on Land Laws, Consumer Rights, Women Related Laws, Domestic Violence Acts, Property Rights, Hindu Adoption Laws, Lok Adalat. In All India Radio 8 programmes were broad casted on Motor Accident Claims, Child Labour,

Property Rights, SARFAESI Act, Cyber Laws, Domestic Violence, Women related laws. Legal Awareness programmes are being conducted regularly by various legal services institutions focussing on different topics and covering villages, tribal areas, hamlets etc.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

The legal services institutions in the State have organized different legal services programmes like awareness programmes. The Sensitization programmes etc., for different stakeholders as per the State Plan of Action and Calendar of Activities.

Awareness programmes have also been conducted on the topics chosen in the State Project for the year 2016-17. Special Awareness programmes were also organized by different legal services institutions on the focused subjects chosen.

As per schedule given by the State Legal Services Authority, panel lawyers training programmes have been conducted in various districts through the master trainers. During the quarter, a total number of 5 training programmes have been conducted for the panel lawyers through the master trainers wherein 216 panel lawyers have participated. The details of the programmed are as follows:

Sl.No.	Date	Name of the District	Number of panel lawyers imparted training
1	2 nd -3 rd July, 2016	Kadapa	38
2	30 th -31 st July, 2016	Krishna at Vijayawada	43
3	6 th -7 th August, 2016	Kurnool	43
4	27 th -28 th August, 2016	Nellore	31
5	3 rd -4 th September, 2016	Prakasam	61
	Total		216

MISCELLANEOUS

Victim Compensation Scheme

During this period Budget of Rs.2,20,00,000/- was distributed among 13 DLSAs towards Victim Compensation as per Andhra Pradesh Victim

STATISTICS

Number of Lok Adalats	2,564
Number pending cases settled	6,580
Number of Pre-litigation cases settled	1,162
Total number of cases settled	7,742
Settlement Amount	Rs.71,59,35,331/-
Number of pending cases settled in National Lok Adalat	27,515
Number of pre-litigation cases settled in National Lok Adalat	14,205
Settlement amount in cases settled in National Lok Adalat	Rs.82,30,46,298/-
Number of cases settled in PLAPUS	466
Number of cases settled through Mediation	203
Number of persons provided legal aid and advice	1,493
Number of Legal Literacy Camps conducted	1,658

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Lok Adalat

Lok Adalat was conducted on 13th August 2016 and 10th September 2016 for Money Suit, Bank Matter, Criminal Cases & maintenance as a part of the Monthly Lok Adalat along with the rest of the country and disposed off 264 cases with Settlement amount of Rs 3,43,34,958/-

Legal Awareness Programmes

The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority as a part of its awareness programme under the Legal Services Authority Act 1987 participated in the Apatani's Dree Festival at Papu Nallah, Itanagar from 1st to 5th July 2016 by organizing a five days Legal Awareness Camp Cum Free Legal Counselling at the Dree Festival Ground. During the five days Legal Services Camp, the State Authority posted 3 to 4 Legal Aid Advocates on daily basis at the said stall along with Para-Legal Volunteers and wherein a total of nearly 551 (Five Hundred Fifty One) visitors visited.

Further, during the said camp, the State Authority in collaboration with the Capital Complex Dree Festival Celebration Committee 2016 also organized a Debate competition on the topic, “ **Drug Addiction: Has the Society Fail to Curve the Menace (For and against)?** ” for the students from class XII to University with the cash prize of Rs 7,000/-, Rs 5,000/- and Rs 3,000/- for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winner respectively. During five days Dree Festival the Authority also screened its maiden documentary film “**Apne Ajnabee**”, a film on racial discrimination of the North-Eastern people in the mainland India.

The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority organized a one day free legal awareness camp and counselling at Oju Mission, Naharalagun on 6th August 2016 to create awareness among poor and needy people about their rights and duties. Besides on the spot counselling, pamphlets containing information on legal rights were distributed among people present on the occasion.

APSLSA Member Secretary Budi Habung and other staff of APSLSA also participated in the blood donation camp organized by WHL team & Arunachal Vivekananda Yuva Shakti at Oju Mission. All the voluntary donors & other participants were informed about the role & function of APSLSA and how they can avail the services of the State Legal Services Authority.

The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority in collaboration with Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, Itanagar and Arunachal Vivekananda Yuva Shakti, an NGO organized one day legal aid services cum health camp at District Jail premise at Jolly, Itanagar on 12th August 2016 benefitting altogether 138 inmates. Among others, APSLSA Member Secretary Budi Habung, SP (Prison) Nabam Gungte and RKMH Assistant Secretary Swami Veda Vidyananda addressed the inmates and enlightened them on various issues concerning legal aid and personal health.

A legal awareness camp was held under the chairman of CJM cum Civil Judge (Sr. Division) cum DLSA, Member Secretary, Tage Halley at SFS College, Yeggo on 13th August 2016. In his inaugural address, Halley spoke about access to justice for all under Legal Service Authority Act, 1987. He said that it is important to know fundamental legal parameters as responsible citizens. During the technical session, advocates Rikge Romin dwelt on fundamental rights and duties in India while, advocate

Gekar Angu elaborated on Para-Legal Volunteers scheme. Other resource persons covered topics like Arunachal Pradesh Victims Compensation Scheme 2011, Rights of Consumer and Plea Bargaining.

The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority in collaboration with Arunachal Vivekananda Yuva Sakti, State Blood Transfusion Council and Guwahati High Court Itanagar Permanent Bench Bar Association organised a one day legal awareness camp cum voluntary Blood donation camp at the High Court premises, Nahargalun in cooperation with the Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, Itanagar, on the occasion of the 70th Independence Day on 15th August 2016. The Arunachal Pradesh State legal Services Authority and the Itanagar Bench Bar Association were also felicitated on the occasion. During the camp, a total of 54 Units of bloods were collected.

The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority in collaboration with Arunachal Vivekananda Yuva Shakti and The NSS Unit of VKV, Nirjuli conducted a one day Legal Literacy Class cum Awareness Camp on Voluntary Blood Donation at the VKV School Nirjuli on 2nd September 2016 for the Class 11 and

12 and NSS Students. During the programme, Shri Budi Habung, Member Secretary, APSLSA presented a talk on Legal Services, Legal Aid, Legal Aid Clinic and the concept of Lok Adalats. Shri Dani Belo delivered a talk on POCSO Act and Right to Education (RTE), etc.

The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority in collaboration with Arunachal Vivekananda Yuva Shakti (AVYS) in continuation of its Legal Awareness Programme conducted a one day Legal Literacy Class cum Awareness Camp on Voluntary Blood Donation at the RKM Hospital Auditorium Itanagar on 3rd September 2016 for the Class 11 and 12 of Eklavya Public School, Itanagar totalling more than 100 numbers and the AVYS volunteers.

The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority had setup a Free Legal Awareness Camp cum Legal Counselling stall at the Solung festival ground on the occasion of 3 days Solung festival of the Adi Community at Itanagar from 1st to 3rd September 2016. The visitors were provided with brochures on subject such as: Arunachal Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, Para-Legal Volunteers Scheme, Legal Aid Clinic,

Lok Adalat, Women's Right to Protect From Domestic Violence, Child Right, Fundamental Right, Access to Justice for All Under Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 and Plea Bargaining.

Legal Aid Counsels and Para-Legal Volunteers who were engaged in the stall had highlighted the importance of various topics of laws and provided legal counselling, at the same time they had given awareness about the role and functions of the Legal Services Authority and free Legal aid available to the visitors. About 250 persons visited the stall and benefitted.

The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority had participated in the 50th Mega Solung Festival Celebration at Pasighat wherein a Legal Services stall was setup with 6 Legal Aid Advocates everyday attending the stall and providing on the spot counselling and aid regarding availability of free legal aid services, scheme and activities available for the citizens in the state.

As a part of the awareness, brochures on subject such as: Arunachal Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme, Para-Legal Volunteers Scheme, Legal Aid Clinic, Lok Adalat, Women's Right to Protect From Domestic Violence, Child Right, Fundamental Right, Access to Justice for All Under Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 and Plea Bargaining were distributed to nearly 1469 registered visitors who had visited the stall during the 5 days festival and a documentary film titled "Apne Ajnabe" a film dealing with racial discrimination of North- Eastern people in mainland India and produced by the State Authority was screened for the public.

In all, 36 Panchayats members and GBs took parts in a day long awareness camp conducted by the District Legal Services Authority, Yingkiong at circuit house on 24th August 2016. DLSA Member Secretary and JMFC cum Civil Judge, Habung Tangu who was the resource person on the occasion, spoke about various Acts like Access to Justice for all under Legal Service Authority Act, 1987, the person with disabilities(Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995. Other resource persons covered topics on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, Rights to Information Act 2005, Arunachal Pradesh Victim Compensation Scheme 2011 and Consumer Protection Act 1986. Legal brochures were also distributed to the participants.

A day long Legal Awareness camp for PRI members, public leaders and GBs was conducted at Sibum Community Hall on 27th September 2016 by District Legal Services Authority, Yingkiong. JMFC cum Civil Judge and DLSA Member Secretary, Habung Tangu, who was the resources person on the occasion, spoke about various services available under District Legal Services Authority, proceeding under CPC and Cr.P.C. Resource persons covered topics like; Assam frontier(Administration of Justice) Regulation Act 1945, Arunachal Pradesh Victims Compensation Scheme 2011, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985, Wildlife Act/Forest Act6 and Rights of Consumer, Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Section 125 Of Cr.P.C and Rights to Information Act 2005.

Training Programme

- The Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, Itanagar organized a one Day Orientation cum Induction Training for Para-Legal Volunteers on 28th August 2016 in which around 56 members of Arunachal Vivekanda Yuva Shakti and others at Don Bosco Youth Centre attended among others which included Smti Jawepulu Chai District and Sessions Judge Yupia, Smti Mary Kamsi Judicial Magistrate First Class Yupia, Shri Budi Habung, Member Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, Miss M. Tingkhatra, chairperson APSCW, Shri Amrit Taba, Asst. Contoller, Legal Metrology Dept, Miss Nani Mamung, Asst. professor, ALA, Shri Sunil Mow, Advocate, Shri Dani Belo, Dy. Secy. Law & Judicial & OSD, APSLSA and Smti Nani Modi, Asst. Project Coordinator. During the day long training the participants were imparted talks on Legal Services/ Lok Adalat/ Legal Clinics and Role of Para-Legal Volunteers by Shri Budi Habung Member Secretary, talk on Human Trafficking and Child Rights by Shri Sunil Mow, Advocate, Talk on Domestic Violence/Sexual Harassment of Woman by Miss M. Tingkhatra, Chairperson State Commission for Women, Talk on Consumer Rights and Remedies by Shri Amrit Taba Consumer Protection Officer Papum Pare, Talk on Drug Abuse/ Law and punishment under NDPS by Miss Nani Mamung Assistant Prof. ALA and talk on RTI, Right to Education and Victim Compensation by Shri Dani Belo, OSD APSLSA.
- On 8th September 2016 one day induction cum orientation training programme was conducted for the Advocates of Pasighat & Yingkiong.

Altogether 30 Advocates were imparted on one day training. The resource persons including- Shri Budi Habung, Member Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, Shri Gote Mega, District & Session Judge, Pasighat, Shri Hirendra Kashyap, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Yupia, Shri Tonning Pertin, Advocate.

Miscellaneous Activities

Arunachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority team during inspection to mental health center on 23rd September 2016 found some of the patients were reportedly abandoned by their relatives and decided to make an effort for their early rehabilitation and adaptation in their parental homes. The team – Member Secretary Shri Budi Habung, Shri Dani Belo, OSD and Project Coordinator Miss Rosy Taba, accompanied by psychiatrist Dr N. A. Namchoom Ete and Dr Jatang Katang inspected ward, facilities available for mentally ill and disabled undergoing treatment and interacted with 8 indoor patients, including UTPs. The State Legal Services Authority took up for identification of the family of the abandoned patient.

ASSAM

Legal Aid Beneficiaries

S. No	Categories	Providing Panel Ad-vocate	Advice/ Counselling	* Other Services (Pl. specify)	To-tal
1	Scheduled Caste	24	11	Nil	35
2	Scheduled Tribe	44	20	01	65
3	Women	46	151	11	208
4	Children	03	Nil	Nil	03
5	In Custody	158	03	Nil	161
6	Persons with disability	01	116	10	127
7	Industrial Workmen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Transgender	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Victims of Trafficking in Human beings or begar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

10	Victims of Mass Disaster, Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	Nil	210	20	230
11	General (Persons whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	47	11	01	59
12	Others	28	Nil	1084	1112
	TOTAL	351	522	1127	2000

Lok Adalats

DISPOSAL OF CASES IN LOK ADALATS AND NATIONAL LOK ADALAT

Subject	Pre-Litigation Cases			Pending Cases			Total		
	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount.	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount.	Taken up	Disposed of	Settlement Amount.
Electricity, Water, Telephone, Public Utility Disputes, Revenue (MNLA)	17182	3065	22503980	36	20	83763	17218	3085	22587743
Banking matters, U/s 138, N.I. Act, Recovery suits (MNLA)	36621	4483	241937942	1885	154	16453253	38506	4637	258391195
Criminal Compoundable Matters (MNLA)	350	86	198839	6096	1543	244100	6446	1629	442939
M.V., EX-CISE, COT-PA (MLA)	NIL	NIL	NIL	1762	1178	90400	1762	1178	90400
TOTAL	54153	7634	264640761	9779	2895	16871516	63932	10529	43335592

1. Number of Monthly Lok Adalat (MLA) held during the period: 01

2. Number of Monthly National Lok Adalat (MNLA) held during the period: 03

MEDIATION

Month	No. of Referrals	Settled
July, 2016	218	67
August, 2016	211	69
September, 2016	173	61
Total	602	197

LEGAL AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

A total of 695 Awareness activities programmes were organized by DLSAs out of which there were 56,295 beneficiaries. Some of the topics on which such programmes were organized included POCSO, Beneficial Schemes of the Govt., JJB, CWC, Tribal Rights, Women Empowerment, Domestic Violence, Legal Literacy classes in Jails, Fundamental rights, Fundamental Duties, Anti-Ragging, Right to Education, Human Rights, NALSA Schemes etc.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Training Programme for Legal Services Lawyers of Zone-II districts (Sonitpur, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Darrang & Udalguri) organized by DLSA, Sonitpur on 30-31 July, 2016 at Sonitpur, Assam. The programme was attended by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy, Judge, Gauhati High Court, Guwahati & Executive Chairman, Assam State Legal Services Authority and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arup Kumar Goswami, Judge, Gauhati High Court, Guwahati and other 250 participants.

Training Programme for Legal Services Lawyers of Zone-III districts (Kamrup, Nagaon, Morigaon, Nalbari & Barpeta) organized by DLSA, Kamrup on 10th & 11th September, 2016 at Guwahati, Kamrup (M), Assam. The programme was attended by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy, Judge, Gauhati High Court, Guwahati & Executive Chairman, Assam State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Judge, Gauhati High Court, Guwahati, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suman Shyam, Judge,

Gauhati High Court, Guwahati and Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rumi Kumari Phukan, Judge, Gauhati High Court, Guwahati and other lawyers.

The Assam State Legal Services Authority in association with North East Network (NGO), Guwahati organized a training programme for Empanelled Lawyers on violence against women and new laws on 24th and 25th September (Saturday & Sunday), 2016 at Guwahati. Total participants: 50 lawyers.

Induction training programme for Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) in the month of July, 2016.

Training programme for Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) on NALSA Schemes in the month of August, 2016.

Refresher training programme for Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs), held in the month of September, 2016.

Refresher training programme for Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) on NALSA Schemes held in the month of

September, 2016.

Basic training programme for Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) held in the month of September, 2016.

One day refresher training programme for the Members of Juvenile Justice Board , Child Welfare Committee, Special

Juvenile Police Unit and Probation Officers.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The 3rd Meet of DLSA Secretaries was organized by DLSA, Jorhat in association with ASLSA on 23rd July, 2016 at the Assam Agricultural University Campus, Jorhat. The programme was graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy, Judge, Gauhati High Court, Guwahati & Executive Chairman, Assam State Legal Services Authority.

On 29th July, 2016, a team comprising of Sri Mridul Kr. Saikia, Member Secretary (i/c), ASLSA, Sri K.Hazarika, Secretary, DLSA, Kamrup and Sri Dipu Barman, Secretary, DLSA, Tinsukia along with two (02) Doctors from Gauhati Medical College and Hospital visited Shree Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan to have a first-hand experience on various aspects innately connected to providing prosthetic limbs and

assistive devices to the beneficiaries. During the visit, a MoU was signed between ASLSA and Shree Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan to initiate a programme for providing prosthetic limbs and assistive devices to the differently abled people in Assam.

A programme has been taken up by ASLSA to provide prosthetic and assistive devices to the differently abled persons in the state of Assam. The programme will be carried out in association with Shree Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti (BMVSS), Jaipur, Rajasthan and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has already been signed between ASLSA and BMVSS on 29th July, 2016 in this regard. Discussion is underway with Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Guwahati office (ALIMCO) for providing tricycles, wheel chairs, smart phones, smart canes etc. for distributing it to the beneficiaries in the afore said programme. The names and addresses of more than 30,000 people have already been identified for providing prosthetic and assistive devices. ASLSA has already persuaded the Government of Assam to provide logistical support to carry out this programme with the help and cooperation of the Social Welfare Department of the State.

‘REACH OUT AND RESPOND’ programme of Assam SLSA

MATTER: The wife of one Shri Hitesh Baruah, resident of Darrang district, approached the Guwahati High Court to facilitate treatment for her mentally ill husband. The Hon’ble Guwahati High Court then referred the matter to ASLSA for doing the needful.

STEP TAKEN BY SLSA/DLSA: Step was immediately taken to provide required medical treatment to the patient and after carrying out all the formalities the person was sent to LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, escorted by his wife, the Police and one Staff Member of DLSA, Darrang, Assam.

MATTER: Smti. Moushumi, a young lady with mental illness was left on the roads of Guwahati city by some unscrupulous persons with no one to care for her. She bore signs of severe physical abuse.

STEP TAKEN BY SLSA/DLSA: Smti. Moushumi, a mentally ill lady was left on the road by some unscrupulous persons near Dighalipukhuri, Guwahati on 28.08.2016. The girl was spotted by the Member Secretary, ASLSA, who with the help of Latasil Police Station, Guwahati rescued the lady and sent her to the Shelter Home run by the NGO Ashadeep ,

Guwahati for treatment / rehabilitation and if possible for integration with her family.

MATTER: Smti. Lalremtling Hmar of Leiri village near Halflong lost her leg in an accident.

STEP TAKEN BY SLSA/DLSA: As a prelude to the actual programme of providing prosthetic limbs and assistive devices to the differently abled persons of the State, ASLSA is proud to inform that we have provided a prosthetic leg to Smti. Lalremtling Hmar of Leiri village near Halflong, Dima Hasao District. The girl lost her left leg in an accident and the incident was brought to the notice of ASLSA by an Indian Army unit posted there. She was brought to Guwahati from her native village near Halflong, Dima Hasao district of Assam and provided a prosthetic leg by ASLSA with the help of Shree Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Guwahati Branch on 23.09.2016

MATTER: Relief provided to 1600 families affected by flood in the State of Assam with the fund provided by the Supreme Court Bar Association, New Delhi.

STEP TAKEN BY SLSA/DLSA: Assam State Legal Services Authority in association with DLSA, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur and Dhubri distributed relief materials to the flood affected people of the aforesaid districts on 7th, 12th & 19th August 2016 with the fund of Rs. 30,00,000/- (Rupees thirty lakhs) only provided by the Supreme Court Bar Association, New Delhi.

BIHAR

Legal Aid/Services

Total number of beneficiaries in this quarter were **893** and amount of court fee exempted was **Rs.752570/-**

Lok Adalats

DLSAs have disposed of cases through Continuous Lok Adalat, and National Lok Adalat.

Disposal through National Lok Adalat- **47173**

Mediation

Mediation Awareness Programme is being organized on every last Saturday of the month by DLSAs. Altogether **108** Mediation Awareness Programme have been organized and **126** Mediation Cases have been disposed of.

Legal Awareness Activities

In the light of direction of NALSA and under supervision of BSLSA, all the DLSAs have organized **808** Legal Awareness camps and **39139** Persons attended on different topics.

Bihar State Legal Services Authority has organized one Day Awareness and Sensitization on 14.8.2016 at Gaya. In the said Programme Panel Lawyers, Trained PLVs on the issues of Children from different Blocks of Gaya, Judicial Officers, DSP Headquarters (Nodal Officers of Juvenile Police Unit) Assistant Director, Child Protection, Social Worker members of Juvenile Justice Board and Members of CWC of Gaya and other stake holders of District Administration responsible to implement laws and schemes relating to Children were invited as participants in the programme. High level committee has been constituted u/s 16(2) of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015. BSLSA has been directed to monitor the functioning of JJBs and JJBs have been directed to dispose of at least 30 petty cases per month.

Two day's Orientation Programme of Para-Legal Volunteers on the subject PWDVA - 2005, Dowry Prohibition Act-1961, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006 and Sexual Harassment of Women at work place Act-2013 in which one PLV from each Block of Bihar participated. Total **431** PLVs had participated from 18.07.16 to 30.08.16.

Training Programmes

Two days Training Programme of Secretary, DLSAs of Bihar was organized on 30th & 31st July 2016 in which DLSA Secretaries were imparted training on the provisions relating to Panel Lawyers, PLVs, Remand Lawyers, Mediation, UTRC, Victim Compensation Scheme and Organization and Reference to Lok Adalat.

CHANDIGARH

I. Performance of Lok Adalats and Mediation Center:-

Two National Lok Adalats on **09.07.2016, 13.08.2016 and 10.09.2016** were organized in the premises of District Courts Complex, Sector 43, Chandigarh, Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services), Chandigarh and Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Chandigarh . On **09.07.2016** total number of **7049 cases** were settled and amount of **Rs. 14,27,283/-** was settled and on **13.08.2016** total number of **7220 cases** were settled and amount of **Rs. 4,35,47,640/-** was settled and on **10.09.2016** total number of **2079 cases** were settled and amount of **Rs. 2,43,60,159/-** was settled.

1. During the quarter ending September 2016, Permanent & Continuous Lok Adalat Settled **10 cases** at pre-litigative stage and **04 referred cases** were settled in the District Courts.
2. Permanent Lok Adalat for Public Utility Services disposed of **498 cases** and an amount of **Rs. 8, 36,806/-** was awarded as compensation.
3. Mediation and Conciliation Centre functioning in the District Courts Complex, Sector 43, Chandigarh, settled **81 cases** during this quarter.
4. Three Daily Lok Adalats established in the premises of Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh settled **453 cases** and an amount of **Rs. 7,43,55,000/-** has been disbursed as compensation in Motor Accident Claim Cases, during this quarter.

II. Legal Awareness Programmes

During the quarter, the Authority organized several Seminars/Legal Awareness camps/Workshops on various topics and dates at different venues in Chandigarh. The details are given below:

1. Awareness programmes on Community Radio station

The resource persons deputed by the Authority got recorded programmes on 91.2 Fm Jyotirgamya Community radio station of Panjab University Chandigarh. The following programmes were aired on different topics and dates:

1. 09.07.2016: Talk on Ragging by Sh. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj, Advocate
2. 15.07.2016: Talk on people with disability Act by Ms. Vijayta Sharma, Advocate.

3. 23.07.2016: Talk on amendment in Child & Labour Act by Sh. Jagtar Kureel, Advocate
4. 06.08.2016: Talk on Motor Vehicle Act Amendments by Sh. Naveen Sharma, Advocate
5. 13.08.2016: Talk Rights of Transgender by Sh. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj, Advocate.
6. 20.08.2016: Talk on Section 124A IPC, Sedition by Sh. Jagtar Kureel, Advocate.

2. Legal Literacy Camps in Schools of Chandigarh:

Total 37 legal literacy camps were organized by State Legal Services Authority, U.T, Chandigarh in different schools of Chandigarh. In these camps /classes, the subjects of discussion primarily included Fundamental Duties, Juvenile Justice, Rights of Women and Children, Rights of Specially Abled persons, Rights of Senior Citizens, E-Courts, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Sexual harassment at work places, Mediation, Lok Adalats, Drug Abuse, Improvement of Literacy and Life Skills and Empowerment of Children and Women of the disadvantaged sections of society. Para-Legal Volunteers, Panel Lawyers and Law students interning with Authority were speakers in these camps.

3. One day workshop:

The Authority organized a **One day workshop** in association with **Humsafar Trust**, Mumbai and Chandigarh State Aids Control Society on the "Rights Of Transgender and Gender Identity" on 23rd July 2016 in Convention Hall of Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector-43, Chandigarh. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh was the Chief Guest. The main aim for organizing this Workshop was the effective implementation of NALSA Scheme i.e. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 and sensitizing persons about rights of Transgenders.

4. Anti-Drug Campaign:

The Authority organized an '**Anti-Drug Campaign**' in Government High School, Hallomajra, Chandigarh on 26.07.2016. Sh. Balbir Singh,

District & Session Judge-cum-Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh and Sh. Amarinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh inaugurated the **Anti-Drug Club**. The main aim of organizing this Campaign was the effective implementation of NALSA Scheme i.e. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.

5. Drug Awareness Rally:

The Authority arranged a drug awareness rally in co-ordination with Narcotic Control Bureau, Chandigarh from Rose Garden to Plaza, Sector 17, Chandigarh. Children from Snehalaya also participated in the rally. The rally was flagged off by Inspector General of Police. The senior officers of Chandigarh Administration and the units of NCC also participated in the rally. Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, U.T., Chandigarh and Sh. Kaushibh Sharma, Jonal Director, DIG, Narcotics Central Bureau distributed the prizes to the winners of drawing competition which was organized at Snehalaya.

6. Tiranga Yatra:

The Authority organised a Tiranga Yatra in association with students of Govt. School, Sector 19, Chandigarh on 16.08.2016 .The students walked by raising slogans of Jai Hind and before commencing the Tiranga Yatra, the students were addressed on important legal issues by Sh. Gautam Bharadwaj, Advocate and Sh. Ishmeet Singh,PLV

7. 70th Independence Day:

The Authority in collaboration with team ‘Samasya Samadhan’ on the occasion of 70th Independence Day organized a function ‘Ek Sham Saheedon Ke Naam’ in Indira Colony, Manimajra, U.T., Chandigarh. The Children of Hamari Pathshala, Govt. School and colony presented a Nukkad Natak on ‘Beti Bachao Beti Pado’ and bad effects of drugs and alcohol. The gathering was asked to support the residents to make the colony clean and free from drugs, alcohol and crime. The prizes were distributed to participants. Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh also spoke about the Right to Education and told the audience to work for clean and drug free country.

8. One Day Workshop:

The Authority organized One Day Workshop in association with University Institute of Legal Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh on the 'Issues pertaining to Child Friendly Legal Services with Specific Impetus to Juvenile Justice Act, 2015' in Convention Hall of Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector-43, Chandigarh on 27th August, 2016. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh was the Chief Guest. The main aim of organizing this workshop was the effective implementation of NALSA Scheme i.e. NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children & their Protection Scheme), 2015 and to make aware the gathering about this Scheme and to work in convergence for its implementation. Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLISA, U.T., Chandigarh, Sh. Balbir Singh, District & Session Judge Cum-Chairman, DLSA, Chandigarh, Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh, officers of Police, Social Welfare, Education and Health departments, Panel Lawyers, Para-Legal Volunteers, Mediators were also present on the occasion.

9. Awareness Marathon:

On 02.09.2016, a run for awareness was conducted by the Authority in association with the University Institute of Legal Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh. The run was organized for creating awareness about Free Legal Aid which is being provided by the Legal Aid Clinic established at UILS, Panjab University, Chandigarh. The faculty and around 250 volunteers from the Department participated in the awareness run. Sh. Balbir Singh, learned District & Sessions Judge, Chandigarh, Sh. Amarinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh and Sh. V.K. Kapoor, IPS (Retd), Chief Coordinator (NALSA Schemes) were also present on the said occasion.

10. Awareness Marathon at Mani Majra:-

The Authority in association with Shri Akal Ji Sahai Ik Jot Mission and Saint Hari Public School, Mani Majra, U.T., Chandigarh, organized Mani Majra Marathon, which was an awareness Marathon, so that awareness on various pertinent issues including the role and responsibility of the Authority can be highlighted. A programme was thereafter, organized and the winners were awarded with Medals and certificates.

11. Inauguration of Legal Literacy Club:

The District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh inaugurated a student's Legal Literacy Club in Government Model Senior Secondary School, Sector 33, Chandigarh on 09.09.2016. The Legal Literacy Club perform various functions for awareness on legal topics by conducting debates, essay and drawing competitions.

12. Inaugurated 29th Students Legal Literacy Club

The Authority inaugurated its 29th Students Legal Literacy Club at Government Senior Secondary School, Village Khudda Ali Sher, Chandigarh on 15.09.2016. The same has been started by the Authority alongwith the NSS Cell, Chandigarh. Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh and Mrs Harjinder Kaur, Club Incharge and the Principal were present on the said occasion.

13. One Day Workshop

The Authority organized a Workshop in association with Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Chandigarh Zone on the 'Issues pertaining to Drug Abuse & Eradication of Drug Menace with specific reference to Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985' in Convention Hall of Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector-43, Chandigarh on 24th September, 2016. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh was the Chief Guest. The Workshop was attended by Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh Sh. Kaushibh Sharma, DIG, Zonal Director, NCB, Chandigarh, Sh. Balbir Singh, Distt & Session Judge-cum-Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh and Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh and by officers from several departments of Chandigarh Administration including Police, Social Welfare, Education, Health, Legal Services Panel Lawyers, Para-Legal Volunteers, Mediators and Incharges of Legal Literacy Clubs of school and colleges of Chandigarh, Welfare Officers from Juvenile Police Units and Officials from Anti Human Trafficking Unit.

14. Legal Aid:-

During the quarter, free Legal Aid was provided to **211 beneficiaries** under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

15. Refresher Programmes for the Panel Lawyers and PLVs.

The Authority is regularly conducting Monthly Orientation courses for the Lawyers/ Para-Legal Volunteers/Mediators in Chandigarh Judicial Academy as per the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi. In these monthly programmes various topics on Socio Legal Issues etc. were taken up for discussion as detailed below:

Date	Topic	Speakers	Participants
29.07.2016	Domestic Violence	Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj	49
12.08.2016	Victim Compensation	Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, DLSA, U.T., Chandigarh.	20
26.08.2016	Cyber Crime	Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj, Sh. Amrinder Sharma, Secretary, DLSA, U.T., Chandigarh.	31
15.09.2016	Juvenile Justice (Care and protection Act 2015), Prisoners	Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj and Ms. Manjit Kaur Sandhu	19
29.09.2016	Senior Citizen and Parents Act	Ms. Manjit Kaur Sandhu	41

III. Visits to Model Jail Chandigarh:

Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh and Sh. Balbir Singh, District & Session Judge Cum-Chairman, DLSA, Chandigarh regularly visited the Model Jail, Chandigarh during the quarter to monitor the legal aid services to the jail inmates. Sh. Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer also visited Model Jail, Burail, Sector 45, Chandigarh once a week and interacted with the inmates of each barrack. Free legal aid is also provided to unrepresented inmates.

Every day Advocates interact with the inmates of each barrack and provide free legal aid to unrepresented inmates. A total 61 visits were made to Model Jail, Chandigarh during the quarter.

CHHATTISGARH

S.No.	Heads	Activities
1	Legal Aid/ Services	<p>*From July to Sep. 2016 :- Legal aid provided to 994 persons and legal advice provided to 8902 persons total no. of benefitted persons 9896.</p> <p>*In the said period 1805 legal literacy /awareness camps are organized.</p>
2	Lok Adalat	<p><u>National Lok Adalat :-</u></p> <p>As per direction of NASA in the month of July on 9.7.16 National Lok Adalat held for Electricity/Water/ Telephone/ Public Utility services matter, in the month of August on 13.8.16 National Lok Adalat held for Bank Matters, in the month of September on 10.9.16 on Traffic/Petty/Municipal cases.</p> <p>During the said period 3 national lok adalat held on which 4446 pre-litigation cases, 2144 court pending cases total 6950 cases were settled.</p> <p><u>Lok Adalat :-</u></p> <p>During the said period 255 lok adalats are held on which 14027 cases are taken up and 2023 cases are settled and Rs. 67632151/- awarded, total no. of benefitted persons through lok adalat are 2883.</p> <p><u>Permanent Lok Adalat (PU):-</u> During the said period 277 sittings of permanent lok adalat are held and 29 cases are settled.</p> <p><u>Pension Lok Adalat:-</u> During the said period 27 pension lok adalat are held and 9 cases are settled.</p>
3	Mediation	<p>In the Chhattisgarh state 28 mediation Centres are working. During the said period total 449 cases are referred to the mediation center and 173 cases are settled through mediation process.</p>
4	Legal Awareness Activities	<p>REGIONAL CONFERENCE :- As per directions of NALSA the two-days regional conference of State Legal Services authorities East Region including Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, W. Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand was organized on 3-4 September, 2016 at Chhattisgarh High Court Auditorium, Bilaspur on the subject "Effective Implementation of Legal Services Programme : Challenges and Way forward"</p>

S.No.	Heads	Activities
		<p>In the above regional conference Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon'ble Chief Justice/Patron-in-Chief, CGSLSA, Hon'ble Executive Chairman of above mentioned State legal services authorities, Member Secretary and Director of NALSA, Member Secretary of above mentioned State legal services authorities were present.</p> <p>WORKSHOP ON TRIBAL RIGHTS: - On 10th September, 2016 One-Day workshop on the subject "protection and enforcement of Tribal Rights" was jointly organized by CGSLSA & DLSA Raipur at DLSA Raipur. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, The Chief Justice/ Patron -in-Chief, NALSA was chief guest and conclave also includes the agust presence of Hon'ble Justice Shri A.M. Sapre, Judge Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Dr. Raman Singh Chief Minister C.G.State, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, Chief Justice/Patron-in-Chief, CGSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker, Executive Chairman, CGSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Goutam Bhaduri, Chairman, HCLSC.</p> <p>SHORT FILMS FESTIVAL :- On 17-18 September, 2016 two days short film competition "Shoot for legal awareness" programme was jointly organized by CGSLSA & DLSA Raipur with the collaboration of State Women Commission C.G., Child Protection Commission, UNICEF, Cultural Department Govt. of C.G. at Auditorium J.N. Medical College, Raipur. In this competition film producer from all over India including Chhattisgarh state were participated. In the competition 80 short films were displayed out of them 3 short films selected as super Class and 5 short films selected as best class.</p> <p>Hon'ble The Chief Justice/Patron-in-child, CGSLSA and Hon'ble Executive Chairman, CGSLSA distributed prize to selected films. Rs. 1 lakh awarded to each super class films and Rs. 20 thousand awarded to each best class films.</p>
5	Training Programme	During July to Sep. 2016, 21 PLVs Training Programme organized in the State and 305 PLVs were trained.
6	Miscellaneous Activities	<p>Jail Visit :- On 4th August, 2016 Member Secretary, Dy. Secretary of CGSLSA and Secretary DLSA Bilaspur visited Central Jail, Bilaspur and meet to prisoners. The visiting officers provide Legal Awareness and rights of prisoners to jail inmates.</p> <p>During July-Sep. 2016 -Secretaries of DLSAs have visited to Jail, JJB, Child Home, Shelter Home, and Observation Home etc. under their jurisdiction in time to time.</p>

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Sr. No.	Heads	Activities		
		July 2016	August 2016	September 2016
2.	Lok Adalats	09.07.2016	13.08.2016	10.09.2016
4.	Legal Awareness Activities	“Scheme & Laws related to Senior Citizens, Rights of Children & related laws, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Child Friendly Legal Services to children (Juvenile Justice Act)” on 30.07.2016 at Community Hall, Naroli.	“Rights of prisoners & provision of Bail, Plea Bargaining” on 31.08.2016 at Sub – Jail, Silvassa.	“NALSA Schemes, Right to Education, Rights to Women, Transgender – Legal Problems & Solutions, ADR Methods and its benefits, Fundamental Duties of the Citizens” on 27.09.2016 at Community Hall, Dadra.
5.	Training Programmes	--	--	One day Orientation Training for newly selected Para-legal Volunteers on 10.09.2016 at Consumer Forum Hall, District Court Complex, Silvassa.

DAMAN & DIU (July-Sept 2016)

Sr. No.	Heads	Activities		
		July 2016	August 2016	September 2016
1.	Legal Aid / Services	2	1	1
2.	Lok Adalats	09.07.2016	13.08.2016	10.09.2016
3.	Mediation	7 Cases Referred	02 Cases Referred	02 Cases Referred
		1 Case Compromised	Nil	Nil

4.	Legal Awareness Activities	“Scheme & Laws related to Senior Citizens, Rights of Children & related laws, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Child Friendly Legal Services to children (Juvenile Justice Act)” on 27.07.2016 at Koli Patel Samaj Hall, Nani Daman.	“NALSA Schemes, Right to Education, Rights to Women, on 23.08.2016 at Koli Patel Samaj Hall, Nani Daman.	(1) “Rights of prisoners & provision of Bail, Plea Bargaining” on 03.09.2016 at Sub – Jail, Moti Daman. (2) “ Transgender – Legal Problems & Solutions, ADR Methods and its benefits, Fundamental Duties of the Citizens” on 20.09.2016 at Machhi Mahajan School Hall, Nani Daman.
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DELHI

S. No.	Heads	Activities	
1.	Legal Aid/ Services	Court annexed Legal Services Beneficiaries	8653
		No. of Traced Missing Children Counselling	627
		No. of victims of sexual assault counselled	78
		Compensation granted under Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme, 2011	No. of victims – 588 and amount of Compensation – 7,74,05,502/-
		No. of cases recommended by Under-Trial Review Committee for granting Bail	258
		Legal Services Beneficiaries at Legal Services Clinics	16,601

2.	Lok Adalats	Type of Lok Adalat	No. of cases disposed of	Amount in crores
		Monthly National Lok Adalat	8338	40.10 crore
		Daily Continuous Lok Adalat	602	6.31 crore
		Permanent Lok Adalat	1857	9.53 crore
		Total	10,797	55.94 crore
3.	Mediation	No. of cases settled at :- Crime against Women Cells at Krishna Nagar, Maurya Enclave and Nanakpura - 89 Pre-FIR Matrimonial Cases at Police Station Rohini Sector-3 - 21 Pending Cases before Registrar, Trade Marks at Central Office - 20 Total cases settled - 130		
4.	Legal Awareness Activities	Total number of Legal Literacy Programmes in Schools, Colleges, Jails, Observation Homes, Old Age Homes, Police Stations, NGOs, Industrial Areas, Community etc. - 1520		
5.	Training Programmes	No. of Training/Sensitization Programmes conducted for the following are as under:- Legal Services Advocates – 35 Mediators- 01 Advocates of Rape Crisis Cell of Delhi Commission for women- 02 Stakeholders of Child Welfare Committees - 02 Public Prosecutors - 06 Total- 46		
6.	Misc. Activities	Para Legal Training Programmes First programme was organized for students of Jamia Millia Islamia from 31 st August – 3 rd September, 2016 and trained 124 students as PLVs and 2 nd Programme for students of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Dwarka from 6 th – 7 th September, 2016 and trained 129 students as PLVs		

Para Legal Training Programmes

During the abovesaid period, DSLSA organized 02 Para Legal Training Programmes.

First programme was organized for students of Jamia Millia Islamia from 31st August – 3rd September, 2016 and trained 124 students as PLVs and 2nd Programme for students of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Dwarka from 6th – 7th September, 2016 and trained 129 students as PLVs. The topics of the training programmes were:

Introduction to Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 & Legal Aid Programmes and Activities of DSLSA, Justice System, Adjudicatory and non-Adjudicatory Mechanisms

An Overview of Fundamental Rights & Duties under Constitution of India and Duties of PLVs

An overview of Civil Law & Courts, Law relating to possession, injunction

POCSO Act, 2012 and PC&PNDT Act, 1994

Contract Labour, Industrial Disputes, Shops and Establishment and Factories Act, Employees Provident Fund and Misc. Provisions Act

Effective Communication and Interpersonal Skills

Matrimonial Laws, Laws of Inheritance, adoption, Maintenance, Dowry Prohibition Act etc.

RTI Act, 2005 & Consumer Protection Act, 1986, etc.

Certificate Course for students of Lakshmibai College, Delhi University:-

DSLSA conducted a Legal Awareness Course for the students of Lakshmibai College, University of Delhi w.e.f. 12th August, 2016. In this regard, on 21st July, a Brief Introduction of the Programme was held by Secretaries of Central and West DLSAs. DSLSA also prepared a calendar for the said programme, which is as under:

S. No.	Date	Time	Topic	Resource Person
1	12.08.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Rights against domestic violence and the working of the Dowry Prohibition act	Ms. Jyoti Kler, Secretary, Central DLSA
2	19.08.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Matrimonial Laws	Ms. Shailender Kaur, Incharge, Mediation Centre, Karkardooma
3	26.08.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Understanding the working of the criminal justice system	Sh. Dharmender Rana, Addl. Secretary, DSLSA
4	29.08.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Sexual Offences against women : Legal Redressal	Sh. Dharmesh Sharma, Member Secretary, DSLSA
5	05.09.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Rights of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgenders under the Indian Laws and prevailing international trends	Ms. Anjali Gopalan, Executive Director, Naz Foundation
6	09.09.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Basis framework of the Indian Constitution and its relevance for citizens: Prevailing gender inequalities, a reality check	Sh. Naveen Gupta, Secretary, West DLSA
7	16.09.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Property rights for Women	Sh. Sanjeev Jain, Special Secretary, DSLSA
8	19.09.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Right against sexual harassment at workplace: Legal framework	Sh. Naveen Kumar Kashyap, Secretary, North-East DLSA

9	23.09.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	The working of the Right to Information Act: An effective tool to secure fundamental rights	Sh. Venkatesh Nayak, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
10	03.10.2016	3.00 – 4.30 PM	Labour Laws governing rights of working women	Ms. Raavi Birbal, Advocate

Felicitation of PLVs of Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) and Legal Literacy Programme for the students of JMI:-

On 17th August, 2016, the Special Secretary and Addl. Secretary, DSLSA held a talk at Faculty of Law, JMI on the topic ‘Equality before Law’ followed by felicitation of 09 Para-Legal Volunteers/students of JMI and gave them books and Certificates of Appreciation for their participation in the Project/Survey of Manual Scavenging in Delhi. On this occasion, the Ld. Officers of DSLSA also spread legal awareness on the topic of “Anti-Ragging” and also made the students aware about the activities of DSLSA.

On 22-23 August, 2016, DSLSA in association with Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) under the aegis of NALSA, organized a National Workshop on Rehabilitation of Missing and Trafficked Children. The programme was inaugurated by Hon’ble the Chief Justice of India and Sh. Kailash Satyarthi, Nobel Peace Laureate **on 22nd August, New Delh.** On 23rd August, the workshop was organized at Constitution Club of India.

GOA

Sr. No.	Heads	Activities			
1	Legal Aid/ Services	1) S.C. /S.T. : 04 2) Women : 112 3) Custody : 103 4) General : 67 TOTAL :: 286			
2	Lok Adalats	Types of Lok Adalat	Matter Places	Matter Settled	Compensation/ Settlement Amount
		National Lok Adalat	4731	1078	2,11,78,497/-

		Permanent Lok Adalat	360	122	9,33,900/-
		Permanent Lok Adalat UPUS	207	16	30,461/-
		Total:	5297	1216	2,21,12,858/-
3	Mediation	Cases Referred	Cases Settled	Cases not settled	Cases Pending
	Opening Balance (208)	39	2	177	68
4	Legal Awareness Activities	<p>During the Period from July, 2016 to September, 2016 the SLSA/ District Legal Services Authority and Taluka Legal Services Committees in the State conducted 40 Legal Awareness camps conducted on various topics as follows:</p> <p>1) NALSA (Legal Services to the workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</p> <p>2) NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection Scheme, 2015.</p> <p>3) NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015.</p> <p>4) NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.</p> <p>5) Right to Education Act.</p> <p>6) Road Safety Weeks.</p> <p>7) Provisions of the POCSO Act</p> <p>8) Protection of Water Resources, etc.</p> <p>About 4411 persons were benefited with this programmes.</p>			
5	Miscellaneous Activities	<p>The Secretary, DLSA, North had conducted programme on Goa Doordsarshan to create awareness on the Scheme of NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 in the month of August, 2016 and on the subject Legal Aid in the month of September, 2016</p> <p>The Authority in co-ordination with Students of Salgaocar Law College carried out street play at Kadamba Bus Stand, Panaji, Market area Panaji on the NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 in the month of August, 2016.</p>			

HARYANA (July-Sept 2016)

Sr. No.	Type of Lok Adalat	
1	No. of Lok Adalats held [including daily Lok Adalat in each cases]	18472

2	No. of cases taken up	177982
3	No. of cases settled	69176
4	No. of cases settled in Lok Adalats/Special Lok Adalats	19004
5	No. of cases settled by PLA (PUS)	11712
6	No. of persons benefited through legal aid	2600
7	Legal literacy Camps held	5320
8	No. of benefited persons in camps	1908616
9	Number of applications disposed of under Victim Compensation Scheme	81
10	Amount of compensation disbursed under Victim Compensation Scheme	10596000
11	Awareness through Community Radios, all India radios and through Doordarshan	48

LOK ADALATS

Monthly National Lok Adalat held on 9.7.2016, 13.8.2016 and 10.9.2016 on Electricity/Water/Telephone Public Utility Services, Banking matters, Recovery suits and Criminal Compoundable matters across the State of Haryana. In the said Lok Adalat, 10415 cases were settled. Pre-litigation cases as well as pending cases were settled involving an amount of Rs 187010720. /-

MEDIATION

Mediation Centres are functional in all the 21 Districts of Haryana and 17 Sub Divisions. From July to September 2016, **2536** cases are referred to these Mediation Centres, out of which **524** cases have been settled through Mediation. As per directions passed in Civil Appeal No.1794 of 2013 (Arising out of special Leave Petition (Civil) No.4782 of 2007) titled as Srinivas Rao vs. D.A.Deepa, Pre-litigation Mediation desks have been set up in all the Mediation Centres to deal with matrimonial disputes, before they reach the court. During the quarter July to September, 2016, **1614** cases were referred to these Pre-litigation desks/clinics, out of which **256** were settled by them.

LEGAL AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

Orientation Programme for Police

DLSA, Panchkula organized an orientation programme from 15.09.2016 to 20.09.2016 for the lady police officers and officials of Mahila

Thana, MDC, Panchkula. It was organized primarily to apprise police about important provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure including law on arrest and search. Interactive sessions were also held during the said orientation programme.

Fundamental Duties

During the period from July to September, 2016 various camps were held across the state of Haryana to spread awareness about the Fundamental Duties.

Legal Literacy Activities

The Legal Literacy Camps for the officials working at Grass Root Level are organized with an objective to apprise officials about the concept of legal services. Such camps were organized by District Legal Services Authorities Palwal on 16.7.2016, Panchkula and Panipat on 27.8.2016 and Rewari on 3.9.2016 and Rohtak on 17.9.2016.

Camps for Villagers

Legal awareness camps were held at different villages in the state of Haryana from July 2016 to September 2016. These awareness camps were organized on Sundays or Holidays.

Road Safety Campaign

As per the report titled "Road Accidents in India-2015" published by Ministry of Road Transports and Highways, the total number of road accidents increased by 2.5 per cent from 4,89,400 in 2014 to 5,01,423 in 2015. The total number of persons killed in road accidents increased by 4.6 per cent from 1,39,671 in 2014 to 1,46,133 in 2015. Road accident injuries have also increased by 1.4 per cent from 4,93,474 in 2014 to 5,00,279 in 2015. The severity of road accidents, measured in terms of number of persons killed per 100 accidents has increased from 28.5 in 2014 to 29.1 in 2015. The report further states that 1,374 accidents and 400 deaths take place every day on Indian roads.

Keeping in view all these aspects, Haryana SLSA launched "One Life": Road Safety Awareness Campaign. It was launched on 23.07.2016 at the Administrative Office of Haryana SLSA at Panchkula by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Haryana SLSA. District Legal Services Authorities in all the 21 Districts of Haryana State carried out the Campaign successfully from 23.07.2016 to 29.07.2016. All the aspects related to road safety were

covered. Cycle rallies were also carried out to spread awareness about road safety. Skits and Nukkad Nataks were also performed to spread awareness about road safety. About 619 awareness camps were held across the State of Haryana under the said project.

Legal Literacy Camp

A legal awareness camp was organized at Mango Mela, Pinjore by DLSA, Panchkula, from 02.07.2016 to 03.07.2016 to impart legal awareness to the public. The said camp was visited by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh and Executive Chairman, Haryana SLA, Panchkula. The banners regarding the Fundamental Duties, enshrined in the Constitution of India, beneficial provisions regarding the Senior Citizens and various latest schemes of NALSA were displayed in the said camp. Separate Corners were setup for displaying literature, paintings, banners, and collage reflecting activities of DLSA, Panchkula, Mediation, Lok Adalat and different laws. The banners giving information regarding the Monthly National Lok Adalats and the persons entitled to free legal aid were also displayed at prominent places in the Stall. A total of 547 persons including senior citizens, school students, persons belonging to the weaker and marginalized sections of the society visited the stall put up by the DLSA, Panchkula during the said Mela where about 3000 pamphlets and booklets were distributed.

Awareness on Independence Day

On the occasion of Independence Day, DLSAs, under the aegis of Haryana SLA, held various awareness camps across the State of Haryana. In the said camps, apart from explaining laws relating to women, senior citizens etc., People were told about the importance of Fundamental Duties envisaged in the Constitution of India.

Awareness camp at College

DLSA, Ambala organized an awareness camp for the students of Arya Girls College, Ambala Cantt. In the said awareness programme, college students were apprised about the laws relating to women. They were also informed about the concept of free legal aid. Students were told that women are entitled to free legal aid under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 read with Section 19 of the Haryana SLA Rules, 1996.

Awareness camp at Villages

DLSA, Kaithal organized various legal awareness camps in the months of August and September, 2016. The idea behind organizing camps at these villages was to reach out to the people living in the remotest area and make them aware about the functions of the Legal Services Authorities. The villagers were explained in detail the concept of legal aid. This apart, the rights under various laws were explained in a comprehensible language to the villagers.

Awareness through Legal Literacy wheels

In the months of August and September, 2016, legal awareness camps were held through two legal literacy vehicles in the districts of Ambala, Panchkula, Mewat and Sirsa. 39 camps were organized in the rural areas in Ambala. 25 legal awareness camps were held in district Sirsa. 25 legal awareness camps were held in Panchkula and 31 legal awareness camps were held in district Mewat. People were apprised of the various important laws. The concept of free legal aid also explained to them during the said campaign.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

Training programmes were organized for the panel lawyers of various District Legal Services Authorities and Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees as per the following schedule:-

Sr. No.	District	Date
1.	Hissar and Fatehabad	9 th & 10 th July and 23 rd & 24 th July, 2016
2.	Rewari, Kosli and Narnaul Mohindergarh	13 th & 14 th August, 2016, 20 th & 21 st August, 2016
3.	Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh and Rohtak Meham	10 th & 11 th September, 2016, 24 th & 25 th September, 2016

The programmes were organized with an objective to enhance skills of the panel lawyers so that quality legal services are rendered to the weaker and marginalized sections of the society. The programmes were conducted by the master trainers. In the said programmes, training was imparted as per the schedule provided by NALSA in Training Module Part-1. The training programmes were conducted by the Master Trainers.

Various methods of teaching were used in the said programme such as lecture method, group discussion, quiz method etc. Haryana SLSA has prepared a calendar for organizing such training programmes for panel lawyers in all the Districts of Haryana.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

- a. To effectively and meaningfully implement of **NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015**, a programme was conducted on 27.7.2016 at Narnaul. 222 Children aged between 6-14 years were identified by doing survey of the entire district of Mohindergarh who were not going to School. In Panchkula district 133 children aged between 6-14 years were identified who were not going to School. The matter was taken up with the Education Department for their admission and in pursuant to the efforts more than 100 students have been admitted in schools.
- b. To effectively and meaningfully implement of **NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015**, a programme/seminar was conducted on 29.08.2016 at Faridabad. 314 mentally ill person were identified, benefits of pension provided to 73 persons, benefits of Nirmaya Insurance Policy provided to 71 persons and guardianship certificates were arranged to issue 24 persons.
- c. To effectively and meaningfully implement of **NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015**, a programme was organized on 30.9.2016 in the Auditorium of Vivekananda Senior Secondary School, Sirsa which was attended by School children, teachers and chemists of district Sirsa. The Secretary, DLSA, Sirsa highlighted the objective of the scheme and also steps taken by DLSA, Sirsa on the issue of Drug abuse. The participants shared their practical experiences, highlighted programme and gave suggestions as to how the drug menace can be tackled.

ADR Centre at Ambala

ADR Centre of Ambala was inaugurated on 30.7.2016 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal Executive Chairman, Haryana SLSA. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Daya Chaudhary also graced the occasion. The ADR Centre, Ambala comprises of Front office as contemplated under the NALSA (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations 2010, Mediation Cabins, Permanent Lok Adalat (public utility Services), Multipurpose Conference Hall, office of Secretary, District Legal

Services etc. Public can avail themselves of the services of Free Legal Aid, Lok Adalat, Mediation etc. Under one roof at the new Centre. It is the 17th ADR Centre in the State of Haryana.

7th State Level Annual Function, Kurukshetra University.

The State Level Annual Function of Students Legal Literacy Mission was held in the Auditorium of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra on 18.09.2016. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar, Judge, Supreme Court of India was the Chief Guest and the function was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Patron-in-Chief, Haryana SLSA presided over the function.

Hon'ble Chief Minister in his speech expressed his view that income ceiling under Section 12 (h) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 should be increased from Rs.1,50,000/- to Rs.3,00,000/- per annum for availing free legal services so that a large number of people in need of legal services might be benefited. He also threw light on socio-legal problems being faced today by the society.

His Lordship detailed each and every category of persons who are entitled to get free legal aid services under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. All the winning students of Schools and Colleges at State Level in all the categories were awarded with certificates.

A short film “(Kartvya Nibhana Hai)” on Fundamental Duties which is got prepared by Haryana SLSA was released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar. The same was also shown during the Annual Function of Students Legal Literacy Mission held on 18.09.2016 and received applause and appreciation from the audience. Haryana SLSA is intending to distribute around 5000 copies of this film in Schools and Colleges of Haryana.

Educative presentations made by the students reflected the socio-legal problems which the society is facing today, and the need to tackle the said problems.

Visit to DLSAs

On 19.8.2016 and 20.8.2016, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Judge, High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Chandigarh and Executive

Chairman, Haryana SLA visited DLSAs at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mewat, Palwal, Jhajjar and Rohtak to take stock of the various legal aid programmes under taken by these Authorities. His lordship interacted with the panel advocates. Front offices were also visited, and the registers kept in the Front Offices were also seen by His Lordship.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Lok Adalats

299 Quarterly Lok Adalats were organised during the period of July to September, 2016 in which **1415** cases were disposed of in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

3 National Lok Adalats were organized during the period of July 2016 to September, 2016 in which **28631** cases were disposed of in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

3 Mobile Lok Adalat were conducted during the period in which **28** cases were referred amicably.

During the period **34** cases were disposed of in Permanent Lok Adalat (Public utility Services).

Mediation

During the quarter, 516 cases were referred by the different courts for Mediation throughout State, out of which 120 cases were settled.

Awareness-cum-Legal Literacy Camps

During the period, **430** Legal Literacy Camps were organized by DLSAs/Sub Divisional Legal Services Committees on different topics including the rights of women, Children and Senior Citizen, Right to Information, Consumer issues, different Welfare and Social security Schemes of the State and Central Government and various other topics as per schedule approved by this Authority. In total **33412** persons were benefited.

8 Awareness Camps were organized in the State/Regional fairs during the period by setting up stalls. The stalls were visited by **2638** number of persons who were apprised about the various beneficial Schemes of the State and NALSA.

The Multi Utility Mobile Van was sent to International Minjar Fair at Chamba during July, 2016. DLSA, Chamba set up a stall and organised various programme for dissemination of legal awareness through dramas and skits which were followed by panel discussion.

In order to sensitize Long term and undertrial prisoners about their Legal rights, **25** Legal Awareness Camps were organized in the Jails. In total, **1530** prisoners were apprised about their legal rights/free legal services available to them.

The Secretaries, DLSAs organized Awareness Camps in Juvenile Home during the period and sensitized the inmates about their rights. Authorities were also sensitized about child issues.

A programme on Drug Menace was organized on 10.8.2016 in New Auditorium, High Court of H.P. The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Justice and Patron-in Chief, HPLSA in the presence of Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Advocate General to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Assistant Solicitor General, Government of India, Deputy Commissioner, Shimla, Senior Advocates High Court of Himachal Pradesh, President of Bar Association and Bar Members. The programme was attended by **530** students of various schools, teachers, and social workers. Skits and cultural programmes were organized to convey message about ill effects of consuming Tobacco, Drugs and other substances.

An awareness programme for the worker of unorganized sector was organized at Municipal Committee, Hall, Solan on 28.6.2016 by DLSA, Solan on New Schemes of NALSA i.e NALSA (Legal Services to the Worker in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015. About 200 participants attended the programme.

The DLSAs organized **10** camps for construction/Industrial workers at the sites in which Workers were apprised of the welfare schemes of Central and State Government. They were also explained the procedure of getting themselves registered for the benefits under Welfare Scheme. Construction/Industrial Workers were also apprised of NALSA (Legal Services to the workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015.

4 Awareness Camps to spread awareness against ill effects of Drug were organized in the various schools by DLSAs in the State of H.P. during the period. Valuable information was given to the students and

teachers about the ill effects of Drugs. About 2863 students attended said programmes.

Training Programmes

Training programmes were organized for the Panel Lawyers of DLSA, Kinnaur at Rampur Bushehar on 2nd and 3rd July, 2016. In the said programme, training was imparted as the per Training Module Part-I provided by NALSA with a view to enhance skills of the Panel Lawyers so that quality Legal Services are rendered to the weaker and marginalized sections of society.

During the period, training programme was organized for the Panel Lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers by Secretaries, DLSAs in the State of H.P. under new schemes of NALSA, where it was emphasized to render quality services to marginalized sections of society.

Other Activities

Broad casting of “Kanoon Ki Baat” in All India Radio.

During the quarter, 13 Radio talks on “Kanoon Ki Baat” were aired on Monday from 8:30 AM to 8:50 AM. The viewers were sensitized about the Labour Law, Crime and Punishment, Mediation, Civil Court Procedure etc. by Judicial Officers and Advocates

Lessons-in-Law

During the period 207 Schools were covered in the State of H.P. by teaching “Lessons-in-Law/Kanooni Path” by Judicial Officers and Advocates. 23755 students were taught Lessons-in-Law/Kanooni Path.

Afforestation Programme

Afforestation programme was organized in Schools and Colleges of State of Himachal Pradesh in the month of July, 2016 in which 2453 students of 103954 Schools/Colleges participated and 114153 saplings were planted.

Legal Services Clinics in Jails

Legal Services Clinics in jails have been established in all District Jail/ Sub jails in the State of H.P. These Clinics are manned by the PLVs (Long Term Prisoners) and Retainer Lawyers. They sit in such clinics on every

Wednesday for whole day. 249 persons were benefited in these clinics w.e.f. 1.7.2016 to 30.9.2016.

Front Offices

42 front offices have been established one in High Court and rest in all the DLSAs and Sub Divisional Legal Services Committees. The front offices are manned by the Retainer Lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers who are providing Legal Services to the litigants and general public. 698 numbers of persons were benefited.

Village Legal Care and Support Centre

The H.P. State Legal Services Authority is implementing the Para Legal Volunteer Scheme introduced by the NALSA, New Delhi. At present 893 Village Legal Care and Support Centres are functional in State of H.P. and are being manned by Retainer Lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers.

Jail Inspections

Periodical Jail inspections were conducted by the Member Secretary and the Chairmen DLSAs in compliance of the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition(C) No.559 of 1994 cases titled as R.D. Upadhyay Vs State of Andhra Pradesh and Others, AIR 2006 S.C., 1946. Besides Legal Aid Counsel also visited jails every week to render necessary legal assistance.

Visit to Children, BAL /Balika Ashrams and Observation Homes

During this period, 45 visits/ inspections of Observation/Children Homes, Nari Niiketan etc. were conducted by Sub Divisional Legal Services Committees and DLSAs, where children/ inmates were informed of their legal rights including other valuable information. Authorities of Homes/Ashram were sensitized to be more careful about hygiene and other issues of Children/inmates.

JHARKHAND

A Conclave on Mediation in the State of Jharkhand to deliberate upon the present status of mediation as also the way forward was organised by the Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority.

क्रॉनलेव गें भारत के गानजीय मुख्य न्यायाधीश न्यायागते श्री तीरु सिंठ लकुर साठव ने अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि :

- आज के पक्केशन के दो अदम आयाम है :-
- एक तो यह कि सारे स्टेट के मीडिएटर यहाँ मौजूद हैं,
- दूसरा यह कि कि झालसा के जये भवन का शिलाज्यास किया गया है ।
- लीगल सर्विसेज ऑथोरिटी का जो सिलसिला है वह बड़ा लम्बा सिलसिला है । जब तक अदालतें हैं । जब तक मामले हैं जब तक मुकदमावाजी है तब तक लीगल सर्विसेज ऑथोरिटी का काम है ।
- झारखण्ड में लीगल सर्विसेज में बड़ा अच्छा काम हुआ है ।
- पिछले तीन बार यहाँ आने पर मुझे लगता है कि झारखण्ड को न केवल कटरती चीनों से नयाजा गया
- है बल्कि यहाँ की हुकूमत भी इंस्टीट्यूशन में निवेश कर रही है ।
- हाईकोर्ट की जो बिल्डिंग बन रही है वह देश की सबसे खूबसूरत बिल्डिंग होगी । झालसा की बिल्डिंग भी बड़ी बेहतरीन बनने वाली है । हुकूमत जो इंस्टीट्यूशन में निवेश करती है उसी में इसानों की भलाई है ।
- जैसा जज साठव लोग का टिवाइन पक्केशन है इंसापक करना, वैसा ही मीडिएटर का काम भी टिवाइन है । उनका काम भी जज से कम नहीं है । भगवान कृष्ण ने भी मीडिएशन करने की कोशिश की थी पांडों और कौरवों में । भगवान भी उस मीडिएशन में नाकाम हुए । तो आप मीडिएटर साठवान को यह बात तलाश नहीं होना चाहिए नाकाम होने पर बिल्कुल प्रश्नकारों को जन्म बनाना चाहिए कि जहाँ मीडिएशन नाकाम होता है वहाँ तपाही है । दर्द है ।
- मीडिएटर अदालतों की मदद कर रहे हैं ।
- जल्दी इंसापक मिले यह आवास का हक है । मीडिएशन और लोक अदालतों में तकरीबन डेढ़ करोड़ मामलों का निष्पादन होता है । अगर हर साल ये मामले मीडिएशन और लोक अदालतों में न निपटें तो अदालतें इन मामलों से लद जावेगी ।
- मीडिएटरों का पफीस बढ़ना चाहिए ।
- एक आम आदमी के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट पहुँचना बहुत मुश्किल है । अतः एक आदमी को समझा- बुझाकर मामला सुलभ - सपफाई से निपटा देने से उनकी बहुत भलाई है । मीडिएशन एक बढ़त बड़ी मुहिम है ।
- एक बहुत बड़ी मर्सेंट है । अदालतें और मीडिएटर्स का काम है लोगों को इंसापक दिलाया ।
- तजुर्बा यह कहता है कि अगर जल्दी इंसापक हो जल्दी फैसला हो, तो और लोग आते हैं कोर्ट में ।
- मीडिएशन से वकीलों को काम कम नहीं हुआ है ।
- करीब एक लाख पास लीगल वालंटियर हमने ट्रेड किये हैं एव आरिस्ता- आदिस्ता हमारा जूडिशियर परिवार बढ़ रहा है ।
- हमारा लीगल एड मिलनिक एक हैंडली सेंटर होना चाहिए जहाँ मुफ्त में परामर्श मिलता है ।

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA appreciated the work done in the field of mediation in the State of Jharkhand. His Lordship encouraged the Mediators of the State of Jharkhand present over there to work hard. His Lordship shared the experience of His Lordship's earlier visit to the State and lauded the efforts made by the Patron-in-Chief and Executive Chairman, JHALSA.

His Lordship further said that the Mediation is a good thing and both parties are happy here and it settles relationship. His Lordship shared one experience where the dispute between brother and sister was resolved through mediation amicably. His Lordship noted that Mediators are helping the judges in disposal of cases and mediators should know the human psychology.

In his address, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Judge, Supreme Court of India said that :

- I am a trained mediator. It is my firm belief that mediation under most of the circumstances is best method of dispute resolution. It is best method of doing justice.
- His Lordship shared experience to establish mediation is an art of finding solution no one can refuse.
- His Lordship further shared experience to establish as to how Mediation is Magic which unites hearts, relationship and human beings.
- His Lordship further shared experience as to how it is time and cost efficient method of dispute resolution.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh, Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand-cum-Patron-in-Chief, JHALSA said in

His Lordship address that :

- One of parametre to ascertain the success of Justice Delivery System is to know as to how quickly the matters are disposed of.
- Mediation plays very important role in disposal of cases.
- Let us understand the mediation from a different angle. When we talk of mediation we must try to know the root cause of problem, where is shoe pinching.
- Trained mediators have a knack of mediation and Mediation is required.
- So far as the success rate of mediation in the State of Jharkhand is concerned, as Patron-in-Chief, JHALSA, I am satisfied. The success rate is really satisfying.
- Through Mediation we have been able to dispose of many-many cases of commercial disputes & many other types of disputes.

In his welcome-address, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel, Judge,

High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA, said that:

- Today is first visit of Hon'ble Chief Justice of India in this JHALSA premises. His Lordship has taken several initiatives like 'Kanoon ki Baat' on TV/Radio, visit of PLVs on Sundays and Wednesdays to Legal Services Clinics and 7 Schemes of NALSA to ensure Access to Justice for all.
- As Executive Chairman, NALSA My Lord Justice Anil R. Dave has given a new meaning to Legal Aid in criminal matters by introducing the concept of Remand Advocate and His Lordship has approved the deputation of Remand Advocate in all Criminal Courts.
- This is first visit of My Lord Justice A.K. Sikri, Judge, Supreme Court of India to this JHALSA premises.

- Success rate of Jharkhand High Court Mediation Centre is 67% & Ranchi Mediation Centre is 64%.
- Success rate of 17th Batch of Expert Mediators is 58% and that of overall state is 50%.09

Mediators who received the Trophy and Certificate of Commendation for Outstanding work in Mediation in the State of Jharkhand in 2015-16:

Sri Rajesh Das, Mediator , Jamshedpur Mediation Centre (Success Rate - 82.69%), Ms. Urmila Sharma, Mediator, Giridih Mediation Centre (Success Rate - 80 %), Sri T. B. Kar, Mediator, Jamshedpur Mediation Centre (Success Rate - 69.11%), Ms. Anita Choudhary, Mediator, Deoghar Mediation Centre (Success Rate - 66.66%), Sri Nukumuddin Sk, Mediator, Pakur Mediation Centre(Success Rate - 65.71%), Ms. Reena Dey, Mediator, Godda Mediation Centre (Success Rate - 63.63%), Sri Suman Srivastava, Mediator, Randhi and High Court Mediation Centre (Success Rate - 68.75%), Mr. Naseem Ansari, Mediator, Lohardagga Mediation Centre, Ms. Anita Verma, Mediator, Khunti Mediation Centre

Training Programme of Staff of DLSA/SDLSC and HCLSC on JHALSA Online Legal Services Case & Data Management System on 28th-29th August 2016

Jharkhand SLSCA organised two days training for the staffs of High Court Legal Services Committee, DLSAs, Sub Divisional LSCs on JHALSA Online Legal Services Case & Data Management System. JHALSA Online Legal Services Case & Data Management System is a Online software launched by JHALSA with a view to bring uniformity in maintaining of Statistical data with respect to Legal Services Activities by all DLSA/SDLSC of Jharkhand. During the two days training the staffs were make familiar with this new online system and provide them technical training for maintain the Legal Services Cases and data online. Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N.Patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA, Sri A.K.Rai, Member Secretary, JHALSA, Sri Santosh Kumar, Secretary, HCLSC and Sri Satyakam Priyadarshi, Deputy Secretary, JHALSA addressed the participants during the training programme.

Relief provided by District Disaster Management Core Group, DLSA Sahibganj to the Flood Victims

This year the flood caused huge devastation to the person, properties and cattles in the district of Sahibganj. The suffering of the people cannot be narrated in words. Sec- 12 (e) of Legal Services Authority Act 1987 requires the legal services activity during time of disaster and His Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. N. Patel, Hon'ble Executive Chairman, JHALSA immediately provided for essential relief in form of food and medicine, to the flood victims. The relief work was undertaken on mission-mode by District Disaster Mangangment Core Group of DLSA Sahibganj. Under the direct supervision of his Lordship the Secretary and Chairman of DLSA alongwith members of district Bar.

20 Hrs. Refresher Training Programme for Mediators

at Ranchi, Chibasa, deoghar and Daltonganj at Palamau

The Trained Trainers nominated by MCPC namely Sri Madhusudan Ganguly, Sri L.K.Giri, Ms. Manisha Rani of Mediation Centre, Ranchi and Sri Rajesh Das and Sri T.B.Kar of Mediation Centre, Jamshedpur imparted training to the participants during the three days training programme. Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N.Patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA addressed the participants and outlined to the importance of such training.

Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority under the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC), Supreme Court of India organised

20 Hours Refresher Training Programme as follows:

13th to 15th September, 2016	Nyaya Sadan, JHALSA, Ranchi	Ranchi, Jamtara, Garhwa and Khunti
	Civil Court Seraikella	Seraikella and Chaibasa
	Civil Court Dumka	Dumka and Pakur
	Civil Court Palamau	Lohardaga and Palamau
17th to 19th September, 2016	Civil Court Deoghar	Deoghar, Godda, Giridih
	Civil Court Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur, Gumla and Sahibganj

The said Refresher Training Programme was organised as per the direction of Hon'ble MCPC, Supreme Court of India. The participants of the said training programme were Advocate Mediators & Expert Mediators.

Plenary Meeting of Legal Services Institutions

at Deoghar on 23rd of September

Santhal Pragana Region comprises of six districts namely Deoghar, Dumka, Sahibganj, Godda, Pakur and Jamtara. His Lordship Hon'ble Executive Chairman, JHALSA viewed and have such meeting to accelerate the legal services activities in the state of Jharkhand. This was first of such plenary Meeting at Regional level.

Topic- Role of Legal Services Authorities in Socio - Legal matters such as witchcraft atrocities, child labour, child marriage & trafficking.

P.M. - Address including PPT on Child labour & Trafficking by

P.M.S.P. Deoghar

3.20 P.M.	Speaker - Sri A.K. Rai, Member Secretary on withcraft
3.40 P.M.	Atrocities and steps taken by JHALSA (Power Point presentation)
3.40 P.M.	Speaker- President of Deoghar District BAR Association
4.00 P.M.	on the topic - Role of Legal Services Authorities in socio - legal matters.
Tea	4.00 P.M.- 4.30 P.M.

Valedictory Session (4.30 P.M.- 5.25 P.M.)	
4.30 P.M.- 4.40 P.M.	Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Chandrashekhar, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand
4.40 P.M.- 4.50 P.M.	Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand
4.50 P.M.- 5.00 P.M.	Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.C. Mishra, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Administrative Judge, Deoghar Judgeship
5.00 P.M.- 5.10 P.M.	Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. N. Patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA
5.10 P.M.	Keynote address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh, Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand-cum-Patron in chief, JHALSA

Vote of Thanks by Member Secretary, JHALSA

BAL LOK ADALAT

organised throughout the State of Jharkhand by Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority on the 30th Day of September, 2016 (Friday)

Proper care, protection and development of children are the pious duty of every civilisation. In our country several lacs children are under difficult circumstances who need proper care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration by adopting a child friendly approach. Rehabilitation is the call of the hour. In the Juvenile Justice Boards across the State of Jharkhand about 4000 cases are pending. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is came into effect from 15th of January, 2016 provides that the enquiry should be completed within a period of 4 months from the date of first production of the child before the Board and this period may be extended for a maximum period of 2 more months [Section 14 (2)]

Section 28 of the J.J. Act, 2015 requires sitting of Child Welfare Committee for at least 20 days in a month and it has authority to decide cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection. Section 36 of the Act provides that the Child Welfare Committee shall pass final order within 4 months of first production of the child.

It is clear that the law mandates disposal of matter relating to children on an early date. Therefore, His Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand and Executive Chairman, JHALSA viewed to hold first Bal Lok Adalat on 30th of September, 2016 across the State of Jharkhand to dispose of the matters relating to children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection.

The Bal Lok Adalat was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice DN Patel, Executive Chairman, Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority through Video Conferencing and the said lok adalat is first of its kind in the State of Jharkhand. The disposal figure is as follows:

Matters of JJB disposed : 331 Matters of CWC disposed : 575

KARNATAKA

Lok Adalats

Details of Monthly National Lok Adalat Organized and Cases settled

Sl. No.	Monthly National Lok Adalat conducted on	Nature of cases	No. of cases disposed of in			Settlement Amount
			Pending cases	Pre-litigation cases	Total	
1.	09-07-2016	Electricity/ Water/ Telephone/ Public Utility disputes	10,845	5,85,882	5,96,727	1,16,32,08,179/-
2.	13-08-2016	Bank Matters: u/s 138 NI Act, Recovery suits	19,724	41,268	60,992	62,68,53,393/-
3.	10-09-2016	Criminal Compoundable Matters	19,541	89,983	1,09,524	36,52,90,514/-

Details of Regular Lok Adalats Organized and Cases settled

Sl. No.	Regular Lok Adalat held during the month of	No. of cases disposed off in			Settlement Amount	
		Pending cases	Pre-litigation cases	Total	in MVC Cases	in LAC Cases
1.	July-2016	15,675	11,223	26,898	9,15,66,811/-	39,35,082/-
2.	August-2016	19,275	4,721	23,996	13,55,61,616/-	53,95,000/-
2.	September-2016	19,174	40,292	59,466	10,71,31,473/-	73,95,490/-

Permanent Lok Adalat: 1,468 cases were disposed of by seven Permanent Lok Adalats, in which settlement amount was Rs.9,85,40,345/-/-

Details of Cases Settled by PLA under Different Categories

Mediation Centres & ADR Centres:

Total **534** Cases were settled in the 28 District Mediation & ADR Centres.

Free Legal Aid and Advice:

During the quarter July to September 2016, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority has provided Legal Aid to a total of 1306 persons & Advices to 9,648 people.

Free Legal Advice given: During the quarter, free legal advice was provided to **3,323** persons in **CDPO**, **2,398** persons were benefitted in **Village Legal Care Support Centers**, **7,011** persons were benefitted in **Legal Aid Clinics**, **1,073 Under Trial Prisoners** were provided free legal aid.

Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Camps: During the quarter July to September 2016, **2,059** programmes were organized by all District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees in the State. In which **3, 03,320 beneficiaries** were empowered on various aspects of Law.

KERALA

LEGAL AID/SERVICES

“Ooril Oru Dhinam”- Visit to Tribal area at Vazhachal and Adalat

DLSA Thrissur conducted an Adalat, coordinated by the Kudumbasree, on 25.08.2016 in the tribal area of Athirappilly and Vazhachal Division. All the tribal people in the division attended Adalat for presenting various issues relating to drinking water and toilet, non-availability of Transport service, opportunity for education, unemployment, lack of Medical facility, non-availability of government funds under special schemes etc. The MLA, District Collector and officers of the Government attended the programme.

- DLSA Secretary and MLA Chalakudy visited the interior areas situated about 20 kms from Vazhachal Forest Office on 29.08.2016 with the help of Police and Forest Officials to reinstate the Tribal people migrated from “Mukkumpuzha” in Vazhachal Forest Division to some other places. Para-Legal Volunteers with the help of Promoters were deployed to interact with Tribal people and discuss the problems faced by them.
- The Secretary, DLSA Thodupuzha inspected the Old Age Home and complaints of the inmates were taken into consideration and a suo moto PLP was registered. Complaints on lack of living conditions were

addressed. 25 nos. of bed and pillows procured through sponsorship were distributed to the inmates.

- On the basis of news in a local daily and a PLP filed by a PLV, the issue regarding waste management and traffic system of Muttom Panchayat, under DLSA Thodupuzha was solved.
- Encroachment into the Government Land: At TLSC, Devikulam, a PLP mooted by a PLV on the encroachment into the property of Government Primary Health Centre by a private party was considered and the problem was solved in the Adalat.
- At the instance and initiative of DLSA, Thrissur the children's home at Thrissur was electrified and renovated and fans were installed in all rooms by the PWD.

6. ADALAT AT THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE:

DLSA, Kozhikode conducted discharge Adalats on all Fridays in Mental Health Centre and Ashabhavan through which about 100 inmates from MHC and 20 persons from Asha Bhavan could be rehabilitated

7. LEGAL AID TO TRIBES OF NAIKKUPPA COLONY:

As a part of the implementation the two NALSA Schemes, 2015 namely poverty alleviation and tribal development, Chairman and Secretary of DLSA Wayanad visited Naikkuppa Adivasi colony situated about 3 kms into the forest along with the project officer of poverty Alleviation Department, Forest officials, all the elected members of Pulpally Panchayath, Deputy Director of Panchayath Kalpetta, discussed with the tribes and gathered information in an attempt to solve their problems. On 1st September 2016 DLSA conducted an Adalath of the pre-litigation cases of the incomplete houses of Adivasis.

8. TRANSIT OF BANGLADESHI WOMEN- VICTIMS OF SEX TRAFFICKING

KeLSA took up the issue of four Bangladeshi women, who were allegedly trapped in sex trafficking and not allowed to go to Bangladesh, on the ground that investigation was not complete in one case and trial was not over in the case of the other three women, with the help from NaLSA, SLISA, Karnataka and the Kerala Police. The trial was expedited, and with support from the SLISA, Karnataka, DLSAs Kozhikode and Manjeri. DLSA, Kozhikode coordinated the legal and other formalities with Court, District Collector, Police Chief, FRRO and Social Justice Department. As a result

all the four Bangladesh Nationals reached their home country safely.

9. PREVENTION OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR

District Legal Services Authority, Kannur intervened in the issue of Child Trafficking and Child Labour at Panoor, on receipt of information from “Janakeeya Samithy” that the Police did not conduct investigation though a specific incident of Child Trafficking and Child Labour was brought to their notice. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority conducted an enquiry as directed by KeLSA and pursuant to it, the Hon’ble Executive Chairman issued directives to the District Collector, Superintendent of Police and the District Social Justice Officer for necessary action. The problem could be solved to a large extent by the intervention of KeLSA and further activities against Child Trafficking are in progress.

10. VISIT TO EDAMALAKKUDY TRIBAL SETTLEMENT

Based on a paper report regarding non receipt of ration articles at Edamalakkudy Tribal Settlement area in Idukki District, the Member Secretary, KeLSA intervened and issued direction to the Secretary DLSA Thodupuzha to do the needful. The Chairman and the Secretary of DLSA along with the Government Officials visited Edamalakkudy on 26.07.2016, collected petitions from the inhabitants on distribution of ration articles, lack of transport facilities, and the working of the Panchayat and conducted an Adalat on 10.08.2016 at Taluk Legal Services Committee Devikulam. Almost all the existing problems were solved and awards were passed.

11. LEGAL AID TO CHOLANAIKAN AADIVASI COMMUNITY

As directed by KeLSA based on a report in a newspaper, DLSA Wayanad took up the issue of lack of shelter, food and clothing to Cholanaikan Adivasi community of Parappan Para Adivasi colony, where 13 families consisting of 54 members are living. Ration Card was distributed to all the families within a week and solved their problems in getting food grains, cloth etc.

12. LEGAL AID TO THE INJURED 7 YEAR OLD BOY AND HIS MOTHER :

who suffered very serious injuries and heavy property damage, when the water tank of the public water supply scheme was collapsed over their family house at Kaithacode, near Puthoor. DLSA Kollam intervened in the matter and the authorities were alerted for medical assistance and rehabilitation. Legal aid was provided to file a pre-litigation petition,

as the family alleged that there was some inadequacy on the side of the authorities in meeting the medical expenses as assured earlier.

DETAILS OF LEGAL AID BENEFICIARIES:

During the period from July to September 2016, 18148 persons were given free legal aid throughout the State. The Category wise details of legal aid beneficiaries for the period from July to September are given below.

Category	No. of Legal Aid beneficiaries(July –September 2016)
Scheduled Caste	596
Scheduled Tribe	130
Women	5930
Children	92
In custody	3535
General	7865
Total	18148

LOK ADALAT

The National Lok Adalat was organized on 09.07.2016, 13.8.2016 and 10.9.2016 on the respective topics throughout the State. In three National Lok Adalats 16227 cases were disposed and award for Rs. 76,57,67,416/- was passed.

DETAILS OF CASES DISPOSED IN NATIONAL LOK ADALATS

	No. of cases disposed (both pending matters and PLPs)		Award Amount
JULY TO SEPTEMBER	Court pending matters	5261	Rs.76,57,67,416/-
	PLP matters	10966	
	Total	16227	

In addition to the National Lok Adalat, 449 regular weekly Adalats were also conducted on different topics during July, August and September 2016. In the weekly Adalats total 8437 cases were settled throughout the State and Awards were passed for Rs.407193485/-

DETAILS OF CASES DISPOSED IN LOK ADALATS

	No. of cases disposed (both pending matters and PLPs)		Award Amount
JULY TO SEPTEMBER	Court pending matters	3666	Rs.40,71,93,485/-
	PLP matters	4771	
	Total	8437	

VIRTUAL/VISUAL LOK ADALAT

Telecast of televised version of Lok Adalat, 'Kathayillithu Jeevitham' and 'Jeevitham Sakshi' continues in Amrita and Kairali Television respectively with the support of KeLSA to spread the message of peace and harmony in family through conciliation.

PERMANENT LOK ADALATS

Details of cases settled by permanent lokadalats at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode.

		July to September
A.	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the quarter	674
B.	No. of cases received during the quarter	195
C.	No. of cases disposed during the period	93
D.	Total Amount	40,01,772

MEDIATION

Activities of Kerala State Mediation and Conciliation Centre [Mediation monitoring committee, High Court of Kerala] for the period from July 2016 to September 2016.

Regional Training Programme on Mediation to the selected mediators of Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam was held at Thiruvananthapuram on 16th July 2016. Similar training programme was held at Alappuzha for the selected Mediators of Alappuzha, Kottayam and Idukki Districts on 24th September, 2016.

Mediation Awareness Programme to litigant public and other stake holders was conducted at Manjeri on 20th August, 2016. Around 250 participants participated in the awareness programme. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Antony Dominic, President and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque, member of Board of Governors, KSMCC, attended the programme. Mediator trainers of KSMCC addressed the participants.

DETAILS OF CASES SETTLED THROUGH MEIDIATION

		July to September
A	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the month	4487
B	No. of cases received during the period	10113
C	No. of cases settled during the period	2695
D	No. of cases not settled	4520
E	No. of cases pending at the end of the month	5698

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Induction Training to the panel lawyers was given in four districts. Master Trainers, Member Secretary and the Secretary, DLSAs conducted the classes. 604 Panel Lawyers attended the programme.

Two PLV Training were conducted during the quarter for 2days .101 PLVs attended the training.

One training for 170 social science teachers was conducted

One training for 300 ST promoters was conducted

LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS

LEGAL AWARENESS THROUGH RADIO AND TELEVISION

- A two minute capsule programme on 'Constitutional values' in AIR Kochi FM, one hour phone-in-programme named 'Hello Akashavani' continued through AIR, Kochi.
- The monthly once live phone-in-programme, "Samoothyapadom", focusing on socio- legal issues continued in "Doordarshan Malayalam" channel.

2. LEGAL LITERACY PROGRAMMES AT SCHOOL & COLLEGE LEVEL

- **Niyamapadam'** (in vernacular language) and '**Lessons in law**' (in English) books on legal literacy were distributed for CBSE Students.
 - **The preliminary rounds of Quiz competition on 'Lessons in Law'** for students of higher secondary school at the School Level and Taluk Level were conducted.
3. As part of **Love Kottayam** Project, the first phase of classes at Vaikom Taluk and in one municipality was conducted. Ward level classes are in progress.
1. The Social Studies Teachers were given orientation classes on Niyamapadom and Lessons in Law
 5. In order to prohibit ragging in educational institutions **Anti-Ragging campaigns** were conducted by DLSAs in various colleges. For this purpose a panel was constituted consisting of Secretary DLSA and a Police officer not below the rank of a DYSP to address the students.
 6. 1033 Legal Awareness classes were conducted throughout the State during the quarter for the Students of Schools and Professional Colleges, Kudumba Sree Members, Govt. Officials, Senior Citizens, Parent Teacher's Associations, prisoners etc on various subjects such as Legal Services Authorities Act, Constitution of India, Human Rights, Cyber Law, prevention of domestic Violence , Women Empowerment, Anti- Ragging, Sexual Harassment of Women at work place, "Sthreeyum Niyamavum", mediation, Juvenile Justice, Child Labour, Duties and Responsibilities to Children, Mental Health Act, Guardian and Wards Act, Senior Citizens Act, Child Trafficking and POCSO Act.
 7. DLSA Kozhikode organized the first phase of '**Balaraksha Yathra**' which is expedition for child protection, in association with Child line involving Panchayat President, members, staff of health department, teachers, parents, police officials, etc The 2nd phase of Balaraksha yatra is ongoing . An interim report concerning the safety and security of the children noticed during the programme was submitted to the Collector. The Collector has assured to take up the matter with various Head of departments.
 8. **10000 legal awareness** classes are in progress in Wayanad district in association with Kudumabsree Mission and Integrated Tribal

Development Project in 3300 tribal colonies.

9. **LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME WAS CONDUCTED AT URIYAMPETTY TRIBAL HAMLET** by the District Legal Services Authority, Ernakulam in association with the Taluk Legal Services Committee, Kothamangalam on 11.9.2016 to effectuate and publicize the NALSA Scheme, 2015 for implementing Tribal Rights.
10. Kerala State Legal Services Authority in association with District Legal Services Authority Ernakulam launched the NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 on 25.8.2016.
11. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme 2015 and Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights Scheme 2015 was launched on 16.7.16 in Wayanad district. Now in order to implement the scheme steps have been initiated for getting regularity, permanency and reach.
12. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 was launched in Kottayam district on 03.9.2016.
13. The Kerala State Legal Services Authority in association with Cultural Academy for Peace, Ernakulam organized a workshop on Empowerment and Justice for survivors of violence against Women and Children on 20.8.2016.
14. DLSA Palakkad organized a Seminar on Explosives Act, for Revenue, Police, and Devaswam Officials, Fire Works Licensees and their staff, with an objective and technical aspects for handling the explosives. Hon'ble Executive Chairman issued a direction to all DLSAs to conduct similar programmes in the light of frequent fire tragedies occurred in the State.
15. District legal Services Authority Thodupuzha launched a programme named **"Law Mission 2016"** on 01.08.2016 - with a vision of Legally Oriented Literal District. As a first step of the programme, Thodupuzha Municipality is selected to become a complete Legal Literal Municipality.
16. **NIYAMA JYOTHI:** DLSA, Kannur introduced a project named Niyama Jyothi to form ward/division level bodies to assist Taluk Legal Services Committees to organise and take part in Legal Services Activities. DLSA, Kannur has also introduced a project to achieve total legal literacy in the District with the help of Niyama

Jyothi Units. The legal Literacy Mission has already been launched in the District and the work to achieve total Legal literacy is in progress.

17. Kerala State Legal Services Authority in association with Anti-Corruption People's Movement conducted **an Adalat** on 23.8.2016 **on pending applications and complaints in all Government Offices** in the Kanayannoor Taluk and the Corporation of Kochi.
18. **CONFERENCE OF SECRETARY, DLSAs:** The Kerala State Legal Services Authority convened a Conference on 7.9.2016 of Secretary, District Legal Services Authorities on National Trust Act, 1999 and also to streamline Legal Services activities in the State. Opted members of District Local Level Committee in providing legal support.
19. **EMPOWERMENT OF TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY:**
 - A. DLSA Manjeri has organized a programme on 15.8.2016 for the empowerment of marginalized transgender community. The representatives from the transgender community shared the problems being faced by them.
 - B. DLSA Manjeri in association with Voluntary health services, multi-country South Asia diva project Chennai and in consultation with Kerala State Aids Control Society organized a workshop for Advocates on the issues affecting transgender community on 30.9.2016.

MISCELLANEOUS – GENERAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PUBLIC

As per the directions of the Chairman, Kerala State Legal Services Authority, based on a newspaper report many landless inmates are living in the Parakode KIP Canal Puramboke at Adoor, Secretary DLSA, Pathanamthitta visited there on 11.07.2016. A meeting of Revenue Divisional Officer, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Secretary, Municipality, Tahasildar, Executive Engineer (KIP), Executive Engineer (KSEB), Assistant Executive Engineer (Water Authority) and 10 family members of Parakode Puramboke was conducted and discussed the issues. 10 PLPs are pending before DLSA. An amicable solution is expected soon.

PEST INFECTION: A serious pest infection, which affected the health of public at large, was reported in an area of 28 Hectors plot at Mualayakunnu in Pampady Panchayath in Kottayam District. DLSA intervened and managed the situation.

RESUMPTION OF BUS SERVICE: Timely interference by the DLSA, Kasaragod resulted in resuming the bus service in Seethangoli Vidyanagar bus route to make useable the road.

RESCUE OF AN OLD COUPLE BY A PLV: On 25.6.2016, Sri. Ajayan M., Para Legal Volunteer found an aged couple, aged 80 years and 75 years, respectively and abandoned by the children, residing in a temporary hut made of plastic sheets, in Ward No.3 of Dharmadam Grama Panchayat in Kannur District. They were leading a miserable life in the rainy season. Sri. Ajayan M. brought the matter to the attention of public and also the Police. The children arranged a rented house for the parents and monthly maintenance.

DLSA Wayanad has taken an active role for the solution in man-animal conflict and the destruction of the cultivation by wild animals by providing proper guidance to the people including public interest litigation.

Thousands of acres of tribal and other lands were put in disuse on account of wild animal invasion. Now discussions are going on with Forest Departments, Revenue, Panchayath Authorities, Agricultural Department, Agricultural University and RARS how to reap profit out from these lands by using all the scientific methods of cultivation. Veterinary University and Veterinary Unit also are giving support to this. The net effect of the scheme is that we can rejuvenate cultivation in thousands of acres of land especially a major portion is tribal land.

Women empowerment day was observed throughout the State by organizing befitting programmes along with legal awareness classes on Women related laws, cybercrimes etc.

In view of a newspaper report about the pitiable living conditions of tribal people in Achancovil, a meeting of all the authorities concerned was convened by DLSA Kollam at Punalur. With the co-operation of the District Child Line and the Child Welfare Committee initial reports were collected and authorities concerned were alerted for addressing the problems.

Lakshadweep

July to September 2016

Sl.No	Heads	Activities
1.	Legal Aid/ Services	NIL
2.	Lok Adalat	55 taken up 36 Disposed
3.	Mediation	NIL
4.	Legal Awareness Activities	5
5.	Training Programme	2
6.	Miscellaneous Activities	NIL

MANIPUR

Sl. No.	Heads	Activities
1	Legal Aid/ Services	During the period from July to September, 2016, Manipur State Legal Services Authority has provided Legal Aid in the form of Panel Advocates to 52 Applicants which includes 17 UTPs, 22 Women, 6 persons having annual income less than Rs. 1 lakh, 3 disabled persons, 2 children and 2 persons belonging to Schedule Tribe community.
2	Lok Adalats	National Lok Adalats were organized by Manipur State Legal Services Authority in association with District Legal Services Authorities on 9.07.2016, 13.08.2016 & 10.09.2016 at all the districts of Manipur for settlement of various types of cases. In the National Lok Adalats held during this period, a total number of 1550 cases were disposed of and an amount of Rs. 2, 76, 00,576/- (Rupees two crores seventy six lakhs five hundred and seventy six) only was settled.
3	Mediation	During this period, 5(five) cases of Mediation has been referred to Mediators for conducting Mediation. However, none of them could be settled.

4	Legal Awareness Activities	<p>(i) During the period, Manipur State Legal Services Authority in association with DLSAs and various NGOs, local clubs/organisations have organised a total of 198 Legal Literacy/ Legal Awareness Programmes in different parts of the State to spread awareness to the masses on various aspects of laws, welfare schemes of the State/Central Government and Schemes of NALSA etc. Live Phone-in-Programme was also organised at 2(two) channels of AIR, Imphal on third Monday of every month.</p> <p>(ii) As a part of Legal Literacy Programme at School/ Colleges, Manipur State Legal Services Authority in association with DLSAs & All Manipur Govt. Higher Secondary Lecturers' Association has conducted Essay Writing/ Painting Competitions at various School/ Colleges on the topics "Fundamental Rights & duties of Indian Citizen under the Constitution of India, Child Labour etc.</p> <p>(iii) To spread legal awareness to the general public in an entertaining way, Manipur State Legal Services Authority organised many Street Plays at various parts Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Bishnupur & Thoubal Districts on important legal issues like child labour, RTE, drug abuse, domestic violence, Juvenile Justice etc.</p>
5	Training Programmes	<p>(i) Manipur State Legal Services Authority in association with Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur & Manipur Judicial Academy organised a 3-Days Training Programme for the members of JJBs, CWCs, SJPU's & Legal Cum Probation Officers from 23rd-25th July, 2016 at the Auditorium, High Court of Manipur. Prof. Joydip Majumdar, Director, JPISC, Kolkata and Ms. Aparna Bhat, Advocate as Resource Persons deliberated on various provisions of JJ Act and procedures of CNCP & CCL etc.</p> <p>(ii) Manipur State Legal Services Authority in association with Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights organised a 2-Days Training Programme for the functionaries of District Child Protection Units of the State on 24th – 25th September, 2016 at the Auditorium, High Court of Manipur. Dr. D.K. Saikia, Deputy Director, NIPCCD as Resource Person deliberated on the topics "Role & responsibilities of DCPOs, POs & LPOs" & "Monitoring, supervision of CCIs & Secretarial services by DCPUs".</p> <p>(iii) During this period, Manipur SLSA organised 4(four) Training Programmes for PLVs and 1(one) Training Programme for Remand Advocates/Jail Visiting Lawyers along with Jail visiting PLVs to impart training on "Standard Operating Procedure for Representation of persons in custody" provided by NALSA.</p>

6	Miscellaneous Activities	<p>(i) During this quarter, Manipur SLSA opened 2 (two) new Legal Aid Clinics viz. (1) Legal Aid Clinic, Mini Secretariat Complex, Ukhrul District opened on 23.07.2016 & (2) Legal Aid Clinic, Kumbi College, Bishnupur District opened on 13.08.2016. Both the Legal Aid Clinics were inaugurated by Hon'ble Executive Chairman, MASLSA.</p> <p>(ii) Manipur SLSA in association with SAATHII (NGO) organised an Inter-Departmental Workshop to discuss the issues of Transgender/ Implementation of guidelines of Hon'ble Supreme Court on the issue of Transgender Rights" etc on 11.08.2016 at the High Court of Manipur. Representatives from various Government Departments/ Stakeholders attended the function.</p> <p>(iii) In view of some reported cases of Human Trafficking in the State, Manipur SLSA under the direction of Hon'ble Executive Chairman organised a Mass Rally followed by a "Consultation Programme and Poster Campaign" to fight against "Human Trafficking" in the State on 21.08.2016 at Moreh, a Town bordering Myanmar. Representatives of various Government Departments including Police, NGOs, CWCs participated in the Consultative Meet. Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Executive Chairman, MASLSA deliberated on NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015.</p>
		<p>(iv) Special Cells under NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 has been constituted and the team is actively working for spreading awareness about the welfare schemes for unorganized workers' and providing necessary legal aid to the unorganized workers. Booklet on "Manipur Building and other Construction Workers' Welfare Scheme, 2015" has been printed and distributed to spread awareness to the unorganized workers.</p> <p>(v) "Observation and Children Home Committee" have been constituted in all the Districts under NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 to visit & inspect the Homes in the state.</p> <p>(vi) "Special Units" Under NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 been constituted for two districts. Poster Campaigns are also organized to fight against "Drug Abuse".</p> <p>(vii) Manipur SLSA observed "World Population Day" and "World Hepatitis Day" on 11.7.2016 and 28.7.2016 respectively.</p> <p>(viii) Manipur SLSA in association with All Manipur Bar Association & High Court Bar Association of Manipur organised a Mass Rally followed by a "Consultation Programme" to highlight the impact, loss & injury caused to the general public by Bandhs/Blockades/ General Strikes/Public Curfews" etc on 19.9.2016 at Khwairamband Bazar, Imphal.</p>

MEGHALAYA (JULY to SEPTEMBER, 2016)

LOK ADALAT

A total Nos of 262 were posted for the National Lok Adalat on Electricity/Water/Telephone and Public Utility Disputes held on the 9th July, 2016 out of which 107 cases were settled both for Pending and Pre-Litigation. The total amount settled was 6, 53,755/-

A total Nos of 3496 banking matters were posted both pending and Pre-Litigation cases for the National Lok Adalat on the 13-08-2016 out of which 462 cases were settled. The total amount settled was ` 1, 27, 07,968/-

Performance of the Bank in r/o pending cases & Pre-Litigation cases

Sl.No	Name of the Bank	Total No. of cases disposed of	Total settlement amount (')
1.	State Bank of India	201	49,16,645
2.	United Bank of India	18	1,02,038
3.	Vijaya bank	1	90,000
4.	UCO Bank	3	1,07,806
5.	Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank	7	1,28,770
6.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	28	4,33,329
7.	Union Bank of India	1	1,600
8.	Canara Bank	1	
9.	NI Act	1	20,00,000
10.	Housing Department	3	1,46,141
	Total	264	79,26,329
Performance of the Bank in r/o pre-litigative cases			
1.	State Bank of India	187	28,67,198
2.	Union Bank Of India	2	13,00,000
3.	Canara Bank	2	43,262
4.	Bank of India	4	2,70,000
5.	Indian Overseas Bank	2	2,20,000
6.	Central Bank of India	1	81,179
7.	State Bank of India	187	28,67,198
	Total	198	47,81,639

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT ON CRIMINAL COMPOUNDABLE MATTERS: 10-09-2016

A total Nos of 486 were posted for the National Lok Adalat on Criminal Compoundable cases held on the 10th September, 2016 out of which 178 cases were settled for pending cases only. The total amount settled was ` 1, 45,200/- (Rupees One Lakh forty five thousand Two hundred) only. The % of cases settled to the cases posted was 36.62%

LEGAL LITERACY-CUM-AWARENESS PROGRAMME

Awareness Programmes including Legal Literacy Campaign, Legal Literacy Classes in Schools and Colleges, Legal Literacy Campaign for women & children, Legal Awareness Programmes in Jails etc.	Year	Nos. of Programmes
	July to September, 2016	25 nos.

LOK ADALATS

Year	Nos. of Lok Adalat held	Cases taken up including MACT	MACT cases taken up	Cases disposed off including MACT	MACT cases disposed off	MACT compensation paid/ Awarded	Amount settled during the Lok Adalat
July to September, 2016	27	4244	Nil	747	Nil	Nil	1,35,06,923/-

MEDIATION

Year	Nos. of cases received	Nos. of cases settled
July to September, 2016	16 nos.	1 no.

LEGAL AID BENEFICIARIES:

Year	Categories	Providing Panel Advocate	Advice/ Counseling	Other Services (Pl. specify)	Total
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July To September, 2016	Scheduled Caste	5	-	-	5
	Scheduled Tribe	117	-	-	117
	Women	30	-	-	30
	Children	135	-	-	135
	In Custody	86	-	-	86
	Persons with disability	-	-	-	-
	Industrial Workmen	-	-	-	-
	Transgender	-	-	-	-
	Victims of Trafficking in Human being or beggar	-	-	-	-
	Victims of Mass Disaster, Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	-	-	-	-
	General (Persons whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	23	-	-	
	Others	-	-	-	23
	Total	396	-	-	396

Job cards/ Epic cards/ Identity cards/ license/ Affidavits/ Birth Certificate/ etc.:

Apart from helping the common people in attaining the various cards as mentioned on page 1 no.1, other cards like ration cards, Kissan credit card were also helped by the PLVs to attain.

Legal Care & Support Centres:

The PLV's has helped some houses in getting electricity, helped handicaps, helped applications for fisheries, Basin Development, PHE matters, registration for land ownership, NREGS scheme, Opening of Bank Account, Chief Minister Scheme, widow grant scheme, animal husbandry etc.

Legal Aid Counsel:

The PLV's engaged in District Jails has helped some UTP's in attaining legal aid counsels.

HIV People:

One PLV has played a major role with drug abuse and with the people living with HIV+, by giving counseling to almost a majority of them. He also provides training on 20.09.2016 and 21.09.2016 to ASHA's and ANM of East Khasi Hills, at the "One day District Level TOT on Mainstreaming HIV& AIDS for ANM, East Khasi Hills District' organized by MACS and RH & FW on the topic "fighting stigma & discrimination".

Other activities:

The other activities performed by the PLV's are like helping the people whose houses that were caught on fire.

Attended Shelter Homes.

Visited Mental Hospital.

Attended Mobile Lok Adalats and various mobile legal literacy campaigns.

Helped the security guards to attain their pending salaries.

Release of Jail Inmates under section 436 A

Year	No. of Inmates released under section 436 A
July, 2016 to September, 2016	Nil

MADHYA PRADESH (July to September, 2016)

Legal Aid/Services

Month	Legal Aid	Legal Advice	Grand Total	Total Expenditure
July	1130	3603	4733	726315

August	971	3215	4186	301575
September	1677	3206	4883	463885

Lok Adalat (July to September, 2016)

Type of Lok Adalat	No. of Lok Adalat Held on	Total Taken up cases	Total Disposed of cases	Total Benefitted persons	Total Settlement Amount
Monthly National Lok Adalat	3	708363	112683	119281	1457989595
Permanent & continuous	545	31408	4563	7837	300690159
Permanent Lok Adalat for Public	108	2904	1070	1114	226340
MNREGA	17	132	35	63	0
Jail	12	20	13	21	-
Mobile Lok Adalat	74	2124	521	948	305000
Plea Bargaining	-	22	15	15	-
Total-	759	747673	118900	129279	1759211094

Mediation (July to September, 2016)

Months	Opening Balance Of Month	No. of cases referred during the month	Total no. of cases	Success Full Settled Cases	Unsuccessful Settled Cases	Total Considered Cases	Total no. of Pending Cases	Percent of Successful Settled Cases
July-Sep	10271	20015	30286	9497	9600	19097	11189	49.73

Legal Awareness Activities (July to September, 2016)

Type of Camps	Total No. of Camps Held on	Total No. of persons Benefitted	No. of Persons Benefitted		Total Expenditure
			SC	ST	
Legal Literacy Camp	1770	248730	17201	12977	36045

Micro Legal Literacy Camp	183	8300	966	596	0
MNREGA Camp	212	4300	290	233	0

Miscellaneous Activities

(a) Regional Conference on Mediation held at Indore on 2nd July 2016-

Under the aegis of MPSLSA a Regional Conference on Mediation for the 13 Districts comes under **Indore Zone was held on 2nd July, 2016** at Brilliant convention centre, Vijay Nagar, Indore. Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajendra Menon Acting Chief Justice, High Court of MP and Executive Chairman, M.P. State Legal Services Authority was the Chief Guest of the Conference. Hon'ble Shri Justice P.K. Jaiswal, Administrative Judge, High Court of M.P., Bench Indore, Co-Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee was the Special Guest.

The Conference was held in the Gracious presence of Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Yadav, Chairman, Main Mediation monitoring Committee, Main Mediation Centre, Hon'ble Shri Justice S.C. Sharma Member, Main Mediation monitoring Committee, Chairman, Mediation Monitoring Sub-Committee Bench at Indore & Hon'ble Shri Justice Sheel Nagu, Member, Main Mediation monitoring Committee & Chairman, Mediation Monitoring Sub-Committee Bench at Gwalior. The Hon'ble Portfolio Judges of the respective 13 Districts were also grace the Conference.

The Members of the District Mediation Monitoring Committees, Coordinators of the Mediation Centers, Chairman and Members of the Tehsil Mediation Monitoring Committees and best Mediator of the 13 Districts were participants of the Conference. In this Conference MP State Legal Services Authority has felicitated best referral Judge, best Judge Mediator and best Advocate.

(b) Regional Conference on Mediation held at Gwalior on 6th August 2016 -

Under the aegis of MPSLSA a Regional Conference on Mediation for the 9 Districts comes under **Gwalior Zone was held on 6th August, 2016** at Gwalior. Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajendra Menon Acting Chief Justice, High

Court of MP and Executive Chairman, M.P. State Legal Services Authority was the Chief Guest of the Conference.

The Conference was held in the gracious presence of Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Yadav, Chairman and Main Mediation monitoring Committee, Main Mediation Centre, Hon'ble Shri Justice Alok Aradhe, Administrative Judge, High Court of M.P., Bench Gwalior & Hon'ble Shri Justice Sheel Nagu, Member, Main Mediation monitoring Committee & Chairman, Mediation Monitoring Sub-Committee Bench at Gwalior. The Hon'ble Portfolio Judges of the respective 9 Districts were also grace the Conference.

The Members of the District Mediation Monitoring Committees, Coordinators of the Mediation Centers, Chairman and Members of the Tehsil Mediation Monitoring Committees and best Mediator of the 9 Districts were participants of the Conference. In this Conference MP State Legal Services Authority has felicitated best referral Judge, best Judge Mediator and best Advocate.

MIZORAM

Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats were regularly organized by the State and District Authorities, 122 cases were disposed on Criminal Compoundable Offence, NI Act u/s 138, Bank recovery, MACT, Matrimonial, Labour disputes, Land acquisition, Civil Cases, Revenue case and Others; Rs. 45,72,151 is settlement amount. 148 Cases were settled under National Lok Adalat and Rs. 44, 50,634/- is settlement amount. In this NLA, Bank recovery, Civil cases, Money Suit, Title Suit, Maintenance, Guardianship, Declaratory Suit, Land Dispute, Defamation, Heirship and Crl. Misc. matters were taken.

Legal Aid

During this period, 975 persons who are entitled free legal services were given legal aid i.e SC – 590; Women – 231; Children - 12; In Custody – 116 and others – 26.

1544 persons visited Village Legal Care and Support Centres (LACs) and 1355 Nos. were help by drafting application for Heirship, succession,

guardianship, etc. certificate, Counselling litigants on legal issues/matters/ rights, Filing Income, Residential Certificate, Tribal Certificate, etc.

Legal Awareness Camps

Mizoram SLSA and the DLSA organized legal awareness campaigns in both urban and rural areas by way of addresses to the public, circulation of pamphlets, etc. Leaflets/booklets were distributed to the participants in the course of the campaigns.

Awareness functions were held at schools, jails and other places. During the quarter, legal awareness programmes were held in 45 Community Centres/Villages; 8 Schools/Colleges; 4 Jails; 2 Two Talk Show/Dialogues were arranged through Local TV Channels on the topics of Rights of women and children; Corruption laws, The Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014, POCSO Act, Life Skills, Cyber Crime, PLV & LAC, MLPC Act, ND&PS Act, Domestic Violence; Violence against Women & Child Abuse; Lok Adalats, Para-Legal Volunteers & Legal Aid Clinics, Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987; RTI, ILP and Foreigners Act, Human Rights; Role and responsibilities of medical experts, JJ Act; Child Abuse, Medical negligence for doctor & staff, etc.

Mizoram State Legal Services Authority conducted legal awareness campaigns at Rulchawm on 6.7.2016; Falkawn with Mizoram College of Nursing on 25.7.2016 and 30.8.2016; Darlawn with MHIP on 28.7.2016; Mizoram Law College on 26.8.2016; Central Jail Veng on 27.8.2016; Mission Vengthlang Middle School on 31.8.2016; Vana Memorial School, Mission Vengthlang on 1.9.2016; Southgate School, Venghnuai on 2.9.2016; Falkawn for Medical Staff on 6.9.2016; Saitual College on 9.9.2016; Sumsuih MS on 14.9.2016; Lengpui Middle School-II on 15.9.2016; Presbyterian English School Saitual on 16.9.2016; Melriat Middle School on 19.9.2016; Sateek Middle School on 23.9.2016; Presbyterian English School Muallungthu on 27.9.2016; Kepran Middle School on 29.9.2016.

Aizawl DLSA conducted legal awareness campaign at Maubuang on 6.7.2016; Thingsul on 19.8.2016; Ramhlun on 25.8.2016; Ch. Chhunga High School on 29.8.2016; Mission Veng on 9.9.2016; Sateek on 25.9.2016

Kolasib DLSA conducted legal awareness campaigns at Bilkhawthlir on 6.7.2016; Thingdawl on 6.7.2016; Kawnpui on 6.7.2016; JNV School, Thingdawl on 22.7.2016; Project Veng, Kolasib on 25.7.2016; College Veng, Kolasib on 8.8.2016

Kolasib DLSA also conducted Essay Writing Competition on 15.7.2016 at Kolasib and had a programme 'Sensitization on JJ Act, 2015 under stakeholders' at DIET on 19.8.2016.

Lawngtlai DLSA conducted legal awareness campaigns at CYLA Hall Lawngtlai on 6.7.2016; YLA Hall, Chawnhu on 28.7.2016 and Govt. Lawngtlai College on 22.9.2016 and Sensitization programme on medical negligence for doctor & staff of LCMC, Lawngtlai on Medical Negligence at Carolyn Hotel on 8.9.2016.

Lunglei DLSA conducted legal awareness campaigns at Vanhne on 6.7.2016; Hrangchawkawn on 6.7.2016; Zobawk on 6.7.2016; Lunglei Venglai on 6.7.2016; Rahsi Veng, Lunglei on 6.7.2016, HATIM, Lunglei on 15.7.2016. And conducted Talk Show/dialogue through Local TV Channel on Corruption law, etc. at HATIM on 15.7.2016 and Role of Legal Services Authority and Local Government at Cultural Heritage Centre, Lunglei Venglai on 11.8.2016

Mamit DLSA conducted legal awareness campaign at Rulpuihlim on 15.7.2016; Mamit Field Veng on 29.7.2016; PYD Mamit on 21.8.2016; Mamit Venghlun on 24.8.2016; Baptist Church, Mamit Vengthar on 17.9.2016 and West Phaileng at 30.9.2016.

Serchhip DLSA conducted legal awareness campaigns at Zoar NPSS Hall, N. Serchhip on 14.7.2016; Bazar B. KTP, Serchhip on 17.7.2016; Field Veng Br. KTP, Serchhip on 24.7.2016; P&E Veng, Br. KTP, Serchhip on 31.7.2016; N. Serchhip Kohhran Hall on 28.8.2016; N. Serchhip on 30.8.2016; District Court Conference, Serchhip on 8.9.2016; Govt. Higher Secondary School Hall, Serchhip on 9.9.2016; CMO Conference Hall, Serchhip on 24.9.2016

Trainings/Seminars

Aizawl DLSA conducted Training of Legal Aid Counsels at District Court, Aizawl on 24.8.2016. Lunglei DLSA conducted Training on PLVs, Lawyers and Lok Adalat Conciliators on Procedure on Civil and Criminal Cases; Social works : Issues and Challenges; Summary of relevant Acts, Rules/Regulations, Scheme pertaining to Legal Services Authorities at Agriculture Conference Hall, Lunglei on 22.7.2016.

Jail Visits

The Member Secretary, Mizoram SLSA visited District Jail Champhai and Kolasib The State and District Legal Services Authorities regularly visited Central Jail, Aizawl and the District Jails in Mizoram during the quarter to interact with the inmates including the under trial prisoners.

ODISHA

Legal Aid/Services

Free Legal Aid and assistance was provided to 758 persons comprising SC- 97, ST- 48, Women-315, and Children-13, In-custody-81, General and other weaker sections of the Society 204.

Lok Adalats

Monthly National Lok Adalat for the cases relating to Electricity/ Water/Telephone/ Public Utility disputes was organized throughout the State **on 09.07.2016**. Total 5733 no.of cases were taken up, out of which, 1111 no.of cases were settled. Further, 60 number of cases were disposed of by the High Court Legal Services Committee, Cuttack which included Electricity/Water & Telephone matters-18 and Motor Accident Claims Appeals-42. A sum of Rs.59, 71,000/- was awarded as Compensation amount in the above M.A.C. Appeals.

Similarly, Monthly National Lok Adalat for the cases relating to Bank matters (Section 138 N.I.Act, Recovery suits etc. was also organized throughout the State **on 13.8.2016**. The High Court Legal Services Committee, Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack, 30 District Legal Services Authorities, 74 Taluk Legal Services Committees participated in the said National Lok Adalat. 75,761 no. of cases were taken up by the Sub-ordinate Courts in total, out of which, 6910 no. of cases were settled/ disposed of. The pending cases included Recovery suits-904 and Cases U/s.138 N.I.Act-699. The High Court Legal Services Committee disposed of 60 no. of cases which included criminal matters involving N.I.Act-02, Bank matters (SARFAESI)-26 and MACA-32. A sum of Rs.63, 14,300/- was awarded as Compensation amount in the above MAC Appeals. Similarly, The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack disposed of 12 no. of cases in the said Lok Adalat.

National Level held on 10.09.2016.

Further, **Monthly National Lok Adalat for Compoundable Criminal matters was also held throughout the State on 10.09.2016.** The High Court Legal Services Committee and all the 30 District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees participated in the said Lok Adalat. Total 12,237 no. of cases were placed in the said Lok Adalat, out of which, 1668 no. of Criminal compoundable cases were disposed of/settled. Further, the High Court Legal Services Committee has also disposed of 33 no. of cases which included Criminal compoundable matters-05 and Motor Accident Claim Appeals-28. A sum of Rs.82, 85,000/- was awarded as compensation in the above M.A.C.Appeals.

At District & Taluk Levels:

During the above quarter, all the 30 District Legal Services Authorities and 74 Taluk Legal Services Committees organized 231 Lok Adalats in the State of Odisha. In the said Lok Adalats, total 1,05,395 no. of cases comprising 748-Civil, 15620-Compoundable Criminal Cases, 88,411-Revenue matters, 64-Matrimonial cases, 05-Bank disputes, 476-BSNL disputes, 14-Juveniles & 57-MACT cases were disposed of. A sum of Rs.64, 80,784/- towards criminal fine and Rs.2, 03, 97,444/-as revenue were collected in the said Lok Adalats. Further, a sum of Rs1, 67, 22,000/- was awarded as compensation in the above Motor Accident Claim Cases.

Mediation :

During the quarter, 766 new cases were referred by different Courts to the Mediation Centres in the State and 459 cases (including previously pending cases) were disposed of, out of which, 60 cases met with successful mediation.

Legal Awareness Activities:

To generate legal literacy and awareness, competitions on, Essay and Drawing were held by all District Legal Services Authorities in some selected Schools and at District levels amongst the members of Student Legal Literacy Clubs and on Debate in some selected colleges and then at District levels in the month of July, 2016. The winners of the District Level Competitions participated in the Zonal Level Competitions.

This Authority organized a State Level Competition on Essay, Debate & Drawing amongst the Zonal Level Winners chosen across the State. The winners of State Level Competition were felicitated in a Prize Giving Ceremony graced by Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Orissa High Court-cum-Patron-in-Chief, OSLSA, Hon'ble Executive Chairman, OSLSA and Hon'ble Judges of the Hon'ble Court on 06.08.2016 at Odisha Judicial Academy, Cuttack. **A short play, "Kuna Ra Kahani"** was staged by the members of School Legal Literacy Clubs. On the same day, a commendation ceremony for the State Best PLV and State Best DLSA was also convened by this Authority.

During the quarter, 222 no. of Legal Literacy/Awareness Programmes were organized by all the field units on different topics including Odisha Victim Compensation Scheme, 2012, Domestic Violence Act, Maintenance Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, Labour Law, Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, Law relating to workers on un-organized sector, PWDV Act, Legal Aid and Human Trafficking, MNREGS, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maintenance & Divorce, Free Legal Aid and Services relating to women and other entitled persons etc.

Training Programmes

During the above quarter, 7 no. of training programmes for PLVs/legal services lawyers were conducted in the different District Legal Services Authorities as per the Calendar prepared by this Authority using the Training Module (Part-1) and the teaching Methodology of NALSA. Total 428 no. of legal services lawyers were trained in the above training programmes.

Miscellaneous Activities:

(i) Victim Compensation Scheme :

During the quarter, 181 applications under Odisha Victim Compensation Scheme, 2012 were received by the District Legal Services Authorities, out of which, 108 applications were decided and a sum of Rs.67,13,000/- towards compensation was paid to the victims under the above Scheme.

(ii) Permanent Lok Adalats(for Public Utility Services)

During the above quarter, 401 no. of new cases relating to Public Utility Services were registered in the Thirteen Permanent Lok Adalats, out of which, 996 no. of cases were settled.

(iii) Plantation Programme

This Authority in association with District Legal Services Authority, Cuttack, District Administration, Cuttack and Divisional Forest Office, City Division, Cuttack organized a “plantation programme” at Cuttack on 24.8.2016. The above programme was graced by the Hon’ble Shri Justice Vinod Prasad, Judge, Orissa High Court & Executive Chairman, OSLSA and other Hon’ble Judges of Orissa High Court.

PUNJAB

Legal Aid/Services:

From July, 2016 to September, 2016, Punjab Legal Services Authority has provided legal aid to **6265** persons belonging to various categories in all the districts of Punjab.

Lok Adalats:

From July, 2016 to September, 2016, Punjab Legal Services Authority has organized **191** Lok Adalats in all the districts of Punjab and total **47585** cases were taken up and **18733** cases has been settled through these Lok Adalats and a sum of Rs. 1,81,59,19,811/- (more than Rs. 181 Crores) has been disbursed during disposal of these cases.

Mediation & Conciliation Centres:

During the quarter running from July, 2016 to September, 2016, a total of **2110** cases were referred for mediation out of which **450** cases were settled. In order to encourage people for settlement of their disputes through the medium of mediation, awareness camps are also being organized highlighting the benefit of settlement of the cases through mediation.

Legal Awareness Activities:

In the month July to September, 2016 District Legal Services Authorities organized **2867** legal awareness camps thereby benefiting **475195** person who attended such camps.

- To take forward the efforts of NALSA by formulating a scheme for workers involved in unorganized sector, a state level function was organized on rights of Building and Other Construction Workers in Unorganized Sector, on 29.07.2016 in all the districts of Punjab. This programme was organized by Punjab Legal Services Authority in association with Labour department Punjab. During this programme labourers were made aware about benefits of registration under the schemes of "Punjab Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board. A total number of 21692 workers were got registered and 12007 cards were delivered to them during the said programme.
- **Maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior citizen Act, 2007 women and child Rights**, Protection of women from domestic violence, Motor Accident claims, POCSO act, Right to Education, various schemes of National Legal Services, District Legal Services Authorities conducted legal awareness campaigns at various places in their respective district on various dates.
- District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Punjab have organized legal awareness campaigns in both urban and rural areas by way of addresses to the public, circulation of pamphlets etc, leaflets/ booklets were distributed to the participants during the course of the campaigns.
- Legal Literacy camps were also organized in jails from time to time in which awareness was created about the rights of convicts/under trials and also about various welfare schemes.

Training Programmes:

Under the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, the Punjab Legal Services Authority is imparting training to Para-Legal Volunteers in each district and sub-divisional level. Under this scheme, persons relating to different fields are being trained. Punjab Legal Services Authority has trained **3946** Para-Legal Volunteers in various districts of Punjab, during the period July to September, 2016. Apart from training the PLVs, the police officers are also being trained to handle with the Undertrial and witnesses especially the juveniles.

Miscellaneous Activities:

Tree Plantation Programme: On 30.08.2016 a tree plantation programme was organized by the Punjab Legal Services Authority in every district of the state of Punjab under the able guidance of all the Chairpersons of District Legal Services Authorities, for making people aware about the environment protection. More than 6000 trees were planted in one single day, all over the State, during the programme.

Medical Camps: The Punjab Legal Services Authority has organized medical camps in all the district courts of Punjab, in which doctors of various specialties examined hundreds of patients in the ADR Centres. Various blood and other tests were also carried out by Government Doctors free of cost to detect any ailment.

RAJASTHAN

Cases disposed of through ADR Mechanism (Lok Adalat & Mediation)

ADR Mechanism	Cases disposed of	Amount Settled (Rupees)
Regular Lok Adalat	24664	207101816
Permanent Lok Adalat	699	41846102
National Lok Adalat	19373	446813510
Mediation	738	
Total	45474	695761428

Cases Disposed of through Regular Lok Adalats

Months	No. of Lok Adalat	No. of Cases taken up	No. of cases disposed	No. of MACT cases disposed	Amount Settled (Rupees)
July	458	24039	7652	189	37255352
Aug	642	30586	7874	208	68523009
Sep	644	28763	9138	314	101323455
Total	1744	83388	24664	711	207101816

Cases Disposed of through Permanent Lok Adalat

Months	Total No. of Cases disposed of	Amount Settled (Rupees)
July	330	87737719

Aug	194	5159480
Sep	177	277948903
Total	699	41846102

Cases Disposed of through National Lok Adalat

Months	No. of Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rupees)
July	7222	1095	17841159
Aug	68977	13660	351656852
Sep	33114	4618	77315499
Total	109313	19373	446813510

Cases disposed of through Mediation

Months	No. of Cases Referred to Mediation Centers	Cases Disposed off
July	1445	227
Aug	1904	236
Sep	2034	275
Total	5383	738

Legal Aid Beneficiaries:

Months	S.C	S.T	O.B.C	In Custody	Women	Children	Other	Total
July	55	161	38	182	61	12	53	562
Aug	96	39	36	196	54	01	125	547
Sep	46	46	29	214	44	12	76	467
Total	197	246	103	592	159	25	254	1576

Application Disposed of through Legal Aid Clinics:

Months	Total No. of Application received	Total No. Application Settled
July	490	305
Aug	1802	1065
Sep	463	95
Total	2755	1465

Months	Legal Literacy Camps Organized	Beneficiaries
July	729	49025
Aug	953	63029
Sep	1069	84579
Total	2751	196633

Legal Services to weaker and marginalized persons-

Senior Citizens

A total 307 camps (July-Sept. 2016) have been organized benefiting 15762 persons regarding maintenance as well as legal assistance.

A. Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes and Tribals.

A total 207 camps (July-Sept. 2016) have been organized benefiting 11162 Persons to make them aware of their legal rights and welfare schemes.

Unorganized labour and victims of occupational disease in mining area.

A total of 243 camps (July-Sept. 2016) have been organized benefiting 12828 persons.

Legal services and assistance for Protection of Child Right.

A total 362 camps (July-Sept. 2016) have been organized benefiting 28026 persons.

Inmates and Juveniles in conflict with law.

A total 216 camps (July-Sept. 2016) have been organized benefiting 16635 persons.

Mentally ill persons.

A total 215 camps (July-Sept. 2016) have been organized benefiting 11493 persons.

Sex Workers.

A total 214(July-Sept. 2016) Camps have been organized benefiting 12376 persons.

B. Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace

A total 192 (July-Sept. 2016) Camps have been organized benefiting 11825 persons.

C. Effective implementation of Poverty Alleviation Scheme

A total 162 (July-Sept. 2016) Camps have been organized benefiting 9206 persons.

Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011

With constant effort of Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, the Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme is gaining momentum and from July to Sept. 2016 an amount of Rs. 5.5 Crores approx. has been awarded as compensation and a total of 524 people has been benefited.

Mediation

Seven mediators of Rajasthan have been trained for training of programme (TOT) by Hon'ble Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee and a direction has been given to organize three ACM programmes and three 20-hour refresher courses by each mediators for their assessment. The Authority organized awareness, coaching and mentoring programmes on 18 & 19 September, 2016 at Ajmer, Chittorgarh and Bharatpur under the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

Legal Awareness

Mega Legal Awareness and Public Welfare Camps

Most successful innovation of RLSA has been its unique scheme Mega Legal Awareness & Public Welfare Camp. In this scheme, RLSA organized legal literacy camps to spread legal awareness and at the same time, with the help of concerned Govt. Departments, Legal Services Institutions facilitate the benefits of welfare scheme to the needy and deserving persons.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority, **Hon'ble Mr.**

Justice Navin Sinha, Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court and Patron-in-Chief, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Rastogi**, Administrative Judge, Rajasthan High Court and Executive Chairman, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority and other dignitaries present on the occasion of Mega Legal Awareness and Public Welfare Camp at Sangariya, Jodhpur on 31st July, 2016.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Sinha** and **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Rastogi** with the beneficiaries at Mega Legal Awareness and Public Welfare Camp, Sangariya, Jodhpur on 31st July, 2016.

The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority in coordination with the UNICEF organized two days State Level Orientation Workshop on 30th and 31st July, 2016 in the auditorium of State Judicial Academy, Jodhpur for all the stakeholders on Juvenile Justice System.

The following activities were carried out under Awareness Campaign to combat the menace of Polythene/ Plastic Carry Bags:-

Awareness campaign through Para-Legal Volunteers, Panel Advocates, Judicial Officers, NGOs, Govt. Officials, Forest Department, District Collectors, SDM's and officers of the Rajasthan Pollution Control Board regarding plastic pollution menace.

District Collectors, SDM's and officers of the Rajasthan Pollution Control Board directed to initiate proceeding against use of plastic carry bags in their districts.

Govt. Officers, Court staff, Canteens Managers, Shopkeepers directed to obey the Govt. notification in their personal and commercial capacity.

Local Municipality/ Nagar Nigam/ Nagar Parisad directed to start a clean city campaign to ensure that there should be no littering of plastic bags on the road side.

Direction of participation of school and college students and teachers to ensure and achieve a grand success in the pious campaign.

Middle Income Group Legal Aid Society

Pursuant to the initiative of Supreme Court Middle Income Group

Legal Aid Society, Rajasthan High Court followed the pious trail and took steps to constitute Rajasthan High Court Middle Income Group Legal Aid Society to provide Legal Aid to the Middle Income Group who forms a large segment of the society and eventually with strong commitment of His Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Sinha, Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief RSLSA, the desired society was constituted on 6th July, 2016 under the name and style of Rajasthan High Court (Middle Income Group) Legal Aid Society. In pursuance, a structure of Middle Income Group Society was drafted under their guidance and eventually the society was registered on 06.07.2016.

Protection of Water Resources

Under the aegis of NALSA, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has launched the issue on mission mode basis and following effective steps preservation of water resources have been undertaken:-

District Legal Services Authority and Taluka Legal Services Authority have been directed to organize Legal Literacy Camps for the sensitization on this issue.

Support of NGOs and Government department, print and electronic media has been taken in this regard.

Pamphlets and study material on the issue has been published and distributed in the State of Rajasthan.

Essays, debates and poster competition have been organized in various schools and colleges on this topic across the State.

Para-Legal Volunteers have been trained to conduct sensitization programme amongst the community to spread awareness at grass root level.

SIKKIM

Sl. No.	Heads	Activities
1.	Legal Aid/ Services	➤ Legal Aid/Services was provided to 332 beneficiaries by Sikkim SLSA during the quarter July, 2016 to September, 2016.
2.	Lok Adalats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 04 Lok Adalats were held at the High Court level wherein 09 cases were taken up and 02 cases disposed of. ➤ 95 Lok Adalats were held at the District and Taluk level. 368 cases were taken up wherein 282 cases were settled, 26 returned and 60 pending. ➤ During the National Lok Adalat held in the quarter July, 2016 to September, 2016, 178 cases were taken up wherein 69 cases were settled and 109 returned. Total amount awarded was Rs. 40, 91,107/- only.
3.	Mediation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mediation Monitoring Committee was reconstituted vide Notification No. 28/HCS dated 02.09.2016 comprising of Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim as the Ex-Officio Chairman, Hon'ble Executive Chairperson as Judge-in-Charge, Member Secretary, Sikkim SLSA and 02 Sr. Advocates as Members and Special Secretary, Sikkim SLSA as Secretary/Incharge. ➤ A meeting of Mediation Monitoring Committee was held on 06.09.2016 in the Conference Hall, Office of Sikkim SLSA. ➤ During the quarter July, 2016 to September, 2016, 84 no. of mediations were held. 47 cases were taken up wherein 09 cases were settled, 24 cases returned and 14 pending.
4.	Legal Awareness Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under the Micro Legal Literacy Scheme, 37 nos. of legal awareness programmes were conducted by DLSAs and TLSCs. ➤ Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 30 nos. of legal awareness programmes were conducted by DLSAs and TLSCs.

Sl. No.	Heads	Activities
5.	Training Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Two days training programme for Panel Services Lawyers was conducted by Sikkim SLSA on 30th & 31st July, 2016 in the Conference Hall, Office of Sikkim SLSA, Gangtok. 50 Panel Advocates were trained. ➤ Two days PLV training programme for students of Law Colleges was conducted by Sikkim SLSA on 20th & 21st August, 2016 in the Moot Hall of Sikkim Government Law College, Burtuk. 85 students and 02 faculty members were trained. ➤ Two days PLV training programme for Convict was conducted by Sikkim SLSA on 26th & 27th August, 2016 in the Conference Hall of State Central Prison, Rongyek. 03 Life Convicts were trained.
6.	Miscellaneous Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A sensitization programme on NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2016 was organized by Sikkim SLSA on 02.07.2016 in the Conference Hall, Office of Sikkim SLSA, Development Area, Gangtok as a prelude to the launching of the Scheme. ➤ A meeting of Sikkim SLSA chaired by Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim & Executive Chairperson, Sikkim SLSA with the Ex-Officio Members of Sikkim SLSA was held on 02.07.2016 in the Conference Hall, Office of Sikkim SLSA, Development Area, Gangtok to review the activities undertaken by Sikkim SLSA. ➤ A meeting of Sikkim SLSA chaired by Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim & Executive Chairperson, Sikkim SLSA with Member Secretary, Special Secretary and Panel Advocates of Sikkim SLSA was held on 16.08.2016 in the official Chambers of Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim for the formation of team comprising of Panel Advocates and Officers of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of Sikkim for awareness programmes in the Schools of Sikkim.

Sl. No.	Heads	Activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In pursuance to the meeting of 16.08.2016, awareness drive in the Schools covered w.e.f. 27.08.2016. During this period, 06 schools were covered viz; Deorali Girls Senior Secondary School, Modern Secondary School, Enchey Senior Secondary School, Kyi-de-Khang School, Tadong Senior Secondary School and Holy Cross Senior Secondary School to sensitize the students about the NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015, POCSO Act, 2012, SADA 2006 and Welfare Schemes of the Government. ➤ NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2016 was launched by Sikkim SLSA in a function held on 11.09.2016 at District Court Complex, Kyongsa, Gyalshing, West Sikkim. The function was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Agnihotri, Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim & Patron-in-Chief, Sikkim SLSA presided over by Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim & Executive Chairperson, Sikkim SLSA in the presence of Mr. R.B. Subba, Hon'ble Minister, Department of Law and Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs and Mr. S.B. Subedi, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Management Department, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, Government of Sikkim. ➤ A meeting of Sikkim SLSA chaired by Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim & Executive Chairperson, Sikkim SLSA with the Prison Authorities of the State Central Prison, Rongyek, East Sikkim and Boomtar, Namchi, South Sikkim, Counselors of various Rehabilitation Centres of Sikkim and Psychiatrist was held on 19.09.2016 in the Conference Hall, Office of Sikkim SLSA, Development Area, Gangtok. The object of the meeting was to create awareness of the NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 amongst the care providers to the substance abusers in the various rehabilitation centre. It was also to address the rising menace of drug addiction and to provide rehabilitation to the chemical dependent persons arrested under S.A.D.A., 2006 and NDPS Act, 1985 and lodged in the prisons.

TAMIL NADU

LEGAL AID/SERVICES

Through Advocate: (Written Complaints)

Number of applications Received: 952

Through PLV's: (Telephone Message)

Total Number of complaints received: 589

General Counselling & Family Counselling Centre: Total 605 cases taken up out of which 92 cases were settled.

Implementation of Legal Aid Programmes -

Applications received: 11,076

& Disposed: 9,896

Beneficiaries through Legal Aid: Total 11,076 people were benefitted.

II. LOK ADALATS

Total Number of Lok Adalats Held : 1,410

Total Number of Cases Taken Up : 3, 79,358

Total Number of Cases Disposed : 89,403

Total Award Amount : Rs.371, 64, 68,423.00

Category of cases	Total cases disposed off	Award Amount
PENDING CASES	70,830	230,64,39,309
PRE-LITIGATION CASES	18,573	141,00,29,114
GRAND TOTAL	89,403	371,64,68,423

✿ District wise particulars of Lok Adalat and settlement:

Name of the Authority/ Committee	No. of Adalats	Cases Taken	Total Cases Settled	Award Amount
Chennai	109	36587	2235	515593712
Chengalpattu	41	14532	2154	118692554
Coimbatore	61	18662	3164	409005375
Cuddalore	26	2580	1281	172098756
Dindigul	33	6660	895	67365778

Erode	24	8541	1132	128705370
Kanyakumari	30	8762	584	58585499
Karur	36	14174	2156	184608869
Krishnagiri	62	16565	1720	145422599
Madurai	38	73287	49007	147203038
Nagapattinam	18	6357	686	49775438
Namakkal	29	3092	481	97348072
Nilgiris	18	2461	1144	57097277
Perambalur	68	10594	939	55114397
Pudukottai	16	8893	679	86618278
Ramanathapuram	29	2044	406	17894700
Salem	38	11850	1310	193526819
Sivaganga	35	8100	2592	66974005
Thanjavur	31	23971	932	75269068
Theni	20	4263	395	54128725
Tiruvallur	58	5811	1463	143156070
Tiruvarur	18	3755	1141	36503528
Tiruchirappalli	27	13413	4337	73211048
Tirunelveli	36	10035	2043	66212787
Tiruvannamalai	39	8108	1208	108183470
Thoothukkudi	42	3732	602	33525895
Vellore	87	8459	1302	100877055
Villupuram	71	8717	1265	109938328
Virudhunagar	71	7089	1107	46951794
HCLSC, Chennai	124	4030	219	110427278
HCLSC, Madurai	6	821	91	53901375
State Authority	69	23413	733	132551466
TOTAL	1410	379358	89403	3716468423

III. MEDIATION:

Sl.No.	Month	Referral	Settled	Failure	Non-Staters
1.	July 2016	667	56	443	171
2.	August 2016	614	79	433	187
3.	Sept. 2016	739	91	557	271
	Total	2,020	226	1,433	629

IV . LEGAL AWARENESS ACTIVITIES:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT:

Month & Year	Particulars	No. of Camps organized	Legal Applications Received	Non Legal Applications Received	Total
July 2016	Regular	97	343	410	753
	Micro	56	30	20	50
	NREG	11	0	0	0
	Total	164	373	430	803
August 2016	Regular	64	47	106	153
	Micro	143	209	50	259
	NREG	8	0	0	0
	Total	215	256	156	412
September 2016	Regular	143	279	729	1,008
	Micro	80	85	44	129
	NREG	14	0	0	0
	Total	237	364	773	1,137
	GRAND TOTAL	616	993	1,359	2,352

District wise particulars of Legal Literacy Programmes

S.No.	District	No. of Camps organized	Total Applications Received
1	CHENNAI	11	270
2	CHENGALPATTU	23	43
3	COIMBATORE	6	0
4	CUDDALORE	25	16
5	DINDIGUL	20	15
6	ERODE	4	4
7	KANYAKUMARI	6	0
8	KARUR	22	10

9	KRISHNAGIRI	23	49
10	MADURAI	61	272
11	NAGAPATTINAM	25	41
12	NAMAKKAL	7	2
13	NILGIRIS	26	32
14	PERAMBALUR	3	0
15	PUDUKOTTAI	4	0
16	RAMANATHAPURAM	5	0
17	SALEM	24	304
18	SIVAGANGA	22	0
19	THANJAVUR	37	338
20	THENI	1	0
21	THIRUVALLUR	35	57
22	THIRUVARUR	5	1
23	THIRUCHIRAPPALLI	21	239
24	THIRUNELVELI	93	22
25	THIRUVANNAMALAI	10	0
26	THOOTHUKKUDI	26	63
27	VELLORE	7	0
28	VILLUPURAM	14	574
29	VIRUDHUNAGAR	50	0
	Total	616	2,352

TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

DATES	PROGRAMME VENUE	RESOURCE PERSONS
15.07.2016	Training Programme for Judicial Officers relating Pocso Act and JJB Act at District Legal Services Authority, Thoothukkudi	Mr. Sivakumar, Professor of Law College, Madurai

06.09.2016 to 09.09.2016	Training to Para-Legal Volunteers at District Legal Services Authority, Thanjavur	1) Tmt. P. Santhi, Secretary/Sub Judge, DLSA, Thanjavur. 2) Tmt. Minnalkodi, Deputy Labour Inspector. 3) Tmt. Kasthuri, Superintendent, Juvenile Home
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MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES:

IS LEGAL AID CLINIC FUNCTIONING IF SO, THE DETAILS THEREOF:

S.No.	Month & Date	Clinic Opened in	No. of Clinics opened
1	July, 2016	Jail Clinic	106
2	August, 2016	1) Community Centre, Government Hospital, Coimbatore 2) Juvenile Justice Board, Coimbatore 3) Juvenile Justice Board, Tirunelveli 4) Juvenile Justice Board, Tiruvannamalai	1 1 1 1
3	September 2016	Nil	Nil

NALSA SCHEME:

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of awareness Programmes	Any other activities/ initiatives with regard to the scheme
1	NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual exploitation) Scheme, 2015	34	Awareness camps organized at District and Taluk Level in Homes and Observation Homes to create awareness among the inmates.
2	NALSA (Legal Services to the workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015	42	Legal Awareness Camps organized at District and Taluk Level to explain the Government welfare schemes. About 39,478 persons were benefitted.

3	N A L S A (C h i l d Friendly Legal Services to Children and their protection) Scheme,2015	44	Camps organized by SLSA and DLSA to abolish child labour and conducted Rally, distributed Caps, displayed Posters regarding do's and don'ts and Child Rights, Released Pamphlets relating to Rights of Children, Signature Campaign was also organized. Puppet shows and Miming Programmes at District and Taluk levels were conducted, Legal Awareness Camps with Rally and distributing pamphlets were organized.
4	NALSA(Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled persons) Scheme,2015	8	Awareness camps organized at District and Taluk Level in Mentally Ill Home and Institute of Mental Health. One girl by name Sangeetha hails from Tamil Nadu also rescued at Uttarpradesh State and brought to Chennai and she was admitted in IMH, Chennai. Also 23 persons of Tamil Nadu who are mentally affected were also admitted in the Homes maintained by NGOs at Kerala. Out of which 5 persons brought Chennai for rehabilitation.
5	NALSA(Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme,2015	65	Awareness camps organized at District and Taluk Level in villages to get government benefits to the poor and downtrodden people. In Zama Bandhi programme more persons were benefitted. Panel lawyers have attend the Grama Sabha Meeting.
6	NALSA(Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme,2015	6	Awareness camps organized at District and Taluk level in hill areas to educate Tribal people to get Government benefits at the earliest.

7	NALSA(Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme,2015	10	Awareness camps organized at District and Taluk level in Schools and College to motivate the students in the right direction.
	Total	209	

SUCCESS STORIES:

The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority has received a communication from Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh stating that a girl by name Ms.Sangeetha, D/O Thiru Kandasamy, hails from Tamil Nadu State was rescued at Railway Station of Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh by RPF Post, Gonda. The said girl was sent to Chennai and with necessary escorts by the District Judge/Chairman, DLSA, Gonda, Uttarpradesh. The said girl was received by this Authority and admitted at IMH, Chennai-10, based on the Reception Order issued by the Metropolitan Magistrate. Now the said girl is under observation at IMH, Chennai.

The Member Secretary, Kerala State Legal Services Authority had informed the Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority that there are five Mentally ill patients who belonged to various parts of Tamil Nadu were rescued at Trivandrum and they have been given treatment at Mental Health Centre, Trivandrum. It was informed that the said five persons were cured from illness and they have to be integrated with their family members. As directed by the Hon'ble Member Secretary, TNSLSA and the Chairman / Principal Judge, DLSA, the Secretary DLSA, Chennai had coordinated with the Secretary, DLSA, Trivandrum and received the said five persons namely Smt. Ponnammamma @ Madathi, 2. Smt. Selvi, 3. Smt. Ratna, 4. Smt. Manga @Maniya and 5. Thiru Muthusamy. The relatives of the above said five persons are yet to be traced out. So they have been produced before the IInd Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore who is exclusively designated to deal with the cases under Mental Health Act. The IInd Metropolitan Magistrate examined the above said five persons and found that they are mentally stable. The IInd Metropolitan Magistrate has directed that the four women be kept in a home run by Baniyan, a registered NGO at Mogappair, Chennai and one male person be kept with the Baniyan at Dooming Kuppam, Chennai for rehabilitation until they are reintegrated with their family members. The

Chennai District Legal Services Authority has initiated necessary action to trace out their relatives for re-integration of the said five persons with their family.

PLV'S SUCCESS STORIES:

The Tirunelveli District Legal Services Authority had nominated one of its Para-Legal Volunteers to Tharuvai Village in Muneerpallam Panchayat to create Legal Awareness to the Villagers. Accordingly, the said PLV has conducted several Street Plays, Camps in the said village with the help of villagers and created Legal Awareness in the said Village. As a result, a victim of crime namely Tmt. Sunitha (name changed) of the said village approached the DLSA through the said PLV for necessary protection from her drunkard husband who was harassing her and her two minor daughters. Her husband had murdered their only son, under the influence of alcohol. The said occurrence was witnessed by said Tmt. Sunitha and her two minor daughters. Tmt. Sunitha lodged a complaint in the police station against her husband and the accused was arrested and remanded to Judicial Custody. Thereafter he came out on bail and harassed Tmt. Sunitha and her daughters. During the course of trial, Tmt. Sunitha and her two daughters adduced evidence against the Accused.

Aggrieved by this, the accused chased them and made threats to kill them all. At this stage, Tmt. Sunitha and her minor daughters approached the District Legal Services Authority, Tirunelveli with the help of PLV. The DLSA arranged necessary protection for them through concerned police and as a result, another case was registered against the accused husband and he was arrested and remanded to Judicial custody. The accused husband was convicted and sentenced to undergo life imprisonment and now he is in prison. So, Tmt. Sunitha and her daughters are free from the harassment and threats of the accused.

The deceased son of Sunitha was the sole breadwinner of the family and after his death, Tmt. Sunitha and her two minor daughters suffered for livelihood, and they were mentally affected by the murder of the deceased. Considering their pathetic condition, the DLSA, Tirunelveli has arranged a counselling to them. Thereafter, the DLSA also provided an employment to Tmt. Sunitha which enabled her to look after herself and her minor daughters.

With the help of PLV, the DLSA has contacted a Management which is running a school and college to provide education to one of the minor child of Tmt.Sunitha with free of cost. The said Management also agreed to provide free education up to College level to the said minor daughter.

The DLSA with the help of District Child Protection Officer, Tirunelveli had arranged financial assistance to the said child under sponsorship scheme, whereby the said child is given Rs.2, 000/- per month to meet her needs.

So far as the other minor child of Tmt. Sunitha is concerned, she was not able to concentrate in studies. Hence the District Legal Services Authority, Tirunelveli has admitted her in a Open Shelter Home run by an NGO namely Saranalayam at Tirunelveli wherein she is now undergoing training in tailoring course at free of cost.

Further the DLSA. Tirunelveli has taken steps to provide victim compensation to the said victim namely Tmt. Sunitha and her two minor daughters and the same is under process. Thus the whole family members, who were the victims of a crime, have been rehabilitated by the Tirunelveli District Legal Services Authority with the help of Para Legal Volunteer.

TELANGANA

Lok Adalats

No. of Lok Adalats conducted: 611

No. of cases settled : 4349

Compensation awarded Rs.337975602/-

National Lok Adalats

Organized on 09.07.2016, 13.8.2016 & 10.9.2016)

No. of Cases settled: 24503

Compensation awarded Rs.548628381/-

Legal Aid Beneficiaries

Total no of beneficiaries —516

Beneficiaries in Jails —148

Mediation

No. of Cases referred —1292

No. of Cases settled —173

Legal Literacy Camps / Awareness Programmes

Total no. of camps -- 461

Total No. Legal Literacy Camps conducted on 7 NALSA Schemes — 41

State level Convergence Meet on NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 at Adilabad

Telangana State Legal Services Authority along with DLSA, Adilabad and in coordination with Integrated Tribal Development Agency conducted “State Level Convergence Meet on NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 on 30th July, 2016 at Utnoor, Adilabad District (one day programme)”. Hon’ble Sri Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Executive Chairman, TSLSA has inaugurated the said programme and addressed the gathering on the occasion and released the brochure on the above NALSA Scheme prepared and got published by Telangana State Legal Services Authority. A Booklet on the above NALSA Scheme with FAQs was also distributed to the participants. Various stake holders who have a role in implementation of this scheme participated in the above convergence meet.

State level Convergence Meet on NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015 at Nizamabad

Telangana State Legal Services Authority along with DLSA, Nizamabad and in coordination with Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) and Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) organized “State Level Convergence Meet on NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 on 31st July, 2016 at Nizamabad District (one day programme)”.

Hon’ble Sri Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Executive Chairman, TSLSA

has inaugurated the said programme and addressed the gathering on the occasion and released the brochure on the above NALSA Scheme prepared and got published by Telangana State Legal Services Authority. A Booklet on the above NALSA Scheme with FAQs was also distributed to the participants. Various stake holders who have a role in implementation of this scheme participated in the convergence meet.

TRIPURA

Legal Aid/Services:

In the Month of July, 2016:

571 nos. of persons are provided Legal aid by appointing legal aid counsel throughout the State.

289 nos. of persons are provided Legal services through counselling throughout the State.

1812 nos. of persons are provided Legal advice through the Village Legal Care and Support Centres throughout the State.

04 persons are provided Legal advice through the Legal aid clinics in schools and Colleges.

1249 nos. of persons are provided Legal advice through the front offices throughout the State.

Lok Adalats

- **In the Month of July, 2016**, Monthly National Lok Adalat was held as per Calendar of NALSA where **19,525** numbers of cases were taken up for disposal, and **3,956** numbers of cases were disposed of and the total settlement amount was **Rs. 12,57,200/-**.
- **In the Month of August, 2016**, Monthly National Lok Adalat was held as per Calendar of NALSA where **16,762** numbers of cases were taken up for disposal, and **4,534** numbers of cases were disposed of and the total settlement amount was **Rs. 1,96,20,568/-**.
- **In the Month of September, 2016**, Monthly National Lok Adalat was held as per Calendar of NALSA where **18,077** numbers of cases were taken up for disposal and **4,515** numbers of cases were disposed of and the total settlement amount was **Rs. 16,10,934/-**.

Mediation

In the Month of September, 2016, another Mediation Centre was inaugurated in the North Tripura District, Dharmanagar under DLSA, North on 24th September, 2016 by His Lordship, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C.Das, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Hon'ble the Executive Chairman, Tripura State Legal Services Authority in the august presence of His Lordship, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.Talapatra, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee & Judge-in-Charge, Mediation for the State of Tripura.

Moreover, in the Month of August, 2016, A Training Programme on Mediation for the Referral Judges of Tripura was organized by the High Court Mediation Committee and Tripura State Legal Services Authority under the aegis of MCPC, Supreme Court of India on 13th & 14th August, 2016 in the Auditorium of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura. The programme was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.Talapatra, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Judge-in-Charge, Mediation for the State of Tripura. In the said training Programme, 58 nos. of Judicial officers throughout the State were participated. Mr. Harish Dudani of Delhi Higher Judicial Service has attended the training programme as a Master Trainer.

Legal Awareness Activities:

- **In the Month of July, 2016** : 65 nos. of Legal awareness camps were organized throughout the state where total 8286 nos. of persons were attended.
- **In the Month of August, 2016** : 13 nos. of Legal awareness camps were organized throughout the state where total 1049 nos. of persons were attended.
- **In the Month of September, 2016**: 120 no. of Legal awareness camps were organized throughout the state where total 8286 nos. of persons were attended.

Training Programmes:

- a. 02 days training programme of PLV were organized in the sub-jail of Kanchanpur, under the North Tripura District, Dharmanagar on 31st July, 2016 and 1st August, 2016 where 02 senior convicts were trained as a PLV to work in the Legal aid Clinic set up in the Kanchanpur Sub-Jail.

- b. In the Month of August, 2016, A Training Programme on Mediation for the Referral Judges of Tripura was organized by the High Court Mediation Committee and Tripura State Legal Services Authority under the aegis of MCPC, Supreme Court of India on 13th & 14th August, 2016 in the Auditorium of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura. The programme was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.Talapatra, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Judge-in-Charge, Mediation for the State of Tripura. In the said training Programme, 58 nos. of Judicial officers throughout the State were participated. Mr. Harish Dudani of Delhi Higher Judicial Service has attended the training programme as a Master Trainer.
- c. Conducted One day training under Project Diva in-collaboration with the Tripura Aids Control Society with Panel Advocates and PLVs of DLSAs and SDLSCs in the Conference Hall of Tripura Aids Control Society at Agartala on 31/07/2016.

Miscellaneous Activities:

July, 2016

In the Month of July, 2016, TSLSA declared the result of 03 tier essay competition held among the schools and college students (District-wise) on fundamental duties of the citizen and other legal Rights:

Tiers	Name of the Winners	Rank	Name of the School / College	Name of the District Legal Services Authority
Tier –I For college students	Miss Aruva Saha	1 st	1 st Year, M.B.B.S (Roll No. 18) Tripura Medical College & Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Teaching Hospital, Hapania.	West Tripura District Legal Services Authority, Agartala. 1 st Floor, Old High Court Building, District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Fire-brigade Chowmuhan, Agartala.
	Miss Tanusree Debnath	2 nd	3 rd Year, M.M.L.T. (Roll No. 011325) Tripura Institute of Para-Medical Science, Hapania	
	Mr. Kaushik Bhattacharjee	3 rd	4 th Semester, B.A. L.L.B. (Roll No.03) Tripura Govt. Law College, Agartala.	

	Miss Aparna Biswas	1 st	Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya B.A 3 rd Year, Bengali Hons. Paiturbazar, Kailashahar.	North Tripura District Legal Services Authority, Kailashahar. District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Kailashahar.
	Sri Rupak Biswas	2 nd	Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya B.A 3 rd Year, Pol. Science (Hons.) Village- Chantail, Kailashahar.	
	Sri Prasenjit Rudrapal	3 rd	BBCM, 1 st Year, Address : Rajnagar, Fatikroy, Unakoti	
	Sri Surajit Das	1 st	Netaji Subash Mahavidyalaya Roll No. PLSH-40, 3 rd Year, Village- Natun Bazar, Gomati.	South Tripura District Legal Services Authority, Udaipur District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Udaipur.
	Sri Sudipta Ghosh	2 nd	Netaji Subash Mahavidyalaya Roll No. A-35 BA 3 rd year, Village- Natun Bazar, Gomati.	

	Smt. Licchavi Bhowmik		3 rd	Polytechnic College, Gomati District, Ful-kumari, Udaipur Roll No. 04/EE/A/04/16 Branch-Electrical, 3 rd Year, 6 th Semester	
Tier –2	Mr. Tutan Das		1 st	Class-XII, Roll No. 32, Madhuban, Kathalia High School	West Tripura District Legal Services Authority, Agartala. 1 st Floor, Old High Court Building, District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Fire-brigade Chowmuhani, Agartala.
For School Students <u>Class IX to XII</u>	Mr. Debanjan Majumder		2 nd	Class- XI, Sec-B, Shri Krishna Mission School, Agartala.	
	A	Mr. Satyakam Sikdar	3 rd	Class-XII, Holly Cross H.S. School, Agartala	
	B	Mr. Jayanta Debnath		Class – XI, Shishu Niketan H.S. School, Ranirbazar, Agartala.	

	Rumpi Begam	1 st	Class XII, Tilla Bazar H.S + 2 School, Kailashahar.	North Tripura District Legal Services Authority,
	Mumina Akhtar Duli	2 nd	Class – X, Tilla Bazar H.S + 2 School, Kailashahar.	Kailashahar.
	Miss Tamanna Dasgupta	3 rd	Class – X, Kamalpur Govt. English Medium H.S, School, Kailashahar.	District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Kailashahar
	Sri Arup Datta	1 st	K.B.I School (Roll no. 4) Class IX, Section – C	South Tripura District Legal Services Authority, Udaipur District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Udaipur.
Tier-3 For School Students <u>Class V to VIII</u>	Miss Akangsha Saha	1 st	Class-VIII, Roll No. 01, Donbosco H.S School, Nandan Nagar	West Tripura District Legal Services Authority, Agartala.
	Master Soumyanetra Datta	2 nd	Class VII, Roll No. 16, Dorezeo Mission School, Jambura, Khowai	1 st Floor, Old High Court Building, District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Fire-brigade Chowmuhani, Agartala.
	Master Abhigyan Majumder	3 rd	Class-VI, Sec-B, Roll No. 04, Ram Krishna Vidyalaya, East of Old Central Jail, Dhaleswar, Agartala.	
	Miss Sumita Pal	1 st	Bhagaban Nagar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Class VII,	North Tripura District Legal Services Authority, Kailashahar.
	Miss Ishani Biswas	2 nd	Holycross Convent School, Dharmanagar Class V,	District and Sessions Judge Court Complex,
	Miss Gargi Nath	3 rd	Assam Rifle Public School, Udaipur, Class – VIII, Kamalpur Govt. English Medium H.S, School, Kailashahar.	Kailashahar

	Arighna Saha	1 st	Don Bosco School Roll No. 5, Class V, Section - A	South Tripura District Legal Services Authority, Udaipur
	Aniket Deb	2 nd	Udaipur English Medium H.S. School, Roll No. 7 Class VI,	District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Udaipur.
	Hrishika Biswas	3 rd	Assam Rifle Public School, Udaipur Class – VIII, Roll No. 5	

TSLSA conducted a Workshop in-collaboration with District Child Protection Unit, West Tripura on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 on 20.07.2016 in the State Juvenile Home, Narasinghar, Agartala.

A one day Seminar cum Workshop on effective implementation on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 at Udaipur on 26.07.2016 at Rajarshi Multiplex Hall in collaboration with Child Line Foundation of India, Udaipur Unit, under the aegis of Tripura State Legal Services Authority which was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA.

August, 2016:

2. TSLSA conducted another Workshop on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 in Annwasha Child Protection Centre in Paschim Bhubanban, Ushabazar, Agartala on 8th August, 2016.
3. In implementing the newly launched Scheme of NALSA, 2015, District Legal Services Authority, South Tripura District, Udaipur organized one Seminar cum Workshop cum awareness programme on effective implementation of NALSA "Legal Services to the Mental ill and Mentally Disabled Person" Scheme, 2015 under the aegis of Tripura State Legal Services Authority which was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA at Rajarshi Multiplex Hall, Udaipur on 21.08.2016.

September, 2016:

2. In the Month of September, 2016, another Mediation Centre was

inaugurated in the North Tripura District, Dharmanagar under DLSA, North on 24th September, 2016 by His Lordship, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C.Das, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Hon'ble the Executive Chairman, Tripura State Legal Services Authority in the august presence of His Lordship, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.Talapatra, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee & Judge-in-Charge, Mediation for the State of Tripura.

These are the information about the activities conducted by the Tripura State Legal Services Authorities during the aforesaid period w.e.f July, 2016 to September, 2016.

UTTAR PRADESH

Lok Adalats

The Monthly National Lok Adalats were held on 09-07-2016, 10-08-2016 & 10-09-2016 focused on the specific subject matters relating to Electricity/Water/Telephone/Public Utility disputes; Bank matters and Criminal compoundable matters besides the regular civil and criminal matters.

During the quarter ending September,2016, total 304 Lok Adalats in different districts all over U.P. were successfully organized, 4,69,193 cases including 1,91,993 Petty Criminal Cases; 29,205 Revenue Cases; 2,880 Civil Cases; 3,058 Matrimonial Disputes; 27,718 Bank Loan Disputes; 655 Labour Cases and 1,145 Motor Accident Claim Petitions were decided. Compensation of Rs. 25, 83, 97,228/- was awarded/paid to the victims/claimants.

Taking cue from the experiment of Lok Adalats, the UPSLSA has been regularly organizing '**Bal Samwad Adalats**' for settling the matters regarding juveniles in conflict with law, who have been implicated in criminal matters, which entails punishment up to 7 years for adult offenders. During the quarter in question i.e. July, 2016 to September, 2016, a total of 93 matters pertaining to children in conflict with law were settled through the bal samwad adalats.

Legal Awareness Camps & Free Legal Assistance

During the months of July to September, 2016, the DLSAs organized

500 legal awareness camps and thereby benefiting 1, 08,612 persons, who attended such camps.

The UPSLSA, to provide legal assistance to persons looking for legal advice and counsel, started the **toll free number** in April, 2009. The services are provided for a caller from anywhere in the country, through 3 lawyers having experience of the application of law and working of the High Court and the District Court.

During this quarter 2,999 persons were provided free legal aid through DLSAs.

Payment of Compensation to the Victims under Victim Compensation Scheme

The State Government has enacted Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014 to provide compensation to the victims of the Acid attacks; Rape; Murder; Human trafficking etc. In this quarter a compensation of Rs. 18, 70,000/- awarded and paid to 13 victims of the different offences.

Inspection of Vrindavan Widow Ashram at Mathura by the Member Secretary, UPSLSA

The Member Secretary, UPSLSA in company of the Full-Time Secretary, DLSA, Mathura carried out inspection of the above home to gauge the living conditions and to ensure that proper care of the widows living in the home is being taken. The shortcomings and problems of inmates that were observed during inspection were brought to the notice of the concerned authorities with the direction to rectify those defects.

One day Conference on “Re-enforcement of Resolve of Access to Justice for All”

The Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA) organized a one day conference – cum- workshop on **“Re-enforcement of Resolve of Access to Justice for All”** of All the District Judges/Chairpersons & Secretaries, District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) on 31st July, 2016 at the Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTTRI), Gomti Nagar, Lucknow. The conference was chaired by Hon’ble Mr. Justice V.K. Shukla, Senior Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Executive Chairman, UPSLSA and was co-chaired by Hon’ble Mr. Justice, Arun Tandon, Judge,

Allahabad High Court and Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.P. Sahi, Senior Judge, High Court, Lucknow.

The conference was organized on the agenda items: 1- Enhancing the reach and the quality of legal representation, 2- Performance of Legal Services Clinics, 3- Construction of ADR Centres, 4- The progress made in the establishment of student legal literacy clubs/law clubs, 5- Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS), 6- Engagement of Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs), 7- Implementation of the 07 new schemes launched by NALSA, 8- Submission of timely and accurate reports to the UPSLSA, 9- Organization of legal awareness camps, 10- Information related to mediation activities.

The conference began with the Inaugural Session in the morning and was followed by discussions amongst the breakout groups. The 06 breakout groups were constituted from amongst the 71 participating DLSAs and each group was assigned a separate topic related to the legal services activities. Based on the intra-group discussion, a representative from each group made a presentation before the full House. The presentations were followed by a summing up and valedictory session.

During the conference, a quarterly report of the activities that have been undertaken by the UPSLSA during the months of April to June, 2016 was also released.

Publicity Measures

In order to give publicity to legal services and institutions, the officers of UPSLSA delivered talks and interviews on All India Radio/ Doordarshan Lucknow on socially relevant legal topics such as Juvenile Justice, Domestic Violence, institutional objectives of UPSLSA Legal Aid to the People, Acid Attack & Rights of Victims etc.

In addition to it on almost regular basis, in coordination with City Montessori School, Lucknow, a programme to raise legal awareness is being run on Community radio run by the school. In this programme the officers of the UPSLSA have been participating. They have given talks on subjects as wide ranging as from legal rights of women to legal rights of children.

In this quarter the services of publicity van was utilized to spread legal awareness and free legal aid services to the people, who are living in far

flung areas and are in deprived conditions. The publicity van covered Behraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Basti, Gonda, Faizabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Ghazipur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra districts. Pamphlets were distributed containing the literature of free legal services and short movies were also displayed to make the people aware of their legal rights. DLSAs, PLVs and Local Administration extended whole hearted support to make this tour a successful event.

Establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats (PLAs) (2nd Phase)

In the first phase in 23 Districts, Permanent Lok Adalats (PLAs) were established. In the second phase in 21 Districts namely Mathura, Muzaffar Nagar, Pilibhit, Pratapgarh, Kushi Nagar at Padrauna, Sultanpur, Unnao, Chandauli, Rampur, Barabanki, Hardoi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Budaun, Sitapur, Bijnora, Kannauj, Basti, Behraich and Mainpuri, PLAs have been established and appointment letters have been already issued in the end of September, 2016 and reportedly in most of the above districts PLAs have now become functional.

UTTARAKHAND

Lok Adalat:

During these months, 58 Monthly/Mega/National Lok Adalats have been organized and in these Lok Adalats total 4,325 Cases were disposed off, a sum of ` 5,62,08,641/- were awarded as compensation to the litigants, a sum of ` 55,14,832/- was realized as fine and total 4,591 Persons were benefitted.

Total 06 Jail Lok Adalats were organized during these months in District/Sub Jails of the State and 14 Cases were settled through these Jail Lok Adalats and 14 Under Trial Prisoner/Jail Inmates were benefitted.

Besides the above, 158 Cases were resolved/settled through Women/Child Helpline as per needs & requirements of said cases/complaints.

Mediation

From July to September, 2016 total no. of 281 cases were referred to Mediation Centres out of which 60 Cases were settled in the Mediation & ADR Centres established right from High Court to Outlying Courts of the State.

Legal Aid & Advice:

In these months of July, August and September, 2016, a total number of 486 persons were benefitted by providing Panel Lawyers free of cost to defend their cases from High Court to Tehsil Courts of the State. Out of which 276 Under Trial Prisoners were benefitted through legal aid. 83 persons were benefitted by giving legal advice and total 26 persons were provided legal advice through Toll Free No: 1800 180 4000 installed in the office of Uttarakhand SLISA, Nainital.

Legal Literacy/Sensitization Campaign & Seminars:

Between the months from July, 2016 to September, 2016, total 112 awareness programmes were organized wherein 25263 persons were made aware on the subjects, like Sexual Harassment, ill effects of Population Increasing, Right to Education, Juvenile Justice Act, Child Labour, Important Legal Rights to Women, Protection of Child Rights. Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation Scheme, 2015, Sensitization of Women to save money & Channelize it into entrepreneurship and Govt. Industrial Policy, 'observation of World Hepatitis Day'. Constitution of Special Cell for registration of Unorganized Sectors, Different Govt etc.

Legal Literacy Campaign in Village/Community Centres:-

During the month of July to September, 2016 a total number of 104 Legal Literacy Camps were organized in rural/urban areas of the State of Uttarakhand wherein 11104 persons were benefitted. During these camps/programmes the subjects/issues such as 'World Population Day', Importance of Family Planning, ill effects of Population Increasing, Right to Education, Child Labour, Important Legal Rights to Women, Multi-Purpose Camp, Sensitization of Women to save money & Channelize it into entrepreneurship and Govt. Industrial Policy, Camp on different subject benefitted to common mass, 'observation of 'World Hepatitis Day'. Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector as per NALSA Scheme 2015, Constitution of Special Cell for registration of Unorganized Sectors for availing benefits of the schemes for unorganized workers, particularly in the interior areas preferably at their workplaces in collaboration with labour department, Human Trafficking, Poverty Alleviation, World Population Day, Women Rights, Health Schemes. JJB Acts & Rules, Protection Of Water Resources, Provisions & Rules of Different Pensions, Child Marriage, Dowry Act, PC&PNDT Act, Right to Education, Govt.

Welfare Schemes for Children, International Literacy Day, NALSA's Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection Scheme, 2015, Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector Scheme, 2015.

Legal Literacy Campaign in District/Sub Jails, Children/Observation/Protection Homes:-

In order to make aware Jail Inmates, Under Trial Prisoners, Inmates/ Detunes of different Homes of the State, total 48 Legal Awareness Camps were organized in District/Sub Jails and Children/Observation Homes during July to September, 2016. By these campaigns total 5671 Under Trial Prisoners and Inmates detained in different Homes were sensitized on the rights of Under Trial Prisoners, Moral Education to Children, Drug Abuse. Legal Rights of detenues/inmates in Children Homes, Right to Education, POCSO Act, Legal Rights to Under Trial Prisoners, Procedure of Plea-Bargaining after undertaking all necessary ground work through panel lawyers & PLVs, Protection of child rights & Moral education, Issues of Missing women and children, Drug abuse & against drug menace.

Multi-Purpose Camps:

From July to September, 2016 a total number of 53 Multi/Mega Legal Sensitization Camps were organized throughout the State of Uttarakhand wherein 4505 persons were apprised about various aspects on the eve of Environment Day, World Population Day, World Hepatitis Day. Also they were made aware about provisions of Drug Abuse, Domestic Violence, Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation Scheme, 2015, Legal Rights to Inmates, Registration of Unorganized Workers to avail benefit Govt. Welfare Schemes, Govt. Welfare Schemes for Workers in the Unorganized Sector and Labour Law, Camp by Special Cell Team with Employers to make aware them about their Statutory Duties as per NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sectors) Scheme, 2015. Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, Mediation Mechanism & ADR Rules etc., Protection of Child Rights & Moral Education, Basis Knowledge on day to day life Rules & Law and JJB Act, Right to Education etc.

Camps on Special issues:

A total number of 400 persons were sensitized on different issues, provisions, acts and rules benefiting them in their day to day life by organizing 04 Legal Awareness Camps in Slum/Labour Colonies. The attendants were sensitized on Child/Labour Rights, legal rights of workers

of unorganized sectors, ill effects of drug use, Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, free legal aid/advice and POCSO Act, Constitution of Special Cell for registration of Unorganized Sectors for availing benefits of the schemes for unorganized workers etc.

Campaign in Melas/Exhibitions:

During this period total 06 Legal Literacy Camps/Stalls were held in regional fairs organized throughout the State of Uttarakhand. The said camps/stalls were visited by 5071 persons of the locality and neighboring districts have visited these stalls and were provided Saral Kanooni Gyan Mala booklets as per their need. Legal Problems as faced by them were also attended by the Panel Lawyers and DLSAs Staff. Also there were made aware about Woman & Child Rights, Power of Literacy, Protection of Water Resources, Child Labour, Victims Compensation Scheme, Right to Education, JJ Act & Rules relevant on Child Rights.

Visits/Inspection/Meetings/Trainings:

During this period 29 Visits were conducted to District/Sub-Jails & Judicial Lock-ups of the State by the Secretaries/Panel Advocates of the Concerned DLSAs. The aim of the visits to secure legal rights of under trial prisoners and detenues confined in the Jails of the State.

Total number of 31 Meetings were conducted with PLVs. In the said meetings PLVs were sensitized on all 07 NALSA's Schemes, 2015 and also directed them to make aware common mass about free legal aid/activities available in the State. Duties of PLVs were also discussed in charges of Legal Aid Clinics and Workers Facilitation Centres.

During this period 09 Training/Seminars/Conference were organized for all Stakeholders, sensitizing them about JJ Act, JJ Rules, and relevant judgements on Child Rights. During this period 07 Training Programme were conducted for the Judicial Officers/referral judges, Advocates/Mediators wherein they were made aware about the Mediation Mechanism, ADR/Mediation Rules, Mediation Procedure and AFCONS Judgement.

Total number of 03 training programmes were organized for the new selected PLVs.

Other Activities:

On 23rd July, 2016 the building of ADR Centre at High Court Compound, Nainital was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Patron-in-Chief,

Uttarakhand SLSA, Nainital in the benign presence of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UKSLSA, Nainital and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Uttarakhand.

WEST BENGAL

LEGAL AID SERVICES

Legal aid services during this quarter had been given by way of various activities. There had been a number of legal representations, legal advice had been given and counselling have been done The District Secretaries paid visits to Homes and Jails. About legal aid seekers have been benefitted. One of the Districts – Murshidabad had set up a Legal Aid Kiosk in the vicinity of a busy thoroughfare – a bus stand to render legal aid services especially relating to Motor Vehicles Act.

As an 'Achievement' in the field of imparting legal aid services, DLSA Hooghly took an active stand in helping the family of an acid attack victim named Jyotsna Malik residing under Tarakeshwar P.S. suo motu upon being aware of the incident reported in a Bengali newspaper Anandabazar patrika on 27.07.16. Though the victim succumbed to her injuries, DLSA Hooghly had been firm in its stand in facilitating the victim compensation award of Rs.300000/- to the victim's family from the Govt. administration and had also helped the victim's son to open a bank account in his name where the amount had been deposited.

LOK ADALATS

Tea garden Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats have been organized in the entire State on the specific dates mentioned by NALSA. After the success of the previous Tea garden Lok Adalats, WBSLSA organized more such Lok Adalats at Bagrakote Tea garden, Malbazar, Jalpaiguri and Bandapani Tea garden, Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri on 24.07.16 and 24.09.16. About 3610 matters have been disposed of. The matters varied from old age pension, widow pension to P.F., gratuity, non-issuance of ration card, etc. A Special Lok Adalat had been organized at Jalpaiguri Central Correctional Home on 18.09.2016. About 25 G.R. cases relating to matters compoundable in had been taken up and the notices were issued to the defacto complainant and victim and all other accused persons on bail to be present before the Lok Adalat. A total of 9 cases had been disposed of.

Cases disposed of through Lok Adalat (u/s. 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987)

Period	Bench- es	Pre-litigation matter disposed of	Post-litigation cases disposed of	Total	
				Dis- posed of	Settlement Amt.
July – Sept., 16	641	185495	6663	192158	255160910/-

Cases disposed of through National Lok Adalat

Period	Benches	Pre-litiga- tion matter disposed of	Post-litiga- tion cases disposed of	Total	
				Disposed of	Settlement Amt.
July – Sep '16	273	5548	6192	11740	211172284/-

LEGAL AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

To generate awareness amongst the masses, several Legal Awareness camps have been organised. Legal Aid Clinics have been set up and Legal Literacy clubs have been opened. The District Secretaries paid visits to villages, rural areas, schools, colleges, universities, blocks, Panchayats to spread awareness.

Seminar on the NALSA Scheme of Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation on 9th July 2016

The West Bengal State Legal Services Authority (WBSLSA) had organized its first dissemination campaign upon the above NALSA Scheme on a large scale with the Government administration, Judicial Officers, police department, NGOs, Community based organizations(CBOs), other stakeholders, etc. by conducting a one-day Seminar in the Auditorium of the Sesquicentenary building of our High Court at Calcutta. The Seminar was graced by The Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Dr. Manjula Chellur, the Hon'ble Executive Chairperson-in-Charge and Judge, High Court Calcutta, Justice Indira Banerjee and a Research- Coordinator of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Dr. P.M. Nair. There had been a panel discussion with eminent experts in the field moderated by one of our eminent Judges of the High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joymalya Bagchi and the discussion was highly enriching and knowledgeable. The

survivors voiced their difficulties and a representative of the Transgender community also added another perspective to the issue. With this attempt, WBSLSA intended to place its first foot forward to join hands with the concerned stakeholders in being an active part of this revolution.

Statistical Information in Respect of Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Camps / Programmes

Period	School/ College/ University	Village/ Community Centre	Jail	Slums	Melas/ Exhibitions	Radio	Community Radio	TV	Others	Total
Legal Literacy Programme	396	430	69	15	15	11	1	6	128	1071
Persons benefitted.	48617	33886	6501	910	8320	-	-	-	4119	102353

TRAINING PROGRAM

The 7th Phase training program for the panel lawyers had been organized at the ADR Centre at Birbhum for the Panel lawyers of Birbhum. The training took place on 06.08.16 and 07.08.16. About 24 Panel Advocates were trained by our Master trainers.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Laying of Foundation stone for ADR Centre in Howrah District on 14th July 2016

The unveiling of the foundation stone for the last and the lone, as of the present, 19th ADR Centre in the Howrah District, was done on 14th July 2016 through a gorgeous ceremony comprising of the Hon'ble Chief justice Dr. Manjula Chellur, the Executive Chairperson-in-charge, WBSLSA, Hon'ble Justice Indira Banerjee, Judge, High Court, Calcutta and other eminent Judges of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta.

Statistical Information

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITTED THROUGH LEGAL SERVICES AND
ADVICE HELD BY STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES UNDER LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES

ACT, 1987, SINCE INCEPTION (AS ON 30.06.2016).

S. No	State	SC	ST	BC	Women	Children	In custody	General	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,369	5,779	10,108	14,278	1,750	11,383	32,684	83,351
2	Arunachal Pradesh	175	1,536	78	508	5	145	1,570	4,017
3	Assam	38,296	28,552	8,350	25,672	1,459	1,174	123,747	227,250
4	Bihar	5,297	1,480	9,144	7,599	2,750	3,574	19,533	49,377
5	Chhattisgarh	53,496	64,862	54,313	40,700	8,650	39,871	41,445	303,337
6	Goa	86	38	315	2,780	98	4,042	1,992	9,351
7	Gujarat	17,319	9,093	1,953	35,586	617	15,666	50,236	130,470
8	Haryana	39,845	113	1,240	14,518	634	45,307	16,735	118,392
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,518	203	140	7,561	170	444	5,854	15,890
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2,312	623	1,292	18,499	937	507	14,093	38,263
11	Jharkhand	2,568	3,484	3,863	5,884	675	6,544	6,284	29,302
12	Karnataka	10,481	2,549	19,938	16,969	266	689	93,279	144,171
13	Kerala	3,152	830	3,596	23,807	1,080	28,864	170,390	231,719
14	Madhya Pradesh	320,871	273,882	230,016	108,851	12,182	71,115	688,293	1,705,210
15	Maharashtra	50,107	36,349	23,501	102,664	2,442	29,965	3,701,906	3,946,934
16	Manipur	83	223	30	565	22	206	2,814	3,943
17	Meghalaya	431	1,726	66	249	2,015	1,752	269	6,508
18	Mizoram	244	35,416	2,581	5,301	568	5,257	6,584	55,951
19	Nagaland	1,150	7,549	2,136	2,863	896	2,536	612	17,742
20	Odisha	32,938	22,270	1,905	38,108	624	4,839	40,257	140,941
21	Punjab	12,199	593	4,992	19,544	938	47,461	32,784	118,511
22	Rajasthan	21,107	29,256	9,417	18,588	829	25,797	26,811	131,805
23	Sikkim	181	626	49	2,702	304	3,762	883	8,507
24	Tamil Nadu	200,866	25,079	279,692	433,400	3,803	39,262	1,595,917	2,578,019
25	Telangana	157	74	106	1,245	316	1,265	1,094	4,257
26	Tripura	725	537	138	7,142	475	2,901	4,693	16,611
27	Uttar Pradesh	797,260	103,265	630,007	379,391	140,855	17,405	2,560,596	4,628,779
28	Uttarakhand	3,157	1,625	443	3,945	1,857	2,210	19,276	32,513
29	West Bengal	9,130	4,234	4,247	30,344	1,703	22,300	26,302	98,260
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	211	-	1,269	404	1,884
31	U.T. Chandigarh	1,011	10	57	2,012	305	6,396	939	10,730
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	6	1	483	185	45	1,474	2,195
33	Daman & Diu	1	2	4	72	123	59	214	475
34	Delhi	6,924	344	368	66,550	9,173	130,952	111,394	325,705
35	Lakshadweep	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	5
36	Puducherry	22,305	37	16,178	22,249	4,665	1,074	6,525	73,033
37	SCLSC	1,256	252	1,795	2,644	23	6,430	11,519	23,919
	Total	1,664,018	662,499	1,322,059	1,463,484	203,394	582,469	9,419,404	15,317,327

Statistical Information

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LOK ADALATS HELD BY STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES UNDER LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT 1987 AND CASES SETTLED SINCE INCEPTION (AS ON 30.06.2016)

S. No.	State	No. of Lok Adalats held	No. of MACT Cases Settled	Total No. of Cases Settled (including MACT Cases)	Compensation Awarded in MACT Cases (in Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	218,212	144,458	2,240,486	17,912,565,063
2	Arunachal Pradesh	715	1,062	7,098	45,661,176
3	Assam	4,238	33,010	475,144	3,036,994,807
4	Bihar	29,662	136,255	1,510,364	1,238,024,478
5	Chhattisgarh	18,699	13,441	6,626,270	2,741,757,350
6	Goa	1,170	5,337	18,656	402,233,626
7	Gujarat	167,785	221,805	7,918,811	16,375,561,842
8	Haryana	174,685	41,704	1,948,159	4,776,517,790
9	Himachal Pradesh	11,012	6,781	357,272	1,040,891,068
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6,025	12,180	441,900	2,794,172,662
11	Jharkhand	32,238	6,384	6,046,830	1,035,732,129
12	Karnataka	179,229	180,592	4,776,318	11,295,095,748
13	Kerala	43,712	175,604	759,482	9,750,541,381
14	Madhya Pradesh	40,576	218,794	16,224,863	17,100,552,844
15	Maharashtra	45,648	111,615	3,119,638	20,527,176,411
16	Manipur	126	1,533	7,543	182,341,500
17	Meghalaya	285	1,019	12,534	143,130,406
18	Mizoram	1,554	243	3,997	6,257,080
19	Nagaland	356	1,595	6,668	235,892,117
20	Odisha	17,361	53,310	5,058,330	4,703,839,024
21	Punjab	34,768	19,471	3,395,423	2,216,406,772
22	Rajasthan	206,425	628,074	3,677,661	10,740,093,325
23	Sikkim	2,283	174	8,349	9,646,000
24	Tamil Nadu	267,332	265,841	7,349,845	47,639,058,092
25	Telangana	11,379	11,633	391,663	3,648,761,725
26	Tripura	1,870	11,038	205,709	157,912,198
27	Uttar Pradesh	49,792	97,080	17,731,369	9,961,604,292
28	Uttarakhand	2,069	5,423	396,571	751,887,370
29	West Bengal	25,822	44,250	2,457,377	4,504,934,285
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	276	39	9,005	8,033,468
31	U.T. Chandigarh	9,789	20,877	687,850	1,788,718,388
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	158	2,429	12,147,699
33	Daman & Diu	37	61	2,182	3,099,000
34	Delhi	16,144	23,923	1,614,603	4,128,992,748
35	Lakshadweep	319	11	172	435,000
36	Puducherry	1,332	9,589	63,720	522,019,250
37	SCLSC	8	44	281	-
	TOTAL :	1,622,965	2,504,408	95,554,572	201,438,688,114

Statistical Information

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITTED THROUGH LEGAL SERVICES AND ADVICE HELD BY STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES UNDER LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT, 1987, SINCE INCEPTION (AS ON 30.09.2016).

S. No	State	SC	ST	BC	Women	Children	In custody	General	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,426	5,799	10,108	14,668	1,827	11,550	33,466	84,844
2	Arunachal Pradesh	175	1,563	78	598	5	169	1,578	4,166
3	Assam	38,331	28,617	8,350	25,878	1,462	1,332	125,275	229,245
4	Bihar	5,354	1,490	9,144	7,726	2,842	5,022	19,931	51,509
5	Chhattisgarh	54,784	66,417	54,313	41,387	9,671	42,471	44,758	313,801
6	Goa	88	40	315	2,916	101	4,145	2,099	9,704
7	Gujarat	17,743	9,189	1,953	36,571	653	16,412	51,565	134,086
8	Haryana	40,079	115	1,240	15,724	663	46,682	17,676	122,179
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,585	215	140	7,883	173	486	6,016	16,498
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2,406	633	1,292	18,650	937	563	14,471	38,952
11	Jharkhand	2,786	3,759	3,863	6,882	778	6,812	7,731	32,611
12	Karnataka	11,637	3,202	19,938	19,485	370	1,455	99,038	155,125
13	Kerala	3,739	965	3,596	29,798	1,223	32,331	176,621	248,273
14	Madhya Pradesh	322,479	275,528	230,016	111,412	13,704	77,139	692,353	1,722,631
15	Maharashtra	50,211	36,376	23,501	103,296	2,470	30,480	3,702,257	3,948,591
16	Manipur	133	309	30	752	23	256	2,953	4,456
17	Meghalaya	436	1,843	66	279	2,150	1,838	292	6,904
18	Mizoram	244	36,006	2,581	5,532	592	5,373	6,619	56,947
19	Nagaland	1,150	7,549	2,136	2,863	896	2,536	612	17,742
20	Odisha	33,035	22,318	1,905	38,423	637	4,920	40,461	141,699
21	Punjab	13,141	593	4,992	21,096	958	49,172	34,290	124,242
22	Rajasthan	21,615	29,810	9,417	18,958	859	26,536	27,949	135,144
23	Sikkim	191	655	49	2,788	327	3,923	906	8,839
24	Tamil Nadu	201,863	25,290	279,692	435,459	3,828	40,539	1,602,287	2,588,958
25	Telangana	180	94	106	1,390	350	1,413	1,240	4,773
26	Tripura	911	556	138	7,524	488	3,028	4,826	17,471
27	Uttar Pradesh	798,798	103,843	630,007	380,447	140,880	18,279	2,566,420	4,638,674
28	Uttarakhand	3,175	1,625	443	4,071	1,873	2,467	19,457	33,111
29	West Bengal	9,740	4,410	4,247	32,218	1,788	24,125	28,605	105,133
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	217	-	1,282	405	1,904
31	U.T. Chandigarh	1,043	10	57	2,232	343	6,490	1,024	11,199
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	6	1	483	185	45	1,475	2,196
33	Daman & Diu	1	2	4	73	123	59	214	476
34	Delhi	7,160	346	368	69,164	12,794	130,952	114,442	335,226
35	Lakshadweep	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	5
36	Puducherry	22,314	37	16,178	22,310	4,711	1,121	6,550	73,221
37	SCLSC	1,256	252	1,795	2,644	23	6,430	11,519	23,919
	TOTAL :	1,675,210	69,464	1,322,059	1,491,797	210,707	607,834	9,467,383	5,444,454

Statistical Information

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LOK ADALATS HELD BY STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES UNDER LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT 1987 AND CASES SETTLED SINCE INCEPTION (AS ON 30.09.2016).

S. No.	State	No. of Lok Adalats held	No. of MACT Cases Settled	Total No. of Cases Settled (including MACT Cases)	Compensation Awarded in MACT Cases (in Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	220,776	144,932	2,248,228	18,073,067,663
2	Arunachal Pradesh	715	1,062	7,098	45,661,176
3	Assam	4,240	33,010	478,401	3,036,994,807
4	Bihar	30,204	136,358	1,513,866	1,268,764,678
5	Chhattisgarh	18,994	13,592	6,628,330	2,785,539,398
6	Goa	1,183	5,342	18,778	403,003,626
7	Gujarat	170,466	222,807	7,928,328	16,563,034,986
8	Haryana	192,492	42,165	1,995,297	4,865,099,990
9	Himachal Pradesh	11,090	6,793	358,687	1,041,926,068
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6,057	12,202	443,046	2,803,707,662
11	Jharkhand	32,238	6,384	6,046,830	1,035,732,129
12	Karnataka	183,880	183,295	4,886,678	11,665,489,231
13	Kerala	44,121	176,470	767,946	9,874,316,051
14	Madhya Pradesh	41,220	219,990	16,229,372	17,311,481,362
15	Maharashtra	46,046	111,998	3,125,158	20,574,736,007
16	Manipur	126	1,533	7,543	182,341,500
17	Meghalaya	285	1,019	12,534	143,130,406
18	Mizoram	1,567	243	4,062	6,257,080
19	Nagaland	356	1,595	6,668	235,892,117
20	Odisha	17,592	53,367	5,163,727	4,720,561,024
21	Punjab	34,985	19,639	3,399,061	2,325,139,160
22	Rajasthan	208,169	628,785	3,702,325	10,945,753,899
23	Sikkim	2,303	174	8,504	9,646,000
24	Tamil Nadu	267,961	266,481	7,353,617	47,840,306,255
25	Telengana	11,778	12,041	394,098	3,783,389,196
26	Tripura	1,876	11,039	206,425	158,432,198
27	Uttar Pradesh	49,862	97,092	17,731,919	9,961,604,292
28	Uttarakhand	2,089	5,434	399,752	755,670,260
29	West Bengal	26,661	45,174	2,756,912	4,820,704,588
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	278	39	9,149	8,033,468
31	U.T. Chandigarh	9,806	20,877	687,864	1,788,718,388
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	158	2,429	12,147,699
33	Daman & Diu	37	61	2,182	3,099,000
34	Delhi	16,154	23,923	1,614,859	4,128,992,748
35	Lakshadweep	319	11	172	435,000
36	Puducherry	1,357	9,642	64,131	533,206,750
37	SCLSC	8	44	281	-
	TOTAL :	1,657,323	2,514,771	96,204,257	203,712,015,862

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra Chief Justice of India	Patron-in-Chief
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi Judge, Supreme Court of India	Executive Chairman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N.Patel Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority	Member
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Bose Judge, High Court of Calcutta & Executive Chairman, West Bengal State Legal Services Authority	Member
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hakim Imtiyaz Hussain Former Judge, High Court of Jammu & Kashmir	Member
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Sharma Former Judge, High Court of Delhi	Member
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kailash Gambhir Former Judge, High Court of Delhi	Member
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh Chairperson, Armed Forces Tribunal (Principal Bench)	Member
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.Vishwanatha Shetty Lokayukta, Karnataka	Member
Shri P.S.Narasimha Sr. Advocate, Supreme Court of India	Member
Prof. P.S.Jaswal Vice Chancellor, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala	Member
Shri Ashok Lavasa Secretary, Department of Expenditure Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India	Member
Ms. Snehlata Shrivastava Secretary, Department of Justice Ministry of Law & Justice, Govt. of India	Member
Sh. Bindeshwar Pathak Social Worker	Member

