

Action Plan

Year 2022-2023



RAJASTHAN STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT CAMPUS, JAIPUR BENCH, JAIPUR

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Action Plan

Year 2022-2023

S. S. Shinde
Chief Justice



Rajasthan High Court
Patron-in-Chief
Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority



MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has prepared the Action Plan with a view to provide legal aid, which is essential part of the administration of justice, to the needy people. The Action Plan focuses on securing justice to the weaker sections of the society especially poor, marginalized, downtrodden, socially backward, women, children, differently abled and senior citizen. Apart from this, it highlights the need of environmental protection and eradication of social evils prevailing in various parts of the State of Rajasthan. It emphasizes on holding of legal literacy camps so as to make the people aware about their rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India and various laws enacted from time to time.

The endeavour made by the persons associated with the task of preparing this Action Plan is commendable and praiseworthy.

While congratulating the team RLSA for launching Action Plan, I call upon all the Secretaries of DLSAS to carry out the activities strictly adhering to the Action Plan so that the goal and vision of access to justice for all is effectively fulfilled and accomplished.

(S. S. Shinde)

Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava



*Judge
Rajasthan High Court*

*Executive Chairman,
Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority
Jaipur*



MESSAGE

The Action Plan 2022-2023, prepared by the RSLSA commends appreciation for it is a very comprehensive and informative compilation and also showcases initiatives taken by the RSLSA towards achieving ultimate goal of “Access to Justice for All”.

Through this Action Plan, the schools are made increasingly accessible to drop-outs and children deprived of education in schools. Furthermore, this Action Plan also focuses on the plights of labourers working in unorganized sector, as also the menace of child labour and child marriage coupled with preventive measures and initiatives to be taken up by the DLSA/TSLCs/All Rajasthan. This Action Plan also contains detailed Guidelines for Environmental Protection, Women Empowerment and Empowerment, Development and upliftment of children, Tribal, Scheduled Castes & other marginalized, deprived and vulnerable section of the society, as also the well-being of senior citizens.

In this way the efforts made by team RSLSA are highly commendable as this Action Plan will certainly make all workforce associated with Legal Services benefitted in serving the masses in more effective and organized manner.

(Manindra Mohan Shrivastava)

Helpline Numbers

| S. No. | Helpline | Number |
|--------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. | Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority | 9928900900 |
| 2. | Free Legal Aid Helpline Number | 15100 |
| 3. | All-In-One Emergency Helpline Number | 112 |
| 4. | Women Garima Helpline | 7891091111 0141-22090000 |
| 5. | Senior Citizen Helpline Number | 1800-180-1253 |
| 6. | National Health Helpline Toll free Number | 1800-180-1104 |
| 7. | Police | 100 |
| 8. | Traffic Police Helpline | 1095 |
| 9. | Dy. Commissioner of Police (Missing Children and Women) | 1094 |
| 10. | Anti Ragging Helpline | 155222 |
| 11. | Railway Enquiry | 139 |
| 12. | Railway Security Helpline | 182 |
| 13. | Train Enquiry | 0141-2204536 |
| 14. | Mahila Chikitsalya | 0141-2601333 |
| 15. | Ambulance | 108 - 102 |
| 16. | Fire Station | 101 |
| 17. | Accident Relief | 0141-2565630 |
| 18. | Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (Jaipur) | 0141-2373043, 51, 54 |
| 19. | Control Room of Central Relief Commissioner (In the event of Natural Disaster) | 1070 |
| 20. | Election Commission of India | 1950 |
| 21. | Advice/ Information on HIV/AIDS | 1097 |
| 22. | Central Vigilance Commission | 1964 |
| 23. | IRDA | 155255 |
| 24. | Aaykar Sampark Kendra of Income Tax Department | 1961 |
| 25. | Child Helpline | 1098 |
| 26. | Covid – 19 Helpline | 0141-2225624 0141-2225000 |

SPECIAL DAYS CELEBRATION

01 April, 2022 to 31 March, 2023

| S. No. | Date | Day | Days |
|--------|------------|-----------|--|
| 1. | 07.04.2022 | Thursday | World Health Day |
| 2. | 22.04.2022 | Friday | World Earth Day |
| 3. | 01.05.2022 | Sunday | Labour Day |
| 4. | 22.05.2022 | Sunday | International Bio Diversity Day |
| 5. | 31.05.2022 | Tuesday | World Anti-Tobacco Day |
| 6. | 05.06.2022 | Sunday | World Environment Day |
| 7. | 12.06.2022 | Sunday | World Day Against Child Labour |
| 8. | 21.06.2022 | Tuesday | International Day of Yoga |
| 9. | 26.06.2022 | Sunday | International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking |
| 10. | 11.07.2022 | Monday | World Population Day |
| 11. | 17.07.2022 | Sunday | World Day of International Justice |
| 12. | 09.08.2022 | Tuesday | World Tribal Day |
| 13. | 15.08.2022 | Monday | National Independence Day |
| 14. | 02.10.2022 | Sunday | Gandhi Jayanti |
| 15. | 10.10.2022 | Sunday | World Mental Health Day |
| 16. | 09.11.2022 | Wednesday | Legal Services Day |
| 17. | 11.11.2022 | Friday | National Education Day |
| 18. | 14.11.2022 | Monday | National Children's Day |
| 19. | 26.11.2022 | Saturday | Constitution Day/ National Law Day |
| 20. | 01.12.2022 | Thursday | World AIDS Day |
| 21. | 03.12.2022 | Saturday | International Day of Persons with Disabilities |
| 22. | 10.12.2022 | Saturday | Human Rights Day |
| 23. | 12.01.2023 | Thursday | National Youth Day |
| 24. | 24.01.2023 | Tuesday | National Girl Child Day (Balika Divas) |
| 25. | 25.01.2023 | Wednesday | National Voters Day |
| 26. | 26.01.2023 | Thursday | National Republic Day |
| 27. | 20.02.2023 | Monday | World Day of Social Justice |
| 28. | 08.03.2023 | Wednesday | International Women's Day |
| 29. | 22.03.2023 | Wednesday | World Water Day |

SCHEMES OF NALSA AND RSLSA

Special Legal Awareness Programmes for the Schemes of NALSA/RSLSA as under to be conducted on 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month commencing from April, 2022:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 03 & 17 April, 2022 | NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |
| 01 & 15 May, 2022 | NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 |
| 05 & 19 June, 2022 | NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 |
| 03 & 17 July, 2022 | NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 |
| 07 & 21 August, 2022 | NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015 |
| 04 & 18 September, 2022 | NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 |
| 02 & 16 October, 2022 | NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 |
| 06 & 20 November, 2022 | NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 |
| 04 & 18 December, 2022 | NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 |
| 01 & 15 January, 2023 | NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 05 & 19 February, 2023 | RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015 |
| 05 & 19 March, 2023 | Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011/Rajasthan Witness Protection Scheme, 2020/NALSA's Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/other Crimes - 2018 |

Note:- The DLSAs may alter the dates subject to suitable modification and approval by RSLSA.

LEGAL SERVICES WEEK, 2022

In 1987, Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted to give a statutory base to legal aid programmes throughout the country on a uniform pattern. This Act was enforced on 9th November, 1995. From that day onwards 9th November assumed as Legal Services Day and is celebrated every year by all Authorities. The aim of celebrating the Legal Services Day is to make sure the availability of free legal services to the weaker section of the society and making them aware of their legal rights and duties. Rajasthan State Legal Service Week from 8th November to 14th November, 2022.

During the Legal Services Week following legal awareness programmes are proposed to be organized:

1. Door to Door Campaign
2. Legal Awareness Programmes
3. Street Plays
4. Cultural Programme
5. Rallies
6. Exhibition etc.

Banners, Posters, various other information dissemination mode will be adopted to build legal awareness amongst the masses. The Judicial Officers, Panel Advocates, registered NGOs, Social workers, Para Legal Volunteers, Teachers, School or College students, law students as well as Aanganwadi workers may be engaged to organized legal services programme at grass root level.

LEGAL AWARENESS DAY FOR CHILDREN

(14th November, 2022)

It is our pride privileges that Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and Executive Chairman, RSLSA is pleased to approve the proposal for organizing "Legal Awareness Day for children" on 14th November, 2022. Therefore, all the Chairman, DLSA's, Secretaries, DLSA's, PLVs, Panel Advocates, Legal Awareness Teams are directed to organize "Legal Awareness Day for Children" on 14th November, 2022 in all Districts & Tehsils of State of Rajasthan with the assistance of Bharat Scouts & Guides, school students, NGOs etc. In this "Legal Awareness Day for Children", following programmes are proposed to be organized: -

- (a) Organization of rallies with the assistance of Bharat Scout & Guides & School students. The school Students may take Posters, Banners, display boards etc. regarding "stop child marriage", "educate the girls child", "stop ragging", "stop child labour" and other issues relating to children so that the general public may be sensitized about the child rights.
- (b) The Secretaries, legal awareness teams, Panel Advocates and PLVs may organize legal awareness camps in schools, collages etc. to spread awareness regarding rights and duties of the children.

GAMES COMPETITIONS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS

Competitions are the best way to build legal awareness amongst the children as it is the most effective way to motivate children to perform and excel and offer a lot more reward than just the winning prize. Competitions offer a chance for participants to gain substantial experience, showcase skills, analyze and evaluate outcomes and uncover personal aptitude. Competition makes children think more innovatively which is necessary for their growth and all-round development. Like previous years, this year also, various competitions such as debate, Essay Writing, Story/Poem writing, Table Tennis, Badminton, Races- 100 Meters, 200 Meters and 400 Meters, Long Jump, High Jump, Carom and Chess will be organized amongst school students at four levels: Inter School, District, Division and State Level. Similarly, these programmes may also be organized for the children of observation homes, children's homes, shelter homes/open shelters, special homes etc.

| S. No. | Stage | Dates |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Inter School | 02.08.2022 to 16.08.2022 |
| 2. | District Level | 01.09.2022 to 12.09.2022 |
| 3. | Division Level | 19.09.2022 to 30.09.2022 |
| 4. | State Level | 28.10.2022 to 31.10.2022 |

Effective organization of these competitions in given time frame will be the responsibility of every Chairman of DLSA, District Collector and District Education Officer, Superintendent of various homes and officers of Directorate for Child Rights. Detailed guidelines will be sent to all DLSAs.

It is proposed that concern DLSAs shall send detailed report to RSLSA along with the photographs and newspaper cuttings.

LEGAL SERVICES CAMPS

Access to justice is essential for rule of law, Access to justice, enable citizens to have their voices heard, exercise their rights and challenge discrimination. Access to Justice is not confined to court based legal services. It extends to making people aware about their entitlements under various enactments and welfare schemes and programmes and strengthening their access to the same. Some Legal Awareness Camps are being held by the State Legal Services Authority to make people aware about their entitlements and apprise them about the availability of free legal services. In most of the camps, it has been observed, only creating of awareness is focused on. Therefore, NALSA has launched a new Model of holding Legal Services Camps which would not only make people aware about their entitlements and procedural aspects relating to the same but also connect them to the welfare schemes meant for them.

| Calendar for Legal Services Camps 2022-23 | |
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| Month | Districts |
| April | Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur (District) |
| May | Kota, Karauli, Merta, Pali, Pratagarh, Rajsamand |
| June | Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur |
| July | Ajmer, Alwar, Balotra, Baran, Banswara, Bharatpur, Jaipur (Metro-I), Jaipur (Metro-II), Jodhpur (Metro) |
| August | Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dausa, |
| September | Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur (District) |
| October | Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur (District) |
| November | Kota, Karauli, Merta, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand |
| December | Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur |
| January | Ajmer, Alwar, Balotra, Baran, Banswara, Bharatpur |
| February | Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dausa |
| March | Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur (District) |



ACTION PLAN

APRIL, 2022

BUILDING NATION THROUGH EDUCATION



ACTION PLAN APRIL, 2022

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| 1. | Month Long Special Campaign (01.4.2022 To 30.4.2022) | <p style="text-align: center;">BUILDING NATION THROUGH EDUCATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“He, who opens a school door, closes a prison.” -Victor Hugo</p> <p>School education is the edifice on which the future life of children essentially rests. School education helps children building their future, in turn building the future of the nation. As is often said the children of today are the future of tomorrow. School education for children plays an important role to strive toward excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement, which is not only the duty of ‘we the people of India’ but also embodied in Article 51-A (j) among the fundamental duties. Education is the most important lever for social, economic and political transformation. A well-educated population, equipped with the relevant knowledge, attitudes and skills is essential for economic and social development in the twenty-first century. Education is the most potent tool for socio-economic mobility and a key instrument for building an equitable and just society. Education provides skills and competencies for economic well-being. Education strengthens democracy by imparting to citizens the tools needed to fully participate in the governance process. School education, if imparted genuinely, lays the basic foundation to build a bright future as it helps every student discover their unique interests and passions. Schooling is the maiden step towards integration of children with the society. Schools are the primary formal source of acquiring knowledge in the various spheres of life. It is the school education that plays a crucial role in shaping the curious minds of children. The unique aspect of education is</p> |
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that once you acquire it, no one can ever take it away from you. Education determines the quality of an individual's life. Education improves one's knowledge, skills and develops the personality and attitude. Education makes you confident and self-dependent, Schools may promote values education through nurturing the values and attitudes in students by imparting ethics of Perseverance, Respect for Others, Responsibility, National Identity, Commitment, Integrity, Care for Others, Law abidingness, Empathy and Diligence.

Imparting education is a sacrosanct function of the Welfare State. To provide right to access to education, w.e.f. 01.04.2010 Article 21-A was inserted in the Constitution of India under which every children of 06 to 14 years of age is given the fundamental right of free and compulsory education. Article 21-A contemplates, "the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine."

Before introducing new Article 21-A to include right to education as a fundamental right it was only one of the directive principles of State policy under Article 45 of Constitution of India that did require the State to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Now Article 45 has been substituted, which made it obligatory on the part of the State to impart free education to all children until they complete the age of 6 years. Thus, imparting basic and elementary education is a constitutional obligation on the State as well as society running educational institutions. Provision of free and compulsory education is now the responsibility not only of the schools run by the appropriate government but also of schools which are even not dependent on government funds, either aided or unaided.

In the year 2009 the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 was enacted

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| | | <p>for enforcing the fundamental right to education. Section 3 of said Act provides to every child of the age of six to fourteen years, the right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school till the completion of elementary education which means education from class 01 to 08. In these Act duties of the appropriate Government, Local Authorities, and Parents and Guardians are also defined under sections 8, 9 and 10. Section 11 of the Act casts obligation on the appropriate Government to provide for even pre-school education.</p> <p>Section 12 explains the responsibility of schools for providing free and compulsory education to children, namely: (a) All Government schools shall provide free and compulsory education to all children; (b) Government aided institutions shall provide free and compulsory education to such percentage of students in elementary classes which is equivalent to the percentage of recurring aid received by it from the Government to bear the annual recurring expenditure incurred by the school, subject to a minimum of 25%; (c) Private unaided institutions and special category schools shall provide free and compulsory education to at least 25% children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections admitted to class I or pre-primary classes.</p> <p>W.e.f. 01.04.2010 itself a new fundamental duty under Article 51-A (k) has also been inserted by the 86th Amendment Act which contemplates that who is a parent or guardian has to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of 6 and 14 years.</p> <p>It was observed during the Covid-19 pandemic that everywhere the schools, especially primary schools were shut down. Now with the situation getting better, School bells are ringing loud and clear, a long and silent vacation is over and it is time to go to school.</p> |
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| | | <p>Due to Covid-19, Children who have attained the age of 3+ years who were supposed to start going but have remained away from school. Similarly, those children who were admitted to the school but for the critical financial condition of their families or whose parents have died could not continue the school and also there are many cases where due to Covid Lockdown and other reasons, the number of School drop-out or out-of-school children has increased. So, bringing them back to school is a very significant task.</p> <p>For this purpose, it is necessary to initiate some needful actions through District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Identify each and every out-of-school child or drop-out child through surveys with a special focus on marginalized and deprived social groups through NGOs, PLVs and Local Administration while playing the supervisory role by DLSAs/TLSCs. Special focus has to be given to children in street, children on red lights and all children in distress. The possibilities may also be explored as to getting child in need and care and also the child in conflict with law, if not charged with heinous crime and not referred for trial as an adult, admitted to school. Association of Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer/District Child Protection Unit or Fit person may also be ascertained to keep vigil over such child during school education or till enquiry is over resulting in acquittal or after period of detention is over, if sent to special home having been found in conflict with law. In this regard the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Rules made and orders issued there under are required to be taken note of. Further, the various programmes being implemented by the Central Government should also be taken care of while achieving the task. Such programmes are like : Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, |
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| | | <p>National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Mahila Samakhya, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence, Scheme for construction and running of Girl's Hostel for Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 level, Scheme of ICT @ School, Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS), Quality Improvement in School, Strengthening of Teachers' Training Institutions, Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme, Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme, Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI), National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education, Appointment of Language Teachers, Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics, Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Coordinate with Anganwadi workers, Officers of Education, Social Justice, Women & Child Development department, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Local Administration, Management of non-government Schools situated in the vicinity to bring back the children to schools and ensure access to school for all children of 6 to 14 years of age. 3. Developing simple child tracking systems in collaboration with Panchayats, urban local bodies and schools. This will also help in identifying girls and boys vulnerable to child marriage, child labour, child trafficking or other means of exploitation in childhood. 4. Making education inclusive and ensuring zero discrimination against children at schools. |
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| | | <p>5. Under RTE Act, children belonging to economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups are admitted to recognized unaided private schools to the extent of 25% of the total capacity of their entry level classes, either pre-primary or Class First. Similarly, such Children are also admitted to the recognized aided/Private Schools therefore, it is to be ensured that these private schools are observing the RTE Act in its true spirit and it is also be ensured lest such schools are showing fake data of admissions under the RTE Act. Such Private Schools should be inspected to obtain true information regarding admissions under RTE Act.</p> <p>6. For children who are joining the private schools through RTE Act should not feel inferiority complex. Therefore, they may be provided proper school dresses, necessary books, stationeries and transportation facility. All DLSAs are required to manage these basic needs through NGOs, Bhamashahs and Local Administration. However, initially, to persuade them to get admission in schools, looking to the more prone areas vis-à-vis out-of-school children and drop-out children of weaker and deprived sections of the society, the Mobile Vans wherever available or as made available may be used to get them to reach the schools for admission.</p> <p>7. Inspection of all the schools in the vicinity should be ensured to check the quality and availability of basic needs like; school premises, drinking water, toilets, adequate classrooms, fans, proper seating arrangement, blackboard, mid-day-meal, adequate number of teachers in accordance with teacher-student ratio. Wherever deficiencies are found, the same should be taken care of and rectified by approaching the concerned officials.</p> <p>8. The great Mid-day-meal scheme has helped many children who couldn't bring their food from home to get their nutrition. Because of the</p> |
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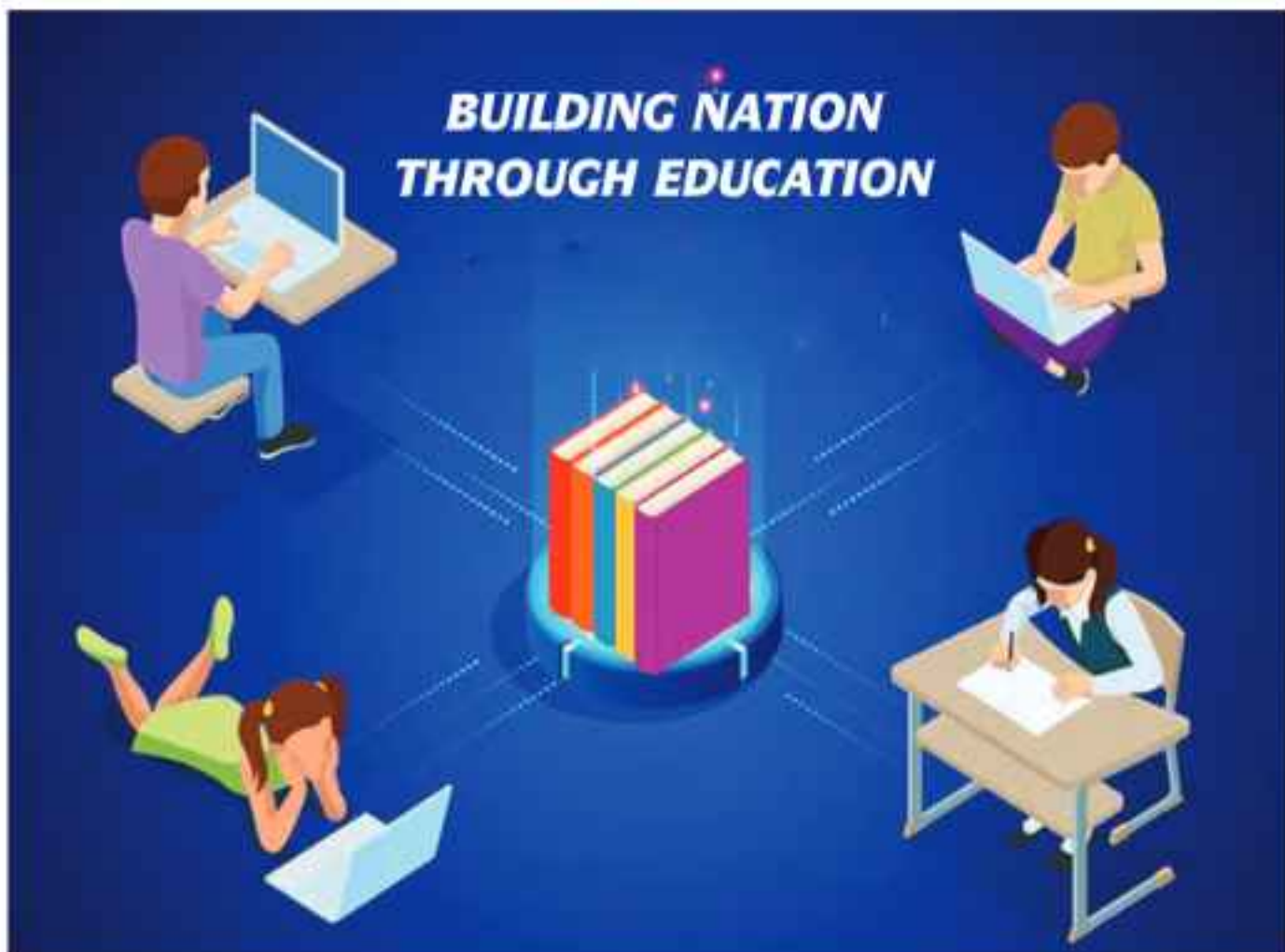
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| | | <p>closure of the schools, many students were suffering from not having enough food for their survival. It should be ensured that the quality and quantity of Mid-day-meal provided to the children in such schools is proper and in a manner that the child never be malnourished.</p> <p>9. All DLSAs and TLSCs may organize legal literacy camps/seminars on regular basis throughout the year among the people where such School drop-out or out-of-school children are living in abundance.</p> <p>10. This Campaign is not confined to the month only, rather it is a campaign which is a duty towards suffering humanity. Therefore, it must be ensured that all the amenable stakeholders run this Campaign throughout the year.</p> |
| 2. | 04.04.2022 (Monday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of Children Home & Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA • Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 3. | 05.04.2022 (Tuesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA |
| 4. | 07.04.2022 (Thursday) | <p>Celebration of World Health Day</p> <p>While the COVID-19 pandemic showed us the healing power of science. It also highlighted the inequities in our world. The pandemic has revealed weaknesses in all areas of society and underlined the urgency of creating sustainable well-being societies committed to achieving equitable health now and for future generations.</p> <p>“Health for all” has been our impetus behind the current organization-wide drive to support our society in moving towards achieving health support for all. Following programme may be organized on this day: -</p> |

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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical and educational Camps and related events may be organized at Institutions for persons with mental disabilities. 2. Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs) at District & Taluka Headquarters. 3. Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of directions issued by RSLSA from time to time for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law. 4. Awareness programs for differentially abled persons. |
| 5. | 08.04.2022 (Friday) | <p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-Charge Mediation, Judicial officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee for Legal Aid, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RSLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per directions. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RSLSA.</p> |
| 6. | 11.04.2022 (Monday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 7. | 16.04.2022 (Saturday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 8. | 19.04.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal Awareness Programme related to NALSA (Legal Services to Mentally ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015. |

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| 9. | 20.04.2022 (Wednesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to - I. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 ii. NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 iii. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015 iv. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015. v. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016. |
| 10. | 21.04.2022 (Thursday) | Radio Talk Show or nukkad natak on spreading awareness on Dayan Pratha/ Witchcraft/evil eye practice, etc. Also, brochures/pamphlets highlighting evils of such practices may be distributed. |
| 11 | 22.04.2022 (Friday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrating World Earth Day • Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 12. | 25.04.2022 (Monday) | Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts. |
| 13. | 26.04.2022 (Tuesday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 14. | 28.04.2022 (Thursday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 15. | 28.04.2022 (Thursday) | Legal awareness programmes related to 1. Direction of RSLSA regarding to provide Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law. 2. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010. 3. NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015. 4. NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016. 5. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015. |
| 16. | 29.04.2022 (Friday) | Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
 - c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.



ACTION PLAN

MAY, 2022

“Building the Nation brick by brick”



ACTION PLAN MAY, 2022

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| 1. | Month Long Special Campaign (01.05.2022 To 31.05.2022) | <p style="text-align: center;">“Building the Nation brick by brick”</p> <p>International Labour Day is also called as "May Day/ Workers' Day", which is celebrated on May 1st every year to commemorating the historic struggles and gains made by workers and the labour movement. The theme of 2022 is "World Day for Safety and Health at Work: Act together to build a positive safety and health culture" as declared by International Labour Organisation (ILO). A yearlong campaign is contemplated by 'ILO' with the theme "Workplace Stress: A collective challenge".</p> <p>Workers/Labourers have an undeniable role in shaping the nation's future.</p> <p>Worker class, especially in unorganized sector is the most vulnerable and marginalized section of our society. To correctly visualize the plights of this one of the segment of nation building stream flowing from the society viz-a-viz the troubles and hazards explicitly attached with their nature of work, we have to look at them not through the eyes of the industrialists, but through the eyes of the workers themselves, not from the view point of the capitalists, but through the vision of the socialists. The condition of those working in organized sectors is comparatively better viz-a-viz those working in unorganized sectors. A number of beneficial legislations have been brought to statute books to rescue the workers in organized sector from exploitation; like Factories Act, Bonus Act, PF Act, Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc., whereas unorganized sector is not governed by any such legislation. In India, around 44 crore people are engaged in unorganized sector. Though each section of workers has its own problems, but the problems peculiar to the workers of unorganized sector can be understood from the following facets:</p> |
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1. Child labour: A menace that has been persisting unabated since long:

India has the highest number of Child Labourers below 14 years of age in the world as per estimations of UNICEF. As per the Census 2011, the total child population in India in the age group (5-14) years is 259.6 million. Of these, 10.1 million (3.9% of total child population) are working, either as 'main worker' or as 'marginal worker'. In addition, more than 42.7 million children in India are out of school.

As per the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (CPLR), a "Child" is defined as any person below the age of 14 years, and the CLPR Act prohibits employment of a Child in any employment including as a domestic help. It is a cognizable criminal offence to employ a Child for any work. Children of age group 14 to 18 years are defined as "Adolescent" and the law allows Adolescent to be employed except in the listed hazardous occupations and processes which include mining, inflammable substance and explosives related work and any other hazardous processes as per the Factories Act, 1948. In 2001, the children and adolescents working in hazardous jobs were sharing 1% of all child workers in India.

'Labour' is a subject matter of the 'Concurrent List' under the Constitution of India. To combat the menace of child labour on zero tolerance basis the government has brought a number of legislations to eradicate the problem of Child Labour. Chief among them are:

- The Factories Act, 1948:
- The Mines Act, 1952:
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:
- The Juvenile Justice (care and protection) of Children Act, 2015:
- The Right Of Children To Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

2. Bonded or forced labour (Modern slavery)

Bonded Labour or Debt Bondage - is probably the least known form of slavery today, and yet it is the most widely used method of enslaving people in Rajasthan, particularly in 'Brick-kilns'. A person unwittingly becomes a bonded labourer when his labour is forced as a means of repayment of a loan which is provided at the time of engaging him and his family members by the employer. The person is then trapped into tempted offers of the employer and then forced to work for a very little or no wages. It is also known as debt bondage or bonded labour.

3. Human trafficking

Human trafficking- involves practicing force, fraud or coercion to make the person agreed to perform forced labour or surrendered to the sexual exploitation by the mighty employer. Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked worldwide.

4. Plights of Migrant Labourers

Migrant labourers are casual and unskilled workers who move about systematically from one region to another region offering their services on temporary, usually seasonal basis in different sectors. Being deprived of stable and adequate means of livelihood such workers most of the time prove to be an easy prey of mighty employers, who subject them to perform forced labour in lieu of no or a meager wages with no fixed or defined working hours even without providing them the basic amenities necessary for human habitation.

At number of occasions such workers are also subjected to sexual exploitation, especially if victim is female or a child. The migrant workers are usually engaged in peculiar nature of jobs, such as; Brick Kilns, Salt Pans, Stone Quarries, Agri-business and Irrigation Work, construction work; like construction of roads, flyovers, canals, dams, and other buildings, which all fall in the category of unorganized sectors. Large number of bonded labourers nowadays are seasonal migrants in such unorganized sectors.

It is too late in the day to discuss about the inhumane labour standards offered to the migrant workers in Rajasthan. However, for the social and economic empowerment of such labourers and also their progeny with a view of ensuring better future of the nation, it is the high time to spread awareness viz-a-viz their constitutional and statutory rights and their social and economic empowerment in terms thereof. In terms of minimum wages policy, it has been observed that migrant workers are paid lower wages than minimum. Long and flexible working hours combined with low wages are mostly reported in the case of seasonal migrant workers. There is no fixed time of work for migrant workers; they work for more than 12 hours a day instead of 8 hours without any overtime charges. Most of the migrant workers are illiterate, ignorant and belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other socially & economically weaker sections of the society. They are Disadvantageous Groups of the Society, who cannot earn a decent living as other normal people do earn. It has also been observed that migrant workers are not aware of their rights like right to equality, right to secure work with humane standards, a living wage and a decent standard of life, benefits of schemes of security and health, right to form union, right to freedom of speech and expression, cultural and educational rights, etc.

5. Lower and Unequal payment of wages

Minimum wages have been defined as “the minimum amount of remuneration that an employer is required to pay as wage which is earned for the work performed during a given period by the worker, which cannot be reduced even by arriving at a mutual group agreement or bilateral contract.

Research, in Rajasthan, shows gender discrimination mostly against women and in favour of men and even multi-dimensionally. It has been observed that migrant women workers are paid lower wages than male workers in most of the cases.

Therefore, Rajasthan is not lagging behind in not following the principle of 'equal pay for equal work'.

Searching a place for labourers in the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policies:

Part III (Article 14 to 35) of the Constitution of India guarantees the fundamental rights to its citizens, which include Equality before the law (irrespective of one's religion, sex, caste or place of birth), the abolition of untouchability, freedom of speech and expression and prohibition of employment of children in factories. In the case of 'Randhir Singh vs Union of India' (1982 AIR SC 879), the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that even though the principle of 'Equal pay for Equal work' is not defined in the Constitution of India, it is a goal which is to be achieved through Article 14, 16 and 39(c) of the Constitution of India. Article 19(1)(c) of the Indian Constitution guarantees citizens to form a union or association. It allows workers to form trade unions. Article 23 of the Constitution prohibits forced labour. Forced or bonded labour is an offense which is punishable under the law. The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976 prohibits all kinds of bonded labour and it has been declared illegal. Article 24 prohibits employment of children in hazardous nature of labour below 14 years of age.

So also, the Directive Principles of State Policies (Part IV) Article 39(a) contemplates that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing the citizens, men and women equally, the right to an adequate means of livelihood. It means that every citizen of the country has right to earn a livelihood without being discriminated on the basis of their sex. Article 39(d) of the Constitution envisages, "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing; that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women." Article 41 provides "Right to Work", which means that it is duty of the State to secure right to work and education to all its citizens within

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| | | <p>its economic capacity and development. Article 42 provides for the securing the just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief for the workers. Article 43 envisages about providing the “living wage” for all the workers, either working in organized or in unorganized sectors. Living wage not only includes the “bare necessities of life” but also the social and cultural opportunities. Article 43A envisages the participation of workers in the management of industries</p> <p>Certain Enactments for welfare of Labourers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factories Act, 1948 • Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 • Minimum Wages Act, 1948 • Payment of Wages Act, 1936 • Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 • The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 • Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 • Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Rules • Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 • Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 • Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 • Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, 2021 • Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011 <p>Initiatives being taken up by RSLSA:</p> <p>As we can see from the above description of the scenario, it is not like a vacuum of laws or schemes aiming at securing humane working conditions for the workers forming part and contributing major share of common citizenry of the country and also aiming at foreclosing any space for their exploitation in any form, but certainly the existing laws and schemes need to be</p> |
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implemented rigorously with the aim to reach out to each and every needy person. To ensure the strict implementation of laws and welfare schemes of the government, it is need of the hour that the laws and schemes are well implemented and meticulously monitored. The goal cannot be achieved unless the targeted community is made well aware of their rights and about their welfare.

Keeping in view the zero-tolerance policy of the RSLSA towards Child Labour, Bonded/Forced Labour, Human trafficking or exploitation in any other form, the targeted campaign is to be launched and successfully accomplished by the RSLSA through DLSAs & TLSCs.

Guidelines for Campaign to be launched by RSLSA through DLSAs & TLSCs:

1. To launch and accomplish mass awareness and sensitization programme about various Central and State Labour Laws and Welfare Schemes floated by the governments for combating Child Labour, Bondage/ Forced Labour and Human trafficking, and for promoting and securing welfare of this vulnerable class of the society.
2. Meetings/ Workshops/ Consultations are to be conducted involving Government Officials, NGOs and other stakeholders engaged in welfare of labour and elimination of malpractices persisting qua labourers. Officers of the Labour Department, Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee, Factories and Boilers Department and Social justice Department are to be necessarily associated with a view to sensitize them towards their legal obligations viz-a-viz strict implementation of labour laws and welfare programmes/schemes floated by the governments.
3. With the cooperation of the Labour Department, all classes of Labourers are to be registered in various schemes of Government i.e. Pravasi Shramik Majdoor Panjeekaran,

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| | | <p>Skill Register, Registration in Employment Exchange, MNREGA, Chiranjeevi yojna and Pradhanmantri Awas yojna etc. Special focus to be given on providing them e-shram card, Bhamashah card, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. It is to be religiously ensured that no worker able and inclined to perform physical labour is deprived of getting work to perform either in MNREGA or elsewhere on regular payment of wages due to him as per law. 5. It is to be certified after every visit that all statutory provisions aiming at securing humane working conditions and work standards are being adhered to strictly and no worker was found performing forced or bonded labour. 6. Prone areas such as MNREGA sites, Brick-Klins, Salt Pans, Stone Quarries, and Stone Crusher Units are to be visited on regular interval but not more than 15 days gap. Such visits have to be carried out by Panel Lawyers/PLVs associated by officials of Labour department, Police and Local Administration under supervision of Secretary DLSAs. 7. If violation of any statutory provision is noticed or employer is found to have engaged children in labour or indulged in human trafficking, bondage or forced labour or exploiting labourers in any other form or allowing the malpractices to persist, in that case immediate legal action is to be taken. Complaint regarding Child labour is to be necessarily lodged on 'Pencil Portal' at www.pencil.gov.in by the official of Labour Department as directed by Secretary DLSA. In case any Child engaged in labour is rescued, the Secretary DLSA has to provide such Child and his/her parents or guardians effective counseling through Psychologist/Child Protection Officer/PLV as per requirement of the individual case. |
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8. For the purpose of ensuring proper care, protection, rehabilitation or repatriation/restoration of children so rescued with his family/guardian, the DLSA/TLSC concerned shall co-ordinate with the Child Welfare Committee, District Child Protection Unit, Police, Labour & Education Department and other Agencies responsible for the care and protection of children and through appropriate proceedings under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015, shall ensure appropriate rehabilitation including admission in nearest school for free school education under RTE Act, if children so rescued is below the age of 14 years without fail through concerted efforts of the DLSA/TLSC, State Government and NGOs, on case to case basis.

Mechanism towards achieving all Four Steps ("R") in the matters of Child Labourer:-



9. The DLSA/TLSC concerned shall observe rigorous monitoring and supervision through Child Welfare Officer or Designated Social Worker or PLV.
10. If the child so rescued is found homeless or orphan, or restoration of the child to his family is not found in the best interest of the child so rescued, feasibility of shifting of such child to appropriate residential facility, like; Children's Home/Fit Facility/Specialised Adoption Agency (for the purpose of adoption) must be explored through

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| | | <p>appropriate proceeding under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 or under any other Enactment/Scheme.</p> <p>11. It shall be ensured in every individual case that the process of rehabilitation and social integration of the children, so rescued, be based on the individual care plan of the child, preferably through family based care such as by restoration to family or guardian, sponsorship, adoption or foster care, etc.</p> <p>12. In every case regular strict monitoring and supervision, through PLVs or otherwise, has to be observed with a view to ensure that proper care and protection is afforded to the child after rehabilitation, in co-ordination with Labour & Education Department and other Agencies responsible for the care and protection of children, with support of CWC, NGOs and Local Administration.</p> <p>13. If any offence is found to have been committed against any labourer eligible for Free Legal Services, in such case immediate effective and competent Legal Services have to be provided to the victim.</p> <p>14. It will also be ensured that the benefits of the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, 2021, appropriate Victim Compensation Scheme, or any other scheme framed for the benefit of labourers, are extended to the victims of child labour, bonded/forced labour or victims of human trafficking, respectively.</p> <p>15. Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps are to be organized against prohibited labour malpractices in areas prone to Child Labour, Bondage/Forced Labour and Human Trafficking to aware and empower the general public with the encouraging slogan '<i>Break the silence and raise the voice</i>'.</p> <p>16. Inspection and Action taken Report with necessary statistics has to be sent to RLSA after every such visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA.</p> |
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| | | <p>“Child Marriage Restraint Campaign” (03.05.2022 – Akha Teej & 16.05.2022 – Peepal Purnima)</p> <p>Month-long Campaign for Prohibition of Child Marriages-</p> <p>Month-long campaign for Prohibition of Child Marriages is to be carried out on zero tolerance basis across the State of Rajasthan in coordination with Local Administration and officials of Women and Child Development Department, especially those responsible for preventing child marriage under '<i>THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006</i>'. Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps focusing on ill effects of Child Marriage and its legal implications are to be organized on daily basis from 01.05.2022 to 16.05.2022. Thereafter, such camps are to be organized observing appropriate regular intervals. Panel Lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and other Social Workers/ Respectable Persons of the vicinity are necessarily to be associated with such camps.</p> <p>Optimum use of Mobile Vans</p> <p>Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaign is to be ensured. Serious evil consequences of child marriage and deterrent provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are to be disseminated in all awareness programmes/camps.</p> |
| 2. | 01.05.2022 (Sunday) | <p>Ceremonial Observance of Labour Day.</p> <p>Regular activities shall also be carried out as usual as provided in NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 as per RSLSA Guidelines stated herein before.</p> |
| 3. | 02.05.2022 (Monday) | <p>Campaign to Bring Drop-out School Children Back to School: To act as per guidelines issued in the Action Plan for April under '<i>Building Nation Through Education</i>'.</p> |

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| 4. | 04.05.2022 (Wednesday) | Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for maximum disposal of Cases by amicable settlement. |
| 5. | 05.05.2022 (Thursday) | Visit of Children Home & Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 6. | 06.05.2022 (Friday) | Meeting of DLSA Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA. |
| 7. | 07.05.2022 (Saturday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 8. | 09.05.2022 (Monday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 9. | 10.05.2022 (Tuesday) | Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee |
| 10. | 11.05.2022 (Wednesday) | Organize literacy camps for effective implementation of Victim Compensation Schemes. |
| 11. | 12.05.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 12. | 13.05.2022 (Friday) | Legal awareness programmes related to— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 |

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| 13. | 14.05.2022 (Second Saturday) | National Lok Adalat |
| 14. | 16.05.2022 (Monday) | Legal Literacy Camps in Schools, Colleges and any other educational institutions regarding the ill effects of Child Marriage. |
| 15. | 17.05.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal Awareness programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 |
| 16. | 18.05.2022 (Wednesday) | Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA |
| 17. | 19.05.2022 (Thursday) | Legal awareness programme related to - 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |
| 18. | 20.05.2022 (Friday) | Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA |
| 19. | 21.05.2022 (Saturday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Camps on Fundamental Duties, Law of Maintenance & Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens, Right of Employment, Motor Accident Cases, Laborers Laws, Rights of Unorganised Laborers, Minimum Wages Act, Workmen Compensation Act. Legal awareness programme for improving the Juvenile Justice System and Protection of Child Rights. |
| 20. | 22.05.2022 (Sunday) | Observation of International Bio Diversity Day : The International Day for Biological Diversity (or World Biodiversity Day) is a United Nations-sanctioned international day for the promotion of biodiversity issues. |
| 21. | 23.05.2022 (Monday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee. Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman DLSA. |

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| 22. | 24.05.2022 (Tuesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. • Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law. |
| 23. | 25.05.2022 (Wednesday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 24. | 26.05.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 25. | 27.05.2022 (Friday) | Legal awareness programme related to – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 |
| 26. | 30.05.2022 (Monday) | Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts |
| 27. | 31.05.2022 (Tuesday) | Observance of World Anti-Tobacco Day. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal awareness programmes related to NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 • Intense awareness programmes in schools/ Colleges/Educational Institutions and other public places be conducted regarding ill effects of tobacco products and drug addiction. |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was

- represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
- c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
- a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

ACTION PLAN

JUNE, 2022

“Environment Protection is not a charity to the community but it is an investment for our future generations.”



Action Plan: June, 2022

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| 1. | <p>Month-Long Special Campaign (01.06.2022 to 30.06.2022)</p> | <p>“Environment Protection is not a charity to the community but it is an investment for our future generations.”</p> <p>The United Nations (UN) declared 5th June as International World Environment Day at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. The idea was to draw attention towards multiple threats the environment is encountered with and also to raise awareness on environmental issues such as global warming, wildlife crime, destruction of forest, air and water pollution the significant was marine pollution, sustainable consumption of natural resources and even human overpopulation.</p> <p>The theme of World Environment Day 2022 is “Only One Earth” and focus is on “Living Sustainably in Harmony with Nature”.</p> <p>Environment Protection mainly encompasses three “R”, i.e. Reduce; Recycle & Reuse.</p> <p>“Reduce” requires moderate use of sustainable and unsustainable natural resources, which the mankind take as granted to themselves only in exclusion of other living beings even without taking care of the wastage thereof and that too to the culpable extent. Wastage of food particularly in mass gathering also requires greater attention. More importantly conservation of water, electricity, forests, trees, rivers, seas and wildlife need pointed attention as it relates to the four major components like lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.</p> <p>“Recycle” involves re-manufacturing of items particularly those made of plastic, paper, glass and other metals. The items made thereof must not be produced afresh unless dire need arises and wise decision based on analytic consideration is taken. For “Recycling” the attention since inception is required where waste materials are segregated and those capable of recycling are</p> |
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| | | <p>dumped/stored separately from those not capable of recycling. Both such materials should not be dumped together in a common dumping yard.</p> <p>“Reuse” involves frequent use of things rather than acting on the vague perception of use and throw. Reuse is a better way of environmental protection in comparison to recycling as recycling requires expense of energy to some extent, whereas reuse does not. Certain things we all know can be used multiple times if proper care is bestowed at first-time use. Such things may be like envelopes and cartoons made of paper, and bottles and other items made of plastic and glass can be used multiple times, always in new ways.</p> <p>Plantation, Water Harvesting and Production and use of Solar Energy are the most significant ways of environmental protection. If urgent attention is not given to the environment, the same would result in depriving the majority of our population of the clean and safe water, air and etables.</p> <p>A Special Drive to create awareness among masses about the importance of plantation, water harvesting and solar energy, and sensitizing in favor of conservation of water and electricity and against wastage of food and paper and also against unnecessary/excessive use of unsustainable natural energy like fuel and gasses simply for enhancing comfort reaching to the level of luxury unaffordable looking to the overpopulation of human beings on earth, is to be launched in this month and has to be carried out on a regular basis after an interval of a month.</p> <p><i>There is no point, which the wisdom of a layman may support, in creating cooling inside by increasing heat outside, as no one can carry an Air Conditioner hanging on his head throughout his movement in a day.</i></p> <p>The Indian Constitution speaks :</p> <p>Fundamental Rights :</p> <p>Although the Right to a clean environment is not explicitly recognized by the Constitution as a</p> |
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| | | <p>fundamental right but it has been held to be implicit in the Right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India by Hon'ble Supreme Court through several pronouncements. To safeguard the right to life and liberty and other fundamental rights, the Constitution of India through Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court of India to issue appropriate writ, whenever there is any violation of Fundamental Rights. The Supreme court has given the widest connotation to Article 21. It has been declared that the Right to life doesn't mean merely 'animal existence' but a life with 'human dignity'. It has been held that the Right to life includes all those Rights that are essential and basic for the enjoyment of the standard of life, free from environmental hazards.</p> <p>Directive Principles:</p> <p>The Directive Principles under the Indian Constitution inculcate the ideals of building a welfare State. Healthy environment is also one of the facets of the welfare State. Article 48-A of the Constitution casts an obligation on the State that <i>"the State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country"</i>.</p> <p>Fundamental Duties:</p> <p>Under Fundamental Duties envisaged in the Indian Constitution it is a duty on every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures as provided under Article 51-A (g) of the Constitution of India, delineates that <i>"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."</i></p> <p>Several Protective Enactments:</p> <p>In India, several protective laws are there that foster the Right to a Clean Environment, these are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. |
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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. 3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977. 4. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. 5. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 6. The Indian Forest Act, 1927. 7. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980. 8. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002. 9. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. 10. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. <p>Policy Framing by Central Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Water Policy, 2002. 2. National Environment Policy, 2004. <p>The Month-long Campaign:</p> <p>The remarkable ill-effects on the health of all living beings including mankind result from environmental degradation worldwide. This also poses a severe threat to the existence of mankind and other living beings. The most significant consequences of the environmental degradation, among others, are climate change, ecological imbalance, weather extremes; like flood or famine, global warming, species extinction, spread of new diseases like Covid-19 resulting in pandemic.</p> <p>The causes behind the same are pollution, deforestation, growing urbanization, mass fresh production of goods without analysis of their need, indiscriminate mass exploitation of unsustainable natural resources, rampant illegal mining from river beds and catchment area, erecting concrete structures irrespective of its sustainability, and militarization & war.</p> <p>The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 23 percent of all deaths are linked to “environmental hazards” like air pollution, water contamination and chemical exposure.</p> <p>Our day-to-day activities require a large amount of energy, whether it is fuel for</p> |
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| | | <p>transportation or industries, use of electricity for luxurious life, use of Air Conditioners and mass use of plastic based items with age of millions of years without any degradation to its life and quality and even without any planning or program for its recycling, misuse of Water and Electricity, which directly or indirectly contributes to environmental perishment. Estimates indicate that the current demand of mankind is much higher than the regeneration rate of all the natural resources available on the planet's ecosystems. A prolonged static pattern of overconsumption of natural resources (excavated from the same site) leads to environmental degradation and the eventual loss of resource bases.</p> <p>Therefore, in order to reduce the consumption of unsustainable energy sources, the need of the hour is to focus on sustainable energy consumption. The main component being use of fuel and gasses in transportation the same may be reduced to the large extent by creating the habit of taking maximum use of public/pool transportation.</p> <p>The further attention required is that the public at large are motivated towards use of never-ending sustainable natural resources of energy, such as Solar energy and Air energy instead of use of limited reserves of unsustainable natural resources.</p> <p>To promote individual and community participation in environmental protection, it is imperative to sensitize the masses by creating and raising awareness and understanding of the link between environment and development and they must be motivated to -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conserve natural resources, such as forests, flora and fauna including biological diversity of unique ecosystems, 2. prevent and control over degradation of soil, water, vegetation and air, 3. improve ecological conditions and productivity of degraded areas, 4. ensure sustainable and equitable use of |
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| | | <p>natural resources without degrading the environment or risking health or safety of mankind and other living beings,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. use everlasting eco-friendly resources instead of limited ones. <p>Keeping in view the importance of environmental protection, the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has decided to launch a campaign to spread awareness by dedicating the entire month of June to the protection and conservation of the environment and then repeat it after an interval of a month's period throughout the year.</p> <p>Steps to be taken by DLSAs and TLSCs during this month-long campaign:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing awareness camps associating panel advocates, PLVs, local administration, and NGOs working in the field of environment protection and performing related activities. 2. Holding school level competitions such as debate, poetry, poster making, slogan writing, essay writing and short film making, etc. at the schools of Taluka and District level showing concern over the <i>ill-consequences of causing harm to the environment and its plausible solutions</i>. 3. Sensitizing the public at large through Slogans, Nukkad Nataks and other similar methods about the ill-effects of single-use plastic. 4. Planning to evolve mechanisms for Solid Waste Management. 5. Conducting at least one Workshop /Seminar during alternate week comprising the Officials of the Forest department, Local Administration, NGOs or other institutions working on air and water pollution and environment protection, and environmental activists on the themes- |
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| | | <p><i>"HUMAN BEINGS BEING THE TRUSTEES OF NATURAL RESOURCES, CARRY A DUTY TO PROTECT, PRESERVE AND PROMOTE THE ENVIRONMENT."</i></p> <p><i>"PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT IS NOT AN ACTIVITY OF CHARITY : BUT IS INVESTMENT FOR OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS."</i></p> <p><i>"SAY NO TO PLASTIC ITEMS ESPECIALLY PLASTIC CARRY BAGS AND OTHER SUCH PLASTIC ITEMS OF SINGLE USE."</i></p> <p><i>"CARE FOR OTHER LIVING BEINGS TREATING THEM THE CO-SHARES OF THE NATURE WITH THE SPIRIT OF CO-EXISTENCE."</i></p> |
| 2. | 01.06.2022 (Wednesday) | Campaign to Bring Drop-out School Children Back to School: To act as per guidelines issued in the Action Plan for April under ' <i>Building Nation Through Education</i> '. |
| 3. | 03.06.2022 (Friday) | Meeting of Monitoring and Mentoring Committee. |
| 4. | 04.06.2022 (Saturday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) • Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crises Centres by Secretary, DLSA |
| 5. | 05.06.2022 (Sunday) | <p>Observance of World Environment Day</p> <p>To spread awareness and sensitize the public at large for environmental protection and the dire consequences of increasing pollution, a workshop/seminar/awareness program on the suggested themes, will be conducted with the cooperation and coordination of the Officials of the Forest department, Local Administration, Environmental activists, and NGOs or other institutions working on air and water pollution and environmental protection.</p> |
| 6. | 06.06.2022 (Monday) | Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. |

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| 7. | 07.06.2022 (Tuesday) | Meeting of DLSA Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association and one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for the implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting are to be forwarded to RLSA. |
| 8. | 08.06.2022 (Wednesday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 9. | 09.06.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee |
| 10. | 10.06.2022 (Friday) | Organize legal literacy camps on:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Pollution-Free Water and Air. • Right to Reasonable Residence. • Right to Food. • Right to Education. • Victim Compensation Scheme. |
| 11. | 12.06.2022 (Sunday) | Observance of World Day Against Child Labour: Child labour is still prevalent throughout Rajasthan even after being declared a crime. Owners of industries, mines, factories, brick-kilns, etc. are using child labour at a high level to get more work at less labour cost. Poor children are also pushed into child labour instead of taking proper education and enjoying their childhood, as they are overpowered by parents to earn some money to give financial support to their family at a very tender age (too young to understand their liabilities towards family). The use of children for financial benefits makes children denied of childhood, proper education, mental, physical, and social well-being, it ruins the future of children extensively. |

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| | | <p>The Significance of <i>World Day Against Child Labour</i> is to pay attention to the harmful mental and physical problems faced by children forced into child labour, all over the world. The aim behind the observance of this day is to spread awareness about the menace of child labour and to find ways to eradicate it.</p> <p>Therefore, Awareness camps at different child labour prone areas be organized focusing on the importance of children in overall development of the Nation. Camps should also be aimed to disseminate strict provisions prohibiting child labour including rehabilitation of rescued child labour and compensation under Victim Compensation Scheme and other related schemes.</p> |
| 12. | 13.06.2022 (Monday) | Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 13. | 14.06.2022 (Tuesday) | <p>Legal Awareness Programmes related to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 |
| 14. | 15.06.2022 (Wednesday) | Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA |
| 15. | 16.06.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per Regulation 52 of RSLSA, Regulation, 1999) |
| 16. | 17.06.2022 (Friday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 17. | 18.06.2022 (Saturday) | Legal Awareness Programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015 |
| 18. | 20.06.2022 (Monday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 19. | 21.06.2022 (Tuesday) | Observance of International Day of Yoga |

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| 20. | 22.06.2022 (Wednesday) | Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 21. | 23.06.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring and Mentoring Committee |
| 22. | 24.06.2022 (Friday) | Legal awareness programmes related to– 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |
| 23. | 26.06.2022 (Sunday) | Observance of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Legal Awareness Camp on NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 |
| 24. | 27.06.2022 (Monday) | Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts |
| 25. | 28.06.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to– 1. NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 26. | 29.06.2022 (Wednesday) | Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. |
| 27. | 30.06.2022 (Thursday) | Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law. |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;

- b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
 - c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
- 3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
- 4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

ACTION PLAN

JULY, 2022

Building the Nation Green



Action Plan: July, 2022

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| 1. | Month Long Special Campaign (01.07.2022 to 30.07.2022) | <p style="text-align: center;">Building the Nation Green</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Tree-plantation – Standalone Solution of All Forms of Pollution”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Tree-plantation is an inevitable measure to Protect Right to Life in Broader Sense'</p> <p>Trees play a vital role in survival of all living beings and undoubtedly the survival of mankind is dependent on survival of all living beings in the spirit of co-existence. Without ensuring survival of all living beings, even sustaining the planet earth would be daydreaming only. Trees find their genesis in plants, so plantation helps us maintaining the ecosystem of earth and nourish the humanity as well as all other living beings. Plants converting into trees are the major source of providing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide. Trees not only strengthen the soil but also give shelter to all living beings. Numerous studies have demonstrated that the presence of trees can improve people's mental and physical health, children's attention and their well-growth. Trees cool our urban concrete and maintain the global temperature.</p> <p>Tree planting is recognized as one of the most engaging, environment-friendly activities that people can participate in and thereby help in keeping the planet earth green and healthy. Trees absorb carbon from the atmosphere, balance the rain and thus reduce the risk of draught or flooding. Trees contribute to our environment by providing oxygen, improving air quality, climate amelioration, conserving water, preserving soil and supporting wildlife. If the trees are planted in outer areas of cities, they by the process of deflecting the sunlight, reduce the '<i>urban heat island effect</i>', created by pavements and concrete buildings.</p> <p>Since the beginning, trees have furnished us with two of life's essentials; food and oxygen. As we evolved, trees provided us additional necessities such as shelter, medicine and tools. Today, the value of trees continues to increase and more benefits are</p> |
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being discovered as role of trees expands to satisfy the needs created by our modern life style. Trees are an important part of every community. Our streets, parks, playgrounds and backyards are lined with trees that create a peaceful, aesthetically pleasing environment. Trees increase our quality of life by bringing natural elements and wildlife habitats into urban settings. We gather under the cool shade the trees provide during outdoor activities with family and friends. Many neighborhoods are also the home of very old trees that some as historic landmarks and a great source of town pride.

During the process of photosynthesis, trees take in carbon dioxide and produce the oxygen we breathe. According to the studies 'One acre of forest absorbs six tons of carbon dioxide and puts out four tons of oxygen, which is enough to meet the annual needs of 18 people'.

Trees, shrubs and turf also filter air by removing dust and absorbing other pollutants like carbon mono oxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. After trees intercept unhealthy particles, rain washes them to the ground.

Trees control climate by moderating the effects of the sun, rain and wind. Leaves absorb and filter the sun's radiant energy, keeping things cool in summer. Trees also preserve warmth by providing a screen from harsh wind. In addition to influencing wind speed and direction, trees shield us from the downfall of rain, sleet and hail. Trees also lower the air temperature and reduce the heat intensity of the greenhouse effect by maintaining low levels of carbon dioxide.

Trees are essential to the eco-system we reside in. Far reaching roots of trees hold soil in place and fight erosion. Trees absorb and store rain water which reduce runoff and sediment deposit after storms. This helps the ground water supply recharge, prevents the transport of chemicals into streams and prevents flooding. Fallen leaves make excellent compost that enriches soil.

Many animals, including elephants, koalas and

giraffes eat leaves for nourishment. Flowers are eaten by monkeys, and nectar is a favorite of birds, bats and many insects. Animals also eat much of the same fruit that we enjoy. This process helps disperse seeds over great distances. Of course, hundreds of leaving creatures call trees there home. Leaf-covered branches keep many animals, such as birds and squirrels, out of the reach of predators.

Trees are both beautiful and majestic. Different species display a seemingly endless variety of shapes, forms, textures and vibrant colors. Even individual trees vary their appearance throughout the course of the year as seasons change. The strength, long lifespan and regal stature of trees give them a monument-like quality. Most of us react to the presence of trees with a pleasant, relaxed, comfortable feeling. In fact, many people plant trees as living memorials of life-changing events.

Trees help record the history of our family as they grow and develop alongside us and our kids. We often make an emotional connection with trees we plant or become personally attached to the ones that we see every day. These strong bonds are evidenced by the hundreds of groups and organizations across the country that go to great lengths to protect and save particularly large or historic trees from the dangers of modern development. How many of our childhood memories include the trees in our backyard or old neighborhood? The sentimental value of a special tree is simply immeasurable.

Trees have supported and sustained life throughout our existence. They have a wide variety of practical and commercial uses. Wood was the very first fuel, and is still used for cooking and heating by about half of the world's population. Trees provide timber for building construction, furniture manufacture, tools, sporting equipment, and thousands of household items. Wood pulp is used to make paper.

We are all aware of apples, oranges and the

countless other fruits and nuts provided by trees. We all know that the bark of some trees can be made into cork and is a source of chemicals and medicines? Quinine and aspirin are both made from bark extracts. The inner bark of some trees contains latex, the main ingredient of rubber. How many more uses can we name?

Individual trees and shrubs have value and contribute to savings, but it is the collective influence of a well-maintained landscape that makes a real economic impact and has the greatest effect on property value. Direct economic benefits come from a savings in energy costs. Cooling costs are reduced in a tree-shaded home, and heating costs lowered when a tree serves as a windbreak. According to the USDA Forest Service, "Trees properly placed around buildings can reduce air conditioning needs by 30% and save 20-50 percent in energy used for heating."

Property values of homes with well-maintained landscapes are up to 20% higher than others.

It is, therefore, crystal clear that Tree-plantation is intrinsically connected with the meaningful exercise of *Right to Life* guaranteed as Fundamental Right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Plantation Programme:

We must recognize that in current scenario one of the most serious threats to the planet earth is deforestation and tree cutting. To make our earth greener and to ensure better tomorrow, we must start paying the highest attention towards tree plantation today.

For that purpose, RLSA has decided to conduct a month-long drive for undertaking exercise of new plantation and also for preserving those trees which have come to be planted yesteryears. This drive is to be conducted through District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees in coordination and cooperation with the Officers/Officials of Forest Department, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipal Institutions, Development/

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| | | <p>Improvement Institutions, Local Administration, NGOs and other stakeholder: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plantation Programmes be organized across the districts. 2. Forest and other areas prone to accidental or deliberate fire resulting into burning of trees at mass level should be identified and all preventive as well as remedial measures must be taken without any excuse for their care and protection. 3. Proper care and regular watering of 3-5 years old trees must also be taken. 4. Regular activities focusing on care of trees planted at different places in the recent plantation drives are to be conducted. 5. Dense Tree plantation should also be campaigned in Court Campuses, DLSA Campuses, Schools, Colleges and Other Government Offices. 6. Secretaries, DLSA must arrange to prepare a documentary film on the whole campaign depicting- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The idea of the campaign; b. The identified areas where the plantation is going to be done; c. Particular events of the plantation drive (Programmes should be held by inviting dignitaries); d. Each and every visit, activity and efforts made by the DLSA/TLSCs for this month's drive; e. The achievements yielded by the efforts of DLSA/TLSCs, with the time-lapse gradual progress of the plantation drive, watering, with a comparison of <i>Before-</i> |
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| | | <p><i>After</i> scenes and growth from sapling to the getting formation of trees every month till the end of this Action Plan.</p> <p>f. The best documentaries shall be commended and screened at a State-Level event by RSLSA, as well as be published on the RSLSA website.</p> <p>7. A monthly statistical report containing total events, programmes, and camps held with a total number of trees planted, taken care and survived to be sent to RALSA each month till the end of the Action Plan.</p> |
| 2. | 01.07.2022 (Friday) | Bring Dropouts Out of School Children Back to School Campaign: Act upon the issue as guided by the Action Plan under Build nation through education. |
| 3. | 02.07.2022 (Saturday) | Organize legal literacy camps relating to labour matters like- Dismissal, Retrenchment, E.S.I., Factory Act, Payment of gratuity Act and Matters Relating to Wages, Bonus, Ad-hoc, Casual Daily Wages & their Regularization. |
| 4. | 04.07.2022 (Monday) | Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. |
| 5. | 05.07.2022 (Tuesday) | <p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, and one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for the implementation of NALSA and RSLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RSLSA.</p> |

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| 6. | 06.07.2022 (Wednesday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 7. | 07.07.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 8. | 08.07.2022 (Friday) | Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA |
| 9. | 11.07.2022 (Monday) | <p>World Population Day</p> <p>World Population Day was established in 1989 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme — UNDP. The inspiration for this day was the peaking public interest in the celebration of 'Five Billion Day' on July 11, 1987. World Population Day serves to highlight the growing problems that come with a growing global population. Overpopulation is a crucial issue, especially considering that world resources are depleting at an unsustainable rate. Awareness about the effects of overpopulation on development and nature is emphasized. The increasing population also sheds light on health problems faced by women during pregnancy and childbirth, making the need for family planning, gender equality, and maternal health more important than ever.</p> <p>To celebrate this day DLSAs shall organize sensitization and awareness programmes emphasizing the importance of Family Planning, Gender Equality, Poverty, Maternal Health and Human Rights.</p> |
| 10. | 12.07.2022 (Tuesday) | <p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 4. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |

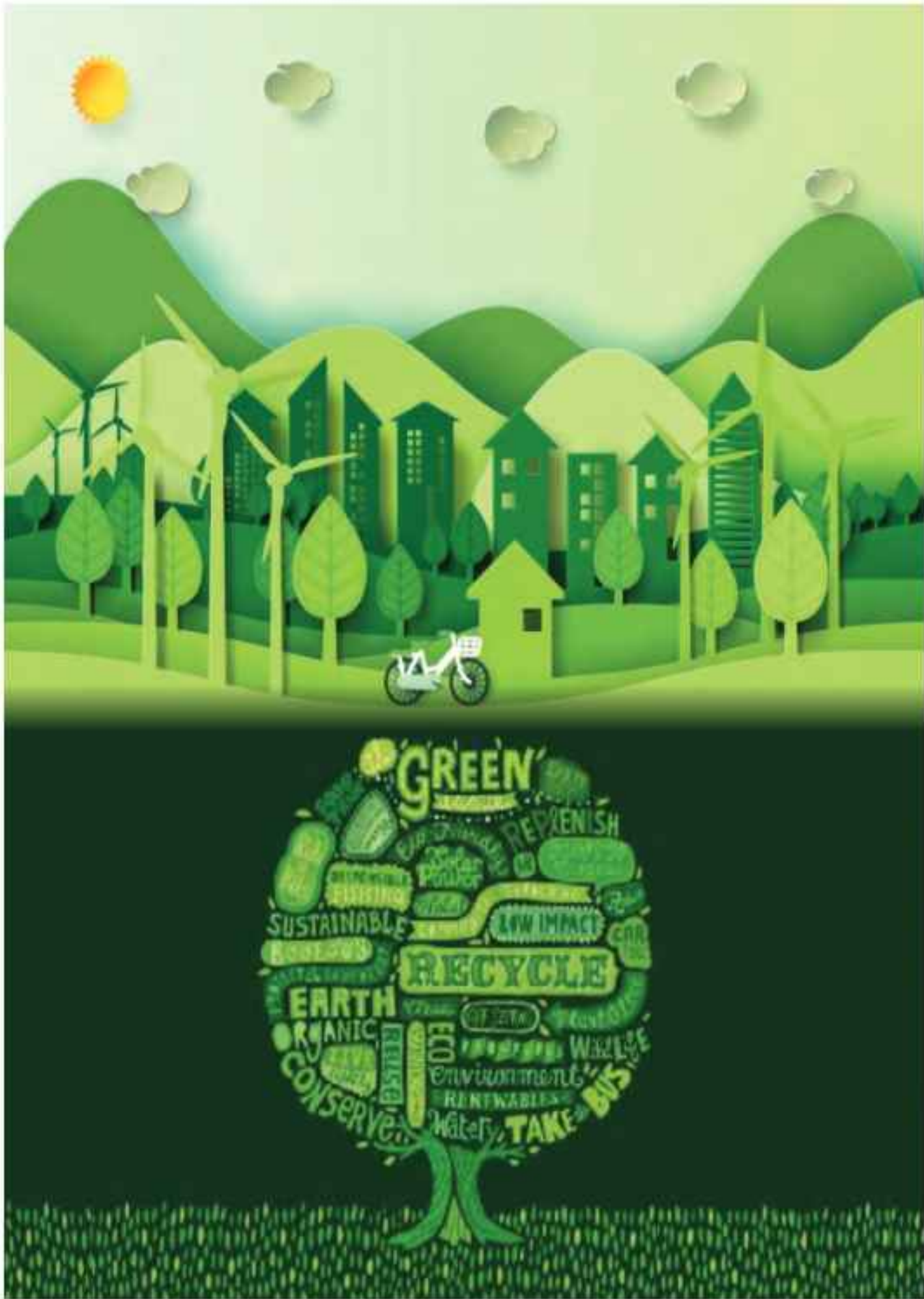
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| 11. | 13.07.2022 (Wednesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organize legal literacy camps/ awareness camp relating to- Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens, Anti-smoking, Anti-ragging, Plea Bargaining, Victim Compensation, Right to Education. Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA |
| 12. | 14.07.2022 (Thursday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 13. | 15.07.2022 (Friday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services & Permanent Lok Adalats by Panel Advocate. |
| 14. | 16.07.2022 (Saturday) to 17.07.2022 (Sunday) | 18th All India Legal Services Authorities' Meet-2022 |
| 15. | 17.07.2022 (Sunday) | <p>Celebrating World Day for International Justice</p> <p>Every year on July 17, World Day for International Justice is observed all around the world. The aim of the day is to promote international criminal justice and support the work of the International Criminal Court. It came about when 120 States adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ("the Rome Statute").</p> <p>To celebrate this day, DLSAs and TLSCs shall organize District and Taluka level respectively, essay, debate, speech, poster, and slogan competitions and awareness programs can also be held by DLSAs and TLSCs. (Necessary preparation be made up to 14.07.2022)</p> |
| 16. | 18.07.2022 (Monday) | Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA |
| 17. | 19.07.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015 |

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| | | 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 |
| 18. | 20.07.2022 (Wednesday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 19. | 21.07.2022 (Thursday) | Organize legal awareness camps on Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011. |
| 20. | 22.07.2022 (Friday) | Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee. |
| 21. | 25.07.2022 (Monday) | Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts |
| 22. | 26.07.2022 (Tuesday) | Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with the law. |
| 23. | 27.07.2022 (Wednesday) | Legal awareness programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with the law) Scheme, 2015 |
| 24. | 28.07.2022 (Thursday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 25. | 29.07.2022 (Friday) | Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 26. | 30.07.2022 (Saturday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;

- c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
- 3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
- 4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.



ACTION PLAN

AUGUST, 2022

EMPOWERMENT AND UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY



Action Plan: August, 2022

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| 1. | 01.08.2022 to 31.08.2022 (Month Long Campaign) | <p>EMPOWERMENT AND UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY</p> <p>"Special focus on habilitating in TSP Area"</p> <p><i>"Justice Cardozo said that the law should view mankind as a society of equals."</i></p> <p>In our Constitution several special provisions have been weaved aiming to ensuring welfare, development and upliftment of deprived section of society. Preamble of our Constitution also speaks about social, economic and political justice to all. Equality of status and opportunity to all the citizens, irrespective of religion, caste, gender, place of birth etc. is the soul of our Constitution.</p> <p>In spite of various laws, regulations, rules, schemes, projects etc., the dream of equality among all citizens has not come true as envisaged in our Constitution.</p> <p>NALSA has also framed a scheme known as NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015, which is one of the schemes framed by NALSA aiming to legal empowerment and economic upliftment of the Tribal community.</p> <p>RSLSA has also perceived a program named <i>"Welfare & Development Plan for TSP Area"</i> for upliftment of Tribes of Rajasthan habilitating in TSP Area. Principal objective of this program is to legally empower the Tribal people living in identified villages of respective districts by creating awareness and providing all sorts of support to them. The aim of this welfare and development plan is to legally empowering and economically uplifting the Tribal people i.e. to provide them access to various laws, schemes and projects for their betterment. Certain villages in district <i>Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Pali</i> and <i>Sirohi</i> have been given emphasis in this program.</p> <p>It is necessary to enlarge the scope of this plan and other marginalized and deprived sections of the society throughout the State are to be included</p> |
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| | | <p>therein. In addition to the activities mentioned in the plan, in view of the enlarged scope, some additional initiatives are also required to be taken through all District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees, namely:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying at least one village in each Taluka of the district, where the population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is maximum. 2. Assessing the basic requirement of the identified village on available infrastructure i.e., Schools, Colleges, Public Holdings, Medical facilities, availability of skill/economic upliftment measures, Status of hygiene and sanitation and other basic needs of the villagers by the team constituted under the scheme. 3. Opening of Education Centers and schools in case of their non-availability with the help of Government and NGOs, in which the availability of qualitative education and admission/Re-admission of Out of School and Drop-out Children must be ensured. 4. Ensuring Development of Entrepreneurship through organizing Skill Development Programme and Integrated Farming. 5. Ensuring Access to Welfare Schemes to the targeted persons like; providing benefits under the various schemes specially framed for the targeted community by the Govt., providing banking assistance in getting loans etc. 6. Ensuring availability of Primary Health Centers & requisite Medical Officers and staff. 7. Organizing awareness programmes in co-ordination with Govt. Departments, Local Administration and NGOs on Health, Nutrition & Sanitation & Periodic Health Check-Up Camps. 8. Organizing Legal Awareness Programmes in respect of the rights and entitlement for the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes communities. |
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| | | <p>9. A team constituted by DLSA under this scheme/plan, with the assistance of experts would promote various schemes run by NALSA, RLSA and Govt. in the targeted areas/villages regarding Education, Health, Development of Social Infrastructure, Women Empowerment, Economic Upliftment and Area Development.</p> <p>10. Ensuring that the identified village is conflict free village by spreading awareness about their Rights and Duties, and also about obligations of the public servants towards maintaining law and order, and up keeping peace & tranquility in the society. It can be done by organizing Special Campaign/Nukkad Nataks in the targeted areas. Awareness is to be spread regarding resolution of conflicts/disputes through ADR mechanism; particularly in the category of pre-litigation mechanism through Lok Adalat and also to spread intensive awareness about provisions of Legal Aid.</p> <p>11. Publicize the Scheme of PLVs engagement and their working, so that willing person, who wants to join Legal Aid Services as a volunteer, could easily approach the institution and provide his/her services.</p> <p>12. A monthly statistical report containing total events, programmes, and camps held with a total number of beneficiaries and services provided to them be sent to the RLSA at the end of the Month.</p> |
| 2. | 01.08.2022 (Monday) | Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. |
| 3. | 02.08.2022 (Tuesday) to 16.08.2022 (Tuesday) | <p><u>Inter School/Home Level Competitions</u></p> <p>In this month various Competitions such as debate, Essay Writing, Story/Poem writing/Poster/Painting, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Football, Volleyball, Basket Ball, Table Tennis, Badminton, Races-100 Meters, 200 Meters and 400 Meters, Long Jump, High Jump, Carom and Chess may be organized amongst school children and children of observation homes,</p> |

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| | | children's homes, shelter homes/open shelters, special homes, etc. at Inter School/Home Level from 02.08.2022 to 16.08.2022. |
| 4. | 03.08.2022 (Wednesday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 5. | 04.08.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for ensuring optimum settlement of Disputes/Cases. |
| 6. | 05.08.2022 (Friday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 7. | 06.08.2022 (Saturday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 8. | 08.08.2022 (Monday) | Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 9. | 09.08.2022 (Tuesday) | Ceremonial Observance of World Tribal Day |
| 10. | 10.08.2022 (Wednesday) | Meeting of DLSA Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work; like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, and one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for the implementation of NALSA and RSLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RSLSA. |
| 11. | 12.08.2022 (Friday) | Legal awareness programme related to- RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015. |
| 12. | 13.08.2022 (Second Saturday) | National Lok Adalat |

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| 13. | 15.08.2022 (Monday) | Celebration of Independence Day |
| 14. | 16.08.2022 (Tuesday) | Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crises Centers by Secretary, DLSA |
| 15. | 17.08.2022 (Wednesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to – 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 4. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |
| 16. | 18.08.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of the Under Trial Review Committee. |
| 17. | 20.08.2022 (Saturday) | Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance with RLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with the law. |
| 18. | 22.08.2022 (Monday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 19. | 23.08.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 |
| 20. | 24.08.2022 (Wednesday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 21. | 25.08.2022 (Thursday) | Legal awareness programmes related to Victim Compensation Schemes |
| 22. | 26.08.2022 (Friday) | Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 23. | 29.08.2022 (Monday) | Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts |

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| 24. | 30.08.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- 1. NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 25. | 31.08.2022 (Wednesday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of legal services Programme. |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
 - c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;

- d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

ACTION PLAN SEPTEMBER, 2022

BUILDING A CYBER-CRIME FREE NATION



Action Plan: September, 2022

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| 1. | 01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022 (Month Long Activity) | <p style="text-align: center;">BUILDING A CYBER-CRIME FREE NATION</p> <p>Today, there are many disturbing things happening in cyberspace. Due to the anonymous nature of the Internet, it is possible to engage into a variety of criminal activities with impunity and people with intelligence are grossly misusing this aspect of the Internet to perpetuate criminal activities in cyberspace. As access to the Internet is increasing, newer threats are being introduced to the world every day. The <i>Covid-19</i> pandemic has led to an inevitable surge in the use of digital technologies due to the social distancing norms and nationwide lockdowns. The lockdown has resulted in most people taking to the internet and internet-based services to communicate, interact, and continue with their job responsibilities from home, studies and shopping. While the Internet had often become the only way to continue education or employment during <i>COVID-19</i>-related lockdowns, cyberbullying and digital violence have made it a hostile space for many, especially women folk. With the increasing use of online payments through the <i>e-banking</i> system, the rate of economic-Cyber offenses has also increased.</p> <p>Any offenses committed against individuals or groups of individuals to harm the reputation or cause physical or mental trauma through electronic means can be defined as Cybercrime. Electronic means can include but are not limited to, the use of modern telecommunication networks such as the Internet (networks including chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones (Bluetooth/SMS/MMS).</p> <p>The following types of cyber-crimes are covered under the IT Act 2000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity theft – Identity theft is defined as theft of personnel information of an individual to avail financial services or steal the financial assets themselves. • Cyber-terrorism – Cyber-terrorism is |
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| | | <p>committed with the purpose of causing grievous harm or extortion of any kind subjected towards a person, groups of individuals, or governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber-bullying– Cyber-bullying is the act of intimidating, harassment, defaming, or any other form of mental degradation through the use of electronic means or modes such as social media. • Hacking – Access of information through fraudulent or unethical means is known as hacking. This is the most common form of cybercrime known to the general public. • Defamation – While every individual has his or her right to speech on internet platforms as well, but if their statements cross a line and harm the reputation of any individual or organization, then they can be charged with the Defamation Law. • Trade Secrets – Internet organization spends a lot of their time and money in developing software, applications and tools and relies on Cyber Laws to protect their data and trade secrets against theft; doing which is a punishable offense. • Freedom of Speech – When it comes to the internet, there is a very thin line between freedom of speech and being a cyber-offender. As freedom of speech enables individuals to speak their mind, cyber law refrains obscenity and crassness over the web. • Harassment and Stalking – Harassment and stalking are prohibited over internet platforms as well. Cyber laws protect the victims and prosecute the offender against this offense. <p>Month-long campaign is to be initiated by DLSAs and TLSCs to spread awareness about cyber-crimes through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing special awareness programs in association with experts of such fields in the school and Colleges through video presentation; |
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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Victims can be apprised about the legal rights and remedies available to them like “National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal”, which facilitates victims/complainants to report cyber-crime complaints online; Victims are to be made aware that legal help can be availed by calling on the helpline numbers of the DLSA and training camps for volunteers are to be organized in schools/colleges; Organizing webinars for specified group of persons; Building a bridge between Cyber cell of police and Victims; and Organizing Essay competition, Speech, Debates, Poster making Competitions to spread awareness against Cyber Crimes. A monthly statistical report containing total events, programmes, and camps held with a total number of beneficiaries and services provided to them be sent to the RSLSA at the end of the Month. |
| 2. | 01.09.2022 (Thursday) to 12.09.2022 (Monday) | District level competitions The winners of Inter school / Home level competitions (held during the period of 02.08.2022 to 16.08.2022) will participate in the District level competitions to be held from 01.09.2022 to 12.09.2022. |
| 3. | 01.09.2022 (Thursday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/ Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law |
| 4. | 02.09.2022 (Friday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize Legal Literacy Camps on the Rights of Transgender Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services. |
| 5. | 03.09.2022 (Saturday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |

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| 6. | 06.09.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal Awareness Programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with Law) Scheme, 2015 |
| 7. | 07.09.2022 (Wednesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA / Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA • Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. |
| 8. | 08.09.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee. |
| 9. | 09.09.2022 (Friday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA • Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RSLSA, Regulation, 1999) |
| 10. | 12.09.2022 (Monday) | Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee. |
| 11. | 13.09.2022 (Tuesday) | <p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RSLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RSLSA.</p> |
| 12. | 14.09.2022 (Wednesday) | <p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 |

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| | | <p>3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</p> <p>4. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</p> |
| 13. | 15.09.2022 (Thursday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize awareness camps for patients of HIV and other physically transmitted disease. Visit of religious places, public places villages, <i>Mohalla's</i> and <i>Dhani's</i> by teams of awareness for the rights of senior citizens. |
| 14. | 16.09.2022 (Friday) | Organize awareness camps- On the rights of Senior Citizens, Execution of sureties, warrants, Non bailable warrants, Right to competent counsel for trial, right and duties Bail provision, Prohibition Act, Probation of Offenders Act. |
| 15. | 17.09.2022 (Saturday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 16. | 19.09.2022 (Monday) to 30.09.2022 (Friday) | <p><u>Division level competitions</u></p> <p>The winners of District level competitions, so held, will participate in the Division level competitions which may be organized from 19.09.2022 to 30.09.2022.</p> |
| 17. | 19.09.2022 (Monday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 18. | 20.09.2022 (Tuesday) | Organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Schemes. |
| 19. | 21.09.2022 (Wednesday) | Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA |
| 20. | 22.09.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |

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| 21. | 23.09.2022 (Friday) | Legal awareness programme related to - 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 |
| 22. | 27.09.2022 (Tuesday) | Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts |
| 23. | 28.09.2022 (Wednesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services. Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 24. | 29.09.2022 (Thursday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit of Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes/Special Homes by Team Awareness (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs) and Legal awareness programme related to Rajasthan Victim Compensation Schemes. Legal Awareness Camps – On Mediation, Family dispute counseling, importance of institution of marriage, Marriage laws, fundamental duties and other socio-legal issues etc. |
| 25. | 30.09.2022 (Friday) | Legal Literacy Camps/Classes in Schools/Colleges/other educational institutions regarding Fundamental Duties, ill effects of social evils, Save the Girl Child, strengthening of moral and social values, women empowerment, Patriotism and legal provisions of day to day importance. |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;

- b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
 - c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

ACTION PLAN OCTOBER, 2022

WELL-BEING OF SENIOR CITIZENS



Action Plan: October, 2022

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| 1. | 01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022 (Month Long Activity) | <p style="text-align: center;">WELL-BEING OF SENIOR CITIZENS</p> <p>“Old Age” is usually associated with declining faculties, both mental and physical, and a reduction in social commitments of any person.</p> <p>Well-being of senior citizens is also mandated in the Constitution of India under Article 41: “The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to public assistance in cases of old age.”</p> <p>The Right to Equality is guaranteed by the Constitution as a fundamental right while the social security is the concurrent responsibility of the Union and state government.</p> <p>Neglect, exploitation, abandonment of senior citizens and grabbing their properties are some of the social evils in the society which needs to be addressed and dealt with in a timely manner to allow elders to live in peace in the winter of their lives, which is their right.</p> <p>In the prevailing scenario, it becomes necessary to make the senior citizens aware about the legislative support that is available to them and the rights and claims they are entitled to, such as the National Policy for Older Persons launched in the year 1999 by the Central Govt. to promote the health, safety, social security and well-being of senior citizens in India, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and various other legal provisions contained in different legislations.</p> <p>DLSAs have to play an important role to improve the condition of the senior citizens by creating awareness about the rights and entitlements of the senior citizens under the various laws and Governmental schemes and programs with the help of Panel Lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and Legal aid service clinics by initiating below-</p> |
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| | | <p>mentioned activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intense awareness camps be organized at wards, villages, Panchayats, public places etc. regarding rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families. Rights of Senior Citizens and duties of family members towards them including various welfare schemes meant for them be highlighted in these camps. 2. Medical checkup camps be organized. Camps for providing benefits under various welfare schemes should be conducted. 3. Campaign regarding the legal services i.e. Special camps may be organized at the Old Age Homes and Senior Citizen Homes for providing them free legal aid and advice. 4. Campaigns in the Schools and Colleges may be organized to explain the need and problems of Senior Citizens to the children. 5. A special drive to be initiated with the help of local authorities and Govt. officials to sort out the problems related to pensions, grants & aid available to them under the various schemes of Central and State Govt. |
| 2. | 01.10.2022 (Saturday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 3. | 02.10.2022 (Sunday) | <p>Celebration of Gandhi Jayanti</p> <p>Senior Citizens Day: Legal Awareness Programmes on NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</p> |
| 4. | 06.10.2022 (Thursday) | Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 5. | 07.10.2022 (Friday) | <p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |

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| | | <p>4. RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015</p> <p>5. Rajasthan Victim Compensation Schemes.</p> |
| 6. | 10.10.2022 (Monday) | <p>Observance of World Mental Health Day</p> <p>Besides regular activities as performed in previous years, special legal awareness programmes related to NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015. In these programmes, emphasis should be on myths and superstitions like witchcraft, evil eye etc. prevailing in society regarding mental illness and to motivate public at large to adopt scientific treatment of mental illnesses in mental hospitals.</p> |
| 7. | 11.10.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 8. | 12.10.2022 (Wednesday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 9. | 13.10.2022 (Thursday) | Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA |
| 10. | 14.10.2022 (Friday) | <p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.</p> |
| 11. | 15.10.2022 (Saturday) | A week long Legal awareness programme may be initiated for effective implementation of NALSA (Legal Services to the Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016. |

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| 12. | 17.10.2022 (Monday) | Visit of Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes/ Special Homes by Team Awareness (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs). |
| 13. | 18.10.2022 (Tuesday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 14. | 19.10.2022 (Wednesday) | Legal Awareness Camps – On Mediation, Family dispute counseling, importance of institution of marriage, Marriage laws, fundamental duties and other socio-legal issues etc. |
| 15. | 20.10.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 16. | 21.10.2022 (Friday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 17. | 28.10.2022 (Friday) to 31.10.2022 (Monday) | <u>State level competitions</u> The winners of District level competitions will participate in the State level competitions which may be organized from 28.10.2022 to 31.10.2022. |
| 18. | 28.10.2022 (Friday) | Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee. |
| 19. | 29.10.2022 (Saturday) | Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 20. | 31.10.2022 (Monday) | Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all Courts |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;

- c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
- a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

ACTION PLAN NOVEMBER, 2022

**“BUILDING A SOCIAL EVILS FREE NATION:
ZERO TOLERANCE ON CHILD MARRIAGE”**



Action Plan: November, 2022

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| 1. | 01.11.2022 to 30.11.2022 (Month Long Special Campaign) | <p>“BUILDING A SOCIAL EVILS FREE NATION: ZERO TOLERANCE ON CHILD MARRIAGE”</p> <p>Child marriage is a human rights violation. Despite laws against it, the practice remains widespread. Early marriage has devastating consequences for a girl's life. Effectively, child marriage ends her childhood. Girls are forced into adulthood before they are physically and mentally capable. Child brides are frequently deprived of their rights to health, education, safety and participation. Child marriage directly impacts girls' education, health, psychologic well-being, and the health of their offspring.</p> <p>Three main forces drive child marriages: poverty, the need to reinforce social ties, and the belief that it offers protection.</p> <p>To eradicate the evil of child marriage and to provide for the prohibition of solemnization of child marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto., the Parliament has passed acts i.e., the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.</p> <p>Object of above-mentioned enactment is to prohibit solemnization of child marriage and connected and incidental matters.</p> <p>Despite above Legislations, a large number of child marriages are performed on occasions like <i>Akha Teej, Phulera Dooj, Peepal Poornima</i> and <i>Dev Uthani Ekadashi</i>.</p> <p>In view of the above circumstances it is a high time now to undertake grave social actions in order to eradicate this social evil and adopt a 'zero tolerance policy' towards this malediction.</p> <p>Month long Campaign for Prohibition of Child Marriages-</p> <p>Month long campaign for Prohibition of Child Marriages is to be carried out across the State. Co-operation and co-ordination are to be maintained with Government functionaries engaged with child</p> |
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| | | <p>marriage restraint programme. Emphasis on child marriage issues would be given in all regular legal literacy and awareness camps.</p> <p>A special campaign amongst the school going children may be initiated to make them aware that how child marriage is a harmful traditional practice that violates the child rights.</p> <p>Optimum use of Mobile Vans</p> <p>Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaign is to be ensured. Serious consequences of child marriage and deterrent provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are to be disseminated in all awareness programmes. After identifying the child marriage prone areas, frequent programmes to be organized in such areas creating awareness about ill-consequences in law qua the parents and other associates as well as harmful effects on health and well-being of the children.</p> |
| 2. | 01.11.2022 (Tuesday) | Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA |
| 3. | 02.11.2022 (Wednesday) | Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for ensuring optimum settlement of Disputes/Cases. |
| 4. | 03.11.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 5. | 04.11.2022 (Friday) | Legal Awareness Programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 |
| 6. | 05.11.2022 (Saturday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 7. | 07.11.2022 (Monday) | Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. |
| 8. | 09.11.2022 (Wednesday) | <p>Celebrating Legal Services Day</p> <p>Celebrating Legal Services Week on the occasion of Legal Services Day (09.11.2021) at large scale with coordination of various departments of government and organize awareness camps in jails, schools, colleges, educational institutions and other public places on all NALSA Schemes.</p> |
| 9. | 10.11.2022 (Thursday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |

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| 10. | 11.11.2022 (Friday) | National Education Day To organize legal literacy camps on large scale in coordination with education department to emphasize the need of education for children from rural area in the line with programme of “ <i>Education for all</i> ” (सर्व शिक्षा अभियान) on the occasion of National Education Day. |
| 11. | 12.11.2022 (Second Saturday) | National Lok Adalat |
| 12. | 14.11.2022 (Monday) | Observance of “National Children's Day” - Special programmes to be organized in schools at mass level dedicated to Children. |
| 13. | 15.11.2022 (Tuesday) | Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 14. | 16.11.2022 (Wednesday) | Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crisis Centre's by Secretary, DLSA |
| 15. | 17.11.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of DLSA Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA. |
| 16. | 18.11.2022 (Friday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 17. | 19.11.2022 (Saturday) | Legal Awareness Programmes related to – 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 |

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| | | 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 4. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |
| 18. | 21.11.2022 (Monday) | Organize legal literacy camps on :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to pollution-free water and air. • Right to reasonable residence. • Right to Food. • Right to Education. |
| 19. | 22.11.2022 (Tuesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of Shelter Homes and take measures/action for providing shelter in winters. • Organize legal literacy camps on The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Welfare Laws for Labors. |
| 20. | 23.11.2022 (Wednesday) | Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee. |
| 21. | 24.11.2022 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 22. | 25.11.2022 (Friday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 23. | 26.11.2022 (Saturday) | Observance of National Law Day/Constitution Day: Seminars shall be organized on Right to Education, other Fundamental Rights and Constitutional empowerment. |
| 24. | 28.11.2022 (Monday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts • Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 25. | 29.11.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal Awareness Programmes related to— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 26. | 30.11.2022 (Wednesday) | Legal Awareness Programmes related to— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
 - c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

ACTION PLAN DECEMBER, 2022

**BUILDING A SOCIAL EVILS FREE NATION:
Say No to Mrityu Bhoj**



Action Plan: December, 2022

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| 1. | 01.12.2022 to 31.12.2022 (Month Long Special Campaign) | <p>“BUILDING A SOCIAL EVILS FREE NATION: Say No to <i>Mrityu Bhoj</i> (मृत्यु भोज)”</p> <p><i>"Mrityu Bhoj"</i>, an act of offering food to the priests, family, relatives and villagers, on mass scale after death of a person, is an age-old Hindu tradition widely practiced throughout the country and is known by different names in different regions. This social practice proves to be more a burden on the offspring's of the deceased, than anything else. It puts excessive financial burden on individuals, especially the poor, for they have to feed scores of people under social pressure.</p> <p>To curb the evil practice of <i>"Mrityu Bhoj"</i> and spreading awareness about the Prevention of <i>Mrityu Bhoj</i> Act, 1960 passed by the Rajasthan Assembly, it is necessary to initiate some needful actions through the District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize a workshop at the taluka level to spread the information about this act to <i>Sarpanch, Panch, Patwari, Lambardar</i> and other stakeholders. 2. Door to Door campaign to be organized with the help of Para Legal Volunteers, Beat Constables, Self Help Groups, <i>Anganwadi</i> Workers and <i>Asha Sahyogini</i> for spreading awareness among the public regarding the ill-effects of this malpractice. 3. People to be persuaded to take pledge to not to hold, join or take part in <i>"Mrityu Bhoj"</i>. 4. Detailed guidelines be prepared and issued to the local administration, panchayat and other responsible authorities for the prevention of solemnizing death banquet. 5. Death feast is not only a social evil but also a crime. In this regard, efforts can be made by District Legal Services Authority to ignite public awareness among the general public by distributing brochures, pamphlets and by depicting slogans with caricatures (for the easy understanding of this evil practice) on walls at the villages and |
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| | | <p>panchayat level. Social media can also be used as a medium for public awareness.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> On receiving information on the helpline or any other medium about the holding or giving <i>Mrityu Bhoj</i>, immediate action under systematic management must be taken to stop it. Efforts should be made for making Helpline No. of RSLSA and DLSA as a bridge between the public and the competent authorities to take action under this Act. In schools, established at gram panchayat and taluka level should be made aware about the ill-effects of <i>Mrityu Bhoj</i> and that it is a crime. So that they can actively eradicate the evil of <i>Mrityu Bhoj</i> from the society. Lay person to be made aware and motivated by organizing street plays, <i>Nukkad Natak</i> and legal awareness camps at Panchayat and Taluka level for prevention of <i>Mrityu Bhoj</i>. In this regard, through awareness camps, villagers should be made to resolve not to organize death feast. With the help of Para Legal Volunteers and Women Self Help Groups, the women of the village should also be motivated to prevent <i>Mrityu Bhoj</i>. |
| 2. | 01.12.2022 (Thursday) | <p>Observance of World AIDS day</p> <p>Awareness programmes be organized to make the public at large aware of causes and serious consequences of AIDS including legal rights of AIDS victims and duties of family members towards them. Issues related to Transgender and <i>Kinnars (Hijras)</i> may also be included in these programmes.</p> <p>Awareness Programme :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Legal rights of persons affected with HIV/AIDS. Legal literacy classes on Human rights, and Awareness classes on the rights of disabled persons. |

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| 2. | 02.12.2022 (Friday) | Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA / Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA |
| 3. | 03.12.2022 (Saturday) | Observance of International Day of Persons with Disabilities- To organize Legal Literacy camps, workshop, seminar, etc. creating awareness about legal rights of differently abled persons. Special campaign to be launched to reach out to them to ensure providing benefit of welfare schemes of the Govt. |
| 4. | 05.12.2022 (Monday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee • Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RSLSA, Regulation, 1999) |
| 5. | 06.12.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal Awareness programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Victim Compensation Schemes. |
| 6. | 07.12.2022 (Wednesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA • Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. |
| 7. | 08.12.2022 (Thursday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) • Establishing greater coordination with Jails, Correctional Homes, Children's Homes, Observation Homes, Psychiatric Homes, Protection Homes, Boarding Schools to ensure that legal rights of these inmates are not lost on account of lack of information and lack of assistance and support to enforce those rights. |
| 8. | 09.12.2022 (Friday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of Nigh Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA • Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 9. | 10.12.2022 (Saturday) | Observance of Human Rights Day- Special programmes be organized in Jails, schools, colleges and other public places for awareness of human rights. These programmes should focus on observance of fundamental duties, dignified behavior with all who come in contact and adherence of minimum courtesy in interacting with each other. |

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| 10. | 12.12.2022 (Monday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 11. | 13.12.2022 (Tuesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 4. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |
| 12. | 14.12.2022 (Wednesday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 13. | 15.12.2022 (Thursday) | Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 14. | 16.12.2022 (Friday) | Meeting of DLSA Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RSLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RSLSA. |
| 15. | 17.12.2022 (Saturday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 16. | 19.12.2022 (Monday) | Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all the Courts |
| 17. | 20.12.2022 (Tuesday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 18. | 21.12.2022 (Wednesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 19. | 22.12.2022 (Thursday) | Legal awareness programme related to Victim Compensation Scheme |
| 20. | 23.12.2022 (Friday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
 - c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu*

Grah, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -

- a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.



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ACTION PLAN JANUARY, 2023

**"BUILDING NATION:
FREE FROM GENDER BIAS"**



Action Plan: January, 2023

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| 1. | Month Long Campaign 02.01.2023 to 31.01.2023 | <p style="text-align: center;">"BUILDING NATION: FREE FROM GENDER BIAS"</p> <p>"Human rights can never be fully upheld unless they are also enjoyed by all women and girls."</p> <p>Investing in girl's well-being makes all countries healthier, wealthier, safer and more prosperous. Yet every day, women folk, especially the girls faces barriers against fully participating in societal activities, which the boys do not.</p> <p>Persistent gender inequalities and abuse, including sexual and gender-based violence, have deprived us of a more just and better world.</p> <p>24th January, the National Girl Child Day is celebrated across the nation to create awareness about the rights a girl owns and to give them opportunities like everyone else and to support the girl child of the nation and remove gender-based biases.</p> <p>Adolescent girls have the right to a safe, educated, and healthy life, not only during these critical formative years, but also as they mature into women. If effectively supported during the adolescent years, girls have the potential to change the world.</p> <p>A number of steps have been taken by the Government in this regard, by launching various schemes & campaigns, like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Girl Child, • Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, • Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana • Udaan Scheme for CBSE scholarship • Free or subsidized education for girl child, • Reservation for women in colleges and universities <p>Participation of Legal Services Institutions:</p> <p>The end of violence is the prevention of violence. It is necessary to increase the awareness among parents for personal protection of girls,</p> |
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| | | <p>promotion of child protection policies in schools and prevention of sexual abuse of children at any place. Girl child, whether she is young or adolescent, is always vulnerable to defend herself. For them, specific methods have to be adopted to strengthen the protective role of families, folks and educational institutions. To end violence against girl child, it is essential to first understand the reasons behind it, and understand how those reasons are dominating the ways of eliminating them. Only then can new methods be found and the violence can be eliminated by applying the existing measures with full force. The Protection System seeks to address every aspect of the risk of child violence in the lives of all children and their families.</p> <p>Every effort counts for changing the lives of girls and women for the better. The Legal services institutions can play important role by initiating programs to end gender-based violence and harmful practices; like child marriage and female feticide. DLSAs can accelerate action to achieve gender equality, women's participation and the empowerment of women and girls in all domains.</p> <p>Actions to be taken by DLSAs and TLSCs:</p> <p>A good education is a tool that can help a girl child building a strong future for herself and her family. Access to even basic education can help empowering the girl children and help them stay abreast of the world they live in. Awareness camps be organized at grassroots level to make masses aware about the importance of girl's education and to ensure their access to school.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A special campaign, to make people aware about the "<i>Beti Bachao Beti Pado</i>" campaign to be initiated. 1. Meetings/workshops should be organized with the government officials of the Department of Women and Child Development to ensure the proper implementation of the various schemes launched by Govt. for benefits of the girl child. 2. In collaboration with the Department of |
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| | | <p>Women and Child Development, gender equality, women empowerment, survival and protection of the girl child must be ensured.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Special awareness drive to be initiated aiming to eradicate practice of female foeticide. 4. Door-to-door campaign to be conducted to encourage girl child education with the help of Panel lawyers, PLVs, <i>Anganwadi</i> workers and NGOs. 5. Painting, Posters, Slogans, Essay writing competition depicting the glory of Girl Child Empowerment be held at School level, Taluka level and District level. 6. Timely Inspection Report with proper statistics be sent to this office. |
| 2. | 02.01.2023 (Monday) | Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary. DLSA Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA |
| 3. | 03.01.2023 (Tuesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011. • DLSAs/TLSCs to organize awareness camps in high Schools and colleges on the prevention of Unfair Means in Examinations and Anti Ragging Laws. • Organize legal literacy camps on MGNREGA. |
| 4. | 04.01.2023 (Wednesday) | <p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 |
| 5. | 05.01.2023 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 6. | 06.01.2023 (Friday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of Old Age Home and Jail by Team awareness. • Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RLSA, Regulation, 1999) |

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| 7. | 07.01.2023 (Saturday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 8. | 09.01.2023 (Monday) | Legal Awareness programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 |
| 9. | 10.01.2023 (Tuesday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 10 | 11.01.2023 (Wednesday) | Meeting of DLSA Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RSLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RSLSA. |
| 11. | 12.01.2023 (Thursday) | National Youth Day- To organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Schemes & organize live question & answer programmes on TV and Radio for Unfair Means in Examinations & anti-ragging laws. |
| 12. | 13.01.2023 (Friday) | Organize legal Literacy camps for girls (School Children), College Students (Women college) and Women on Protection of Rights of Women and Children, Domestic Violence Act, Dowry harassment, Property Rights, Marriage Laws & Right to Education. |
| 13. | 16.01.2023 (Monday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 14. | 17.01.2023 (Tuesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee. • Inspection of Night Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA |

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| 15. | 18.01.2023 (Wednesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 • NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims Through Legal Services Authorities) Scheme, 2010 |
| 16. | 19.01.2023 (Thursday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 17. | 20.01.2023 (Friday) | Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 18. | 21.01.2023 (Saturday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 19. | 23.01.2023 (Monday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Acid Attack) Scheme, 2016 |
| 20. | 24.01.2023 (Tuesday) | Celebration of <i>Balika Divas</i> (Girl Day) Awareness camps be organized in the schools/colleges at mass level focusing on important features of <i>Beti Bachao- Beti Padhao</i> national campaign. Public at large should also be made aware of menace of female feticide and stringent legal provisions to curb the problem. A message of RLSA on this issue be sent through District Education Officer in all the schools across the State for reading out in morning prayers and assemblies. |
| 21. | 25.01.2023 (Wednesday) | National Voters Day: In order to encourage more young voters to take part in the political process, Government of India has decided to celebrate January 25 every year as ' <i>National Voters Day</i> '. It started from January 25, 2011 to mark Election Commission's foundation day. |

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| | | The new voters should be provided with a badge with its logo " <i>Proud to be a voter - Ready to vote</i> ". The slogan 'No Voter to be left behind' has been coined to further emphasis the focus on inclusiveness. Organize Legal Awareness Camp in Colleges & General Public to emphasize the importance of Right to Vote in democracy. |
| 22. | 26.01.2023 (Thursday) | National Republic Day: Republic Day honours the date on which the Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950 replacing the Government of India Act (1935) as the governing document of India. The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26 th November, 1949, and came into effect on 26 th January, 1950 with a democratic government system, completing the country's transition towards becoming an independent republic. January 26 was chosen as the Republic day because it was on this day in 1930 when Declaration of Indian Independence (<i>Purna Swaraj</i>) was proclaimed by the Indian National Congress as opposed to the Dominion status offered by British Regime. This Day be celebrated by organizing Legal Awareness camps on Fundament Rights and Duties of All the Citizens of India. |
| 23. | 27.01.2023 (Friday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. • Welfare of Children of such homes are to be looked into during these visits. |
| 24. | 30.01.2023 (Monday) | Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts |
| 25. | 31.01.2023 (Tuesday) | Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.

2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
 - c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

ACTION PLAN

FEBRUARY, 2023

**SOCIAL JUSTICE: SIGNIFICANT AMONG
OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL GOALS**



Action Plan: February, 2023

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| 1. | 01.02.2023 (Wednesday) | <p>SOCIAL JUSTICE: SIGNIFICANT AMONG OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL GOALS</p> <p><i>"Social justice and equality are complementary to each other so both should maintain their vitality. Rule of law, therefore, is a potent instrument of social justice to bring about equality in results."</i></p> <p>Luigi Taparelli, an Italian Catholic Priest coined the term '<i>Social Justice</i>'.</p> <p>Social Justice as a concept is based on equal accessibility of economic, political and social Rights and Opportunities. Concept of social justice is a broad concept which makes the rule of law dynamic. Social justice is that all people should have equal access to wealth, health, well-being, justice, privileges, and opportunity, regardless of their legal, political, economic or other circumstances and it is related most precisely with equal distribution of rights without discrimination of gender, caste, creed or economic status.</p> <p>Purpose of social justice is to maintain or to restore equilibrium in the society and to envisage equal treatment of equal persons in equal or essentially equal circumstances. Social solidarity is to be brought about by the concept of social justice.</p> <p>Social justice is one of the primary objectives of the State as envisaged in our Constitution. In the Indian Constitution, it finds a significant place in the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. Indian constitution clearly states. "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".</p> <p>In <i>S.R. Bommai v Union of India</i>, Hon'ble Supreme Court held that <i>Social Justice and Judicial Review</i> is the basic feature of the Constitution of India.</p> |
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| | | <p>Need of the hour is to ensure a proper and balanced implementation of policies so as to make social justice an effective mode of social progress.</p> <p>In Rajasthan, Social Justice and Empowerment Department functions as a Nodal Agency for implementing programs for Social Justice. The main activities of the department are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic development of targeted group, • Educational enhancement of targeted group by way of scholarships and hostel facilities. • Schemes for social security to old, differently abled and widow/destitute etc. • Programs for rehabilitation of drug addicts, bootleggers and destitute women, etc. <p>For the purpose of Access to Social Justice, It is necessary to initiate some needful actions mentioned below through the District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A special drive named "Building a Nation-free from Social Evils" to be commenced at every district headquarter wherein awareness and mass sensitization programs regarding various welfare schemes run by Central and State Govt. should be done. 2. Services of NGOs working in this field to be procured for upliftment of weaker section of the society. 3. Special camps to be organized with the help of the NGOs and Department of Social Justice and Empowerment to eliminate/ remove the difficulties arising in getting benefits of schemes (in the area of education, economic & social welfare, social security, Pension etc.) launched for the weaker sections/SC-ST/ women. 4. To attain the goal of social justice it is imperative that Children who are tomorrow's responsible citizen must familiarize with the issue of social equality. They must be educated |
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| | | <p>that no one should face discrimination due to his identity, ethnicity, religion, or race. For that awareness camps at Schools to be arranged.</p> <p>5. With the help of concerned Govt. Department and NGOs, a skill development camp to be organized for the unemployed youth.</p> <p>6. By associating <i>Aanganbadi Workers</i>, Panel Lawyers and PLVs, a Door to Door campaign to be organized for providing the information of Government Schemes.</p> |
| 2. | 01.02.2023 (Wednesday) | Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee. |
| 3. | 02.02.2023 (Thursday) | Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. Welfare of children of such homes are to be looked into during these visits. |
| 4. | 03.02.2023 (Friday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 5. | 04.02.2023 (Saturday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 6. | 06.02.2023 (Monday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 7. | 07.02.2023 (Tuesday) | <p>Meeting of DLSA:-</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.</p> |

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| 8. | 08.02.2023 (Wednesday) | Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law. |
| 9. | 09.02.2023 (Thursday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 4. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |
| 10. | 10.02.2023 (Friday) | Legal Awareness programmes related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Victim Compensation Schemes |
| 11. | 13.02.2023 (Monday) | Legal awareness programme related to 1. NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 12. | 14.02.2023 (Tuesday) | Organize legal literacy camps on :- 1. Water harvesting and water conservation. 2. Right to pollution-free water and air. |
| 13. | 15.02.2023 (Wednesday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 14. | 16.02.2023 (Thursday) | Inspection of Night Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 15. | 17.02.2023 (Friday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 16. | 18.02.2023 (Saturday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |

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| 17. | 20.02.2023 (Monday) | Celebration of World Day of Social Justice |
| 18. | 21.02.2023 (Tuesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA • Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA |
| 19. | 22.02.2023 (Wednesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Acid Attack) Scheme, 2016 |
| 20. | 23.02.2023 (Thursday) | Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. |
| 21. | 24.02.2023 (Friday) | Organize awareness camps for girl students in colleges and schools on protection of women & girl from sexual harassment & techniques of self-defense. |
| 22. | 27.02.2023 (Monday) | Monthly conduction of Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts. |
| 23. | 28.02.2023 (Tuesday) | Organize legal literacy camps on :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Food and Education. • Victim Compensation Schemes |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;
 - c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.

- d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.



ACTION PLAN

MARCH, 2023

****WOMEN EMPOWERMENT****

**"Confidence Building :
Through Celebrating Achievements".**



Action Plan: March, 2023

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| 1. | 01.03.2023 (Wednesday) | <p style="text-align: center;">**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Confidence Building : Through Celebrating Achievements". 'Celebration of Women Day'</p> <p>Indian Constitution forms the bedrock of gender justice by stressing upon Equality and Non-Discrimination for women. In spite of appropriate legislations the fight for women's rights is far from over. The implementation of the legislation leaves much to be desired. The Indian Constitution is a quantum leap in women's rights and provides for upliftment of women folk even by treating it a class apart.</p> <p>It not only provides for affirmative action in favor of women, but also prohibits discrimination against them and casts obligation on society to renounce practices derogatory to women.</p> <p>In order to secure welfare, empowerment, upliftment and over all well-being of women, the DLSAs and TLSCs do have a space to play a vital role by undertaking, <i>inter-alia</i>, among others, the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To run awareness and mass sensitization programme of the various Center and State laws, welfare schemes to spread awareness as to these schemes and their rights. 2. Meetings/Workshops to be conducted in association with the Government Officials, entrusted a duty to ensure socio-economic development of women including Officers of the Women and Child Development Department, aiming at ensuring honest implementation of laws and welfare schemes run by the Government. 3. In co-ordination with the Women and Child Development Department, it must be ensured that Women are benefitted with various schemes of Government i.e. <i>Swadhar</i>, Working Women Hostel Support, Training and Employment Programme for Women, <i>UJJAWALA</i>, <i>Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog</i> |
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| | | <p><i>Yojana (IGMSY), SABLA, BBBP and National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) Pravasi Shramik Majdoor Panjeekaran, Skill Register, Youth Registration, etc.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. A team of women panel lawyer and PLV can be formed. This team can convene an informal meeting with the group of women at every panchayat to let them aware about the schemes issued by the Govt. for their upliftment. They can also enquire about the victims of domestic and sexual violence. The victims can be made aware about the legal remedies available to them and further legal help can also be provided, if needed. 5. During such visits, all facets concerning women welfare must be observed and remedial measures must be recommended to the concerned department. 6. With the help of <i>Aanganbadi</i> Workers, Panel Lawyers and PLVs, Door to Door campaign to be organized for spreading awareness about Government Schemes. <p>Services of <i>Aanganbadi</i> workers and <i>Asha Sahyoginis</i> may be deployed in making women aware about the importance of health and nutrition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops or webinar may be organized with the experts about the cause and effects of domestic violence. • Skill development programs may be organized at Nari Niketans. • To promote women empowerment various competitions may be organized at the schools and girls' college on International Women's Day falling on 8 March, 2023 • Timely Inspection Report with proper statistics be sent to this office. <p>A Mega Legal Literacy & Empowerment Camp in the remotest village of every DLSA has to be organized on the auspicious occasion of International Women's Day falling on 8 March, 2023</p> |
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| 2. | 01.03.2023 (Wednesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan • Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 3. | 02.03.2023 (Thursday) | Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centers by Secretary, DLSA |
| 4. | 03.03.2023 (Friday) | Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA |
| 5. | 04.03.2023 (Saturday) | Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) |
| 6. | 06.03.2023 (Monday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee |
| 7. | 08.03.2023 (Wednesday) | Celebration of <i>International Women's Day</i> by organize a mega legal literacy and empowerment camp in the remotest village of every DLSA |
| 8. | 09.03.2023 (Thursday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services |
| 9. | 10.03.2023 (Friday) | Organize legal literacy camps for Women rights, Scheduled Castes, Children, Aged, Disabled, Poor Migrants, People living with HIV/AIDS, Sexual Minorities & Transgender. |
| 10. | 13.03.2023 (Monday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 |
| 11. | 14.03.2023 (Tuesday) | Inspection of JJB by Chairman |
| 12. | 15.03.2023 (Wednesday) | Legal Awareness programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Victim Compensation Schemes |

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| 13. | 16.03.2023 (Thursday) | Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee |
| 14. | 17.03.2023 (Friday) | Meeting of DLSA Meeting of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial officer member of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA. |
| 15. | 18.03.2023 (Saturday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 |
| 16. | 20.03.2023 (Monday) | Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee |
| 17. | 21.03.2023 (Tuesday) | Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 |
| 18. | 22.03.2023 (Wednesday) | World Day of Water DLSA shall also organize legal awareness programmes for saving water. |

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| 19. | 23.03.2023 (Thursday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clinical legal aid and awareness programme will be organized for the benefit of Disable Person. Organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Schemes. |
| 20. | 24.03.2023 (Friday) | Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee. |
| 21. | 27.03.2023 (Monday) | Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all the Courts |
| 22. | 28.03.2023 (Tuesday) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize legal literacy classes on the rights of Transgender (Kinnear) & to take steps to eliminate all forms of violence against the girl child Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law |
| 23. | 29.03.2023 (Wednesday) | Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme. |
| 24. | 30.03.2023 (Thursday) | Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services. |
| 25. | 31.03.2023 (Friday) | Monthly Inspection of Jail by Chairman, DLSA |

Note:-

1. Reports with necessary statistics have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized by the DLSA with HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals.
2. During every Jail Visit/Inspection besides other things it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict was represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance, if not represented by his private counsel;

- c. There was no prisoner found lacking proper legal representation for filing an appeal/revision to higher courts after his conviction.
 - d. There was no convict found lacking proper legal representation for filing a petition/application for release on Parole, or other reliefs available under law.
3. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting *Vimandit Baal Grah*, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, *Balika Grah*, *Shishu Grah*, Shelter Home, Special Home, *Nari Niketan*, One Stop Centre, *Swadhar Grah*, *Rain Basera* and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation were being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food was being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements were there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. There was no person inhabiting there, lacking proper legal representation and efficacious legal assistance.
4. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the officials and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard. The said certificate and report shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

पाक्षिक जेल निरीक्षण

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण का नाम.....

जेल का नाम.....

निरीक्षण की तिथि व समय.....

पैनल अधिवक्ता (1).....

पैनल अधिवक्ता (2).....

अंतिम निरीक्षण की तिथि.....

1. जेल में साफ सफाई
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2. भोजन व्यवस्था.....
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.....
3. चिकित्सा व्यवस्था.....
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4. विधिक सहायता एवं उपलब्ध कराई गई सहायता (संख्या).....
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5. विधिक सेवा क्लिनिक (LAC) का कार्य.....
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.....
6. प्रथम बार प्रवेश करने वाले या Casual Offender से संवाद.....
.....
7. महिला बंदियों से संवाद एवं उनकी स्थिति.....
.....
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8. राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP COVID-19) दिनांक 20.05.2020 व 28.05.2020 की पालना की जा रही है अथवा नहीं.....
.....
9. अन्य कोई बिन्दु.....
.....

सचिव
जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

Monthly Jail Inspection

1. Inspection by (i)
 (ii)
 (iii).....
2. Name of Jail
3. Jail In-charge
4. Inspection Date and time

| S. No. | Essential Services | | Sub Heads |
|--------|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Hygiene: | i. | Insecticide spray |
| | | ii. | Toilets and bathroom |
| | | iii. | Sewerage condition |
| | | iv. | Drains choking or clear drains |
| | | v. | Foul Smell |
| | | vi. | Toiletries, soap, pastes etc. |
| | | vii. | Overflow |
| | | viii. | Other Note-worthy feature |
| 2. | Cleanliness: | i. | Garbage collection |
| | | ii. | Garbage segregation |
| | | iii. | Barracks generally |
| | | iv. | Visitors Room |
| | | v. | Leaking taps |
| | | vi. | Kitchen and cooking area |
| | | vii. | Canteens |
| | | viii | Corridors |
| | | ix. | Open Areas |
| 3. | Health: | i. | Washing of clothes |
| | | ii. | Washing of blankets |
| | | iii. | Washing sheets |
| | | iv. | Safe drinking water |
| | | v. | Size of cells and barracks |
| | | vi. | Ventilation |
| | | vii. | Lighting (natural & artificial) |

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| 4. | Medical Facility: Note:- The study team has to examine the incoming & outgoing registers to check how long do the doctors stay in the Jail Dispensary/hospital. Actual facts shall be mentioned in the study report. The study team should interact with the inmates to examine the quality & effectiveness of the medical facility. | i. | Availability of Doctor |
| | | ii. | Availability of Medicine/ expiry date |
| | | iii. | Special patients-HIV, TB etc. |
| | | iv. | Availability of Para Medical Staff and Nursing Staff. |
| | | v. | Medical Record on Computer Also |
| | | vi. | Regular Visits of Specialists, ENT., Skin, Dental, Eye, T.B. etc. |
| | | vii. | Ambulance, Stretchers |
| | | vii. | Mental health Issues. |
| | | ix. | Physically handicapped |
| | | x. | Dispensary for minor problems (headache, minor injury etc.) |
| | | xi. | Whether Gynecologists and psychiatrists are visiting the Women Jail regularly? |
| 5. | Unnatural Death: If any unnatural death is caused in the jail. Examine the reasons for it i.e. there may be many reasons behind it such as Recent excessive drinking and/or use of drugs, Recent loss of stabilizing resources, Severe guilt or shame over the offence, Same-sex rape, Current mental illness, Poor health or terminal illness, Approaching an emotional breaking point etc. | i. | Whether any unnatural death is caused in the jail after last visit? |
| | | ii. | The reasons behind unnatural deaths? |
| | | ii. | Whether the atmosphere of Jail is such which is conducive for committing suicides? |
| | | iv. | Whether Judicial inquiry was conducted in such unnatural deaths? |
| | | v. | Whether the jail authorities informed the Judicial Magistrate timely regarding unnatural death in the jail? If not, the reasons thereof? |
| | | vi. | What steps have been made to stop prisoners from committing suicides? |
| | | vii. | Whether the inmates have been identified who are prone to commit suicide? If yes, specify the names & number of such inmates. What step has been taken to normalize them? |
| | | viii. | Any other noteworthy fact? |

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| 6. | Compliance of Directions of Central & State Government. | i | Whether directions issued by the Central & State Government, issued from time to time, are being followed strictly? |
| | | ii | Whether the copies of (i) the Model Prison Manual, (ii) the monograph prepared by the NHRC entitled "Suicide in Prison - prevention strategy and implication from human rights and legal points of view", (iii) the communications sent by the NHRC referred to above, (iv) the compendium of advisories issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments, (v) the Nelson Mandela Rules and (vi) the Guidelines on Investigating Deaths in Custody issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Director General or Inspector General of Police (as the case may be) in charge of prisons in every State and Union Territory, are available in the Jail? |
| | | iii. | Whether the higher Jail Officers have studied these documents? Please examine the knowledge. |
| | | iv. | Whether these directions are being followed in letter & spirit? If not, reasons there of, If yes, Please describe in detail on separate sheet. |
| 7. | Food: Note: The study team has to examine the food quality themselves. Actual facts shall be mentioned in the study report. The study team should interact with the inmates to examine the quality & quantity of Food. | i. | Nutrition |
| | | ii. | Quality |
| | | iii. | Quantity |
| | | iv. | Fresh and hot |
| | | v. | Requisite number of Roti makers |
| | | vi. | Variety |
| | | vii. | Dietary requirements |
| | | viii. | Quality & cleanliness of utensils |
| | | ix. | Providing one sweet item to Prisoners once in a week. |

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| | | x. | Availability of sufficient number of Kitchen and utensils. |
| | | xi. | Quality of food for children of women inmates as per their requirements |
| | | xii. | Whether a memorandum of Understanding is executed with Akshay Patra to provide quality food on specialized rates. |
| | | xiii. | Whether some prisoners trained as Cooks? |
| | | xiv. | Whether filtering unit of water to provide potable water to the inmates is established in Jail |
| | | xv. | Whether pure drinking water is available? |
| 8. | Infrastructure Facilities: | i. | Common Room |
| | | ii. | Library |
| | | iii. | Showers and taps |
| | | iv. | Washbasins |
| | | v. | Overhead tanks cleanliness |
| | | vi. | Rain water harvesting |
| | | vii. | Emergency bell |
| | | viii. | Seepages from roofs of Rooms |
| | | ix. | Television sets |
| | | x. | Wall clocks |
| | | xi. | Renovations |
| | | xii. | General Sanitation systems |
| | | xiii. | Ceiling and exhaust fans |
| | | xiv. | Whether sufficient number of toilets is constructed in the jail? |
| | | xv. | Whether sufficient numbers of bathrooms are constructed in jail? |
| | | xvi. | Whether lockers and shelves are provided to the prisoners in the jails to place their belonging? |
| | | xvii. | Availability of adequate number of visiting rooms |

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| | | xviii. | construction of sufficient number of lockers and shelves for the prisoners in the jails |
| 9. | Environment: | i. | Greenery – upkeep and Additions |
| 10. | Vocational Training: | i. | Basic education |
| | | ii. | Tailoring |
| | | iii. | Plumbing |
| | | iv. | Painting |
| | | v. | Handicrafts |
| | | vi. | Carpentry |
| | | vii. | Distance education |
| | | viii. | Indoor games |
| | | ix. | Outdoor games and activities |
| | | x. | Schooling and other facilities for children of women inmates |
| | | xi. | Composting |
| | | xii. | Beauty Parlor |
| | | xiii. | Crèche |
| | | xiv. | Embroidery |
| | | xv. | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan |
| | | xvi. | Computer Vocational Training |
| | | xvii. | Other vocational training. |
| | | xviii. | Whether payment is made timely to all the inmates for their services/ production etc.? |
| | | xix. | Electricians |
| 11 | Cultural & Recreational activities: | i. | Meditation |
| | | ii. | Yoga |
| | | iii. | Observance of Festivals |
| | | iv. | Plays and Drama |
| | | v. | Spiritual upliftment |
| | | vi. | Counseling |

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| | | vii. | Drug de addition |
| | | viii. | Sports and gaming activities |
| | | ix. | Showing of movie in the jail |
| | | x. | Other activity to improve the mental health of inmates. |
| 12. | Timely Payment of dues of inmates | i. | Whether all the inmates are being paid timely for their services which they have provided in the Jail? |
| | | ii. | Whether all the inmates have their account in nationalized bank so that they may conduct transaction? |
| 13. | Legal Aid: Note:-The study team has to | i. | Whether Legal Awareness Teams are visiting Jail regularly as per directions of RSLSA. Examine their effectiveness. |
| | | ii. | Whether Legal Aid Clinic is being run in the Jail. Examine its effectiveness. |
| | | iii. | Whether Legal Aid is being provided to all the eligible inmates. How much is it effective? |
| | | iv. | Whether documents are being supplied to all the eligible persons? |
| | | v. | Segregation of under simple offenders from habitual offenders. |
| | | vi. | Legal Awareness camp/legal literacy camp. |
| | | vii. | Bail petitions being attended |
| | | viii. | Review of persons unable to furnish bonds etc. (under provision of Section 436 Cr.P.C.) |
| | | ix. | Condition of legal aid room and facilities provided. |
| | | x. | Whether Para Legal Volunteers are working effectively to redress the grievances of the inmates? Examine. |

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| | | xi. | Whether there is any accused, whom legal aid is not being provided in spite of his application & eligibility? |
| | | xii. | Whether Legal Aid Advocates are discharging their duties effectively & communicating with their client regularly? |
| | | xiii. | Whether there is any accused who is entitled to be released on bail but has not been enlarged on bail due to any reasons. If yes, please give detail. |
| | | xiv. | Whether there is any accused, who has undergone maximum punishment prescribed for the crime & is still in the jail on the date of study? If yes, please give detail. |
| | | xv. | Whether there is any accused, who has undergone, half of the maximum punishment? If yes, please give detail. |
| | | xvi. | Whether any inmate is unable to file jail appeal due to financial reasons? If yes, give detail. Please attach separate sheet, if necessary. |
| | | xvii. | Any other note worthy information? |
| 14. | Communication with Outside world. [Rules 58 to 63 of | i. | Whether the prisoners are entitled to communicate with their family members & friends on regular basis? |
| | | ii. | What meeting time is allowed to family members and outsiders to meet with the prisoner? |
| | | iii. | Whether the inmates are permitted to communicate and consult with Legal Advisor. |
| | | iv. | Whether the prisoner is allowed to speak to his family members on telephone? |
| | | v. | Whether the prisoners have access to study newspapers, periodicals or other publication. |

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| | | vi. | Whether the prisoners can watch national news on DD National? |
| 15. | Complaints: | i. | Availability of complaint box. |
| | | ii. | Whether the complaint redressal system is working effective? |
| 16. | Jail Population: | i. | Registered capacity of the jail? |
| | | ii. | Population on the date of jail study? |
| | | iii. | Number of convicts on the date of jail study? |
| | | iv. | Number of under trails on the date of jail study? |
| 17. | Open Jail | i. | Whether any open jail is constructed in the District. If yes, give detail? |
| | | ii. | How many accused have been sent to open jail? |
| | | iii. | Whether the open jail is working well as per provision of the law? |
| | | iv. | Any other relevant information regarding the functioning system, practical working and success of open jail? |
| | | v. | Any other information regarding open jail system? |
| 18. | Parole | i. | How many applications are pending regarding parole on the date of study? |
| | | ii. | How much time is taken to dispose of parole application normally? |
| | | iii. | Whether proper security is being taken before releasing the accused on parole? |
| | | iv. | Whether the accused are informed well in time regarding the result on their parole application? |
| | | v. | How many applications of parole have been decided during the last six months from the date of study? |

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| | | vi. | Any other important information regarding parole system? |
| 19. | Library Facility | i. | Whether public library is established in the jail for all the inmates? |
| | | ii. | If yes, sufficient numbers of books are available in the library? |
| | | iii. | Whether books are available on different subject? |
| | | iv. | Whether religious books are available in the library? |
| | | v. | Whether inmates may avail this facility easily? |
| | | vi. | Whether the inmates are encouraged to avail the facility of library? |
| | | vii. | Daily News Papers and four monthly magazines are being provided to jail inmates? |
| | | viii. | Whether four monthly magazines are being provided to inmates? |
| | | ix. | Whether minimum 100 novels, preferably in Hindi language are being provided to inmates? |
| 20. | Literacy & Education | i. | Whether the desiring inmates are provided facility to continue their further study through correspondence course? If yes, please give detail. |
| | | ii. | Whether literacy mission is working in jail? If yes, how many illiterate inmates have been given the basic knowledge of hindi in devnagri script? |
| | | iii. | Whether any teacher is coming in the jail to impart education? |
| 21. | Bedding, Blankets, Cloths etc. | i. | Whether sufficient numbers of bedding, mats, bed-sheets, blankets are available in the jai to cater the need of inmates? |

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|-----|--|------|---|
| | | ii. | Whether these items are in the good condition? |
| | | iii. | Whether these items are washed regularly? |
| 22. | Segregation of Political Prisoners with other prisoners. | i | Whether effective guidelines have been framed by the Government for segregation of political prisoners to Avoid discrimination and criticism? |
| 23. | Chowki / Gang hut of Public Work Department. | i | Whether nucleus chowki / Gang hut of Public Works Department with a nucleus regular staff is established in Jail? |
| 24. | Finalization of new Jail Manual | i | Finalization of new Jail Manual as per the draft prepared by one member committee of Shri Shyam Sunder Bissa, IAS Officer(Retd.) on the pattern of Model Jail Manual proposed by Government of India. |
| 25. | High Level Committee to examine grievances of the jail staff | i | Whether High Level Committee has been constituted to examine grievances of the jail staff with regard to conditions of their services and emoluments Payable to them. |
| 26. | Video conferencing facility | i. | Whether video conferencing facility is available in the jail. |
| | | ii. | Whether this facility is effective & functional? |
| | | iii. | Whether the accused whose charge-sheet not has been filed in the court, are being produced via V.C. system? |
| 27. | Constitution of Visitors' Board [Rule 7, Part XXIII of the Rajasthan Prison Rules, 1951] | i. | Whether visitors board has been constituted as per direction of Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court passed in D.B. CIVIL WRIT PETITION (PIL) No. 2808/2012 Titled Suo Motu v. The State of Raj. by its order dated 27.01.2017 ? Give detail. |
| | | ii. | Whether visitors' board visits the jail regularly? Give detail. |

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| 28. | Study by District & Sessions Judges/ District Collector | i | Whether the District & Sessions Judges are visiting the jail regularly? Give detail. |
| | | ii | Whether District Collectors / Additional District Collectors are visiting and inspecting the Central Jails / Mahila Jails/District Jails / Sub Jails situated in their area once in a month as per directions issued by Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in D.B. CIVIL WRIT PETITION (PIL) No.2808/2012 Titled Suo Motu v. The State of Raj. by its order dated 27.01.2017 ? Give detail? |
| 29. | CCTV Cameras | i | Whether CCTV Cameras have been installed at strategic locations in & outside the Central Jails? |
| | | ii | If yes, whether these CCTV Cameras are in working condition? |
| 30. | 4G network jammers | i | Whether 4G network jammers have been installed in the jail? |
| | | ii | If yes, whether these jammers are in working condition? |
| 31. | Sanctioned, posted & vacant posts. | i | How many posts of different categories have been sanctioned? |
| | | ii | How many posts of different categories are filled up? |
| | | iii | How many posts of different categories are lying vacant in the jail at the time of study? |
| | | iv | What steps have been taken to fill up vacant posts? |
| 32. | Segregation of under trial prisoners from convicted prisoners | i | Whether the under-trial prisoners are segregated from convicted prisoners? If yes, give detail. |
| | | ii | If not, reasons thereof? |
| 33. | Any other noteworthy Fact | i | The study team is free to mention any other noteworthy fact. |

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण.....

निरीक्षण हेतु प्रारूप

वन स्टॉप सेन्टर (निर्भया योजना के अधीन)

| क्र.स. | विषय | वर्तमान स्थिति | |
|--------|--|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | निरीक्षण कर्ता DLSA | | |
| 2 | निरीक्षण की दिनांक | | |
| 3 | संस्था का नाम | | |
| 4 | वन स्टॉप सेन्टर का नाम | | |
| 5 | संचालन तिथि | | |
| 6 | वन स्टॉप सेन्टर का पूर्ण पता | | |
| 7 | टेलिफोन नम्बर / मेल आई.डी. | | |
| 8 | केन्द्र प्रबंधक का नाम व मोबाईल नम्बर | | |
| 9 | स्टाफ की स्थिति | | |
| | | नाम | मोबाईल नम्बर |
| 9.1 | केन्द्र प्रबंधक | | |
| 9.2 | मामला कार्यकर्ता | | |
| 9.3 | पुलिस सहायता ऑफिस | | |
| 9.4 | परामर्शदाता | | |
| 9.5 | कम्प्यूटर सहायक | | |
| 9.6 | सुरक्षा कर्मी | | |
| 10 | प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का विवरण | | |
| 10.1 | क्या किसी आपात काल स्थिति में महिला को मुक्त करवाने और उसे अन्य किसी संबंधित सेवा प्रदाता से जोड़ने हेतु सुविधा उपलब्ध है / नहीं (है तो विवरण दें) | | |

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| 10.2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. पीड़ित महिला को तत्काल चिकित्सकीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं अथवा नहीं 2. पीड़ित महिला का चिकित्सकीय परीक्षण करवाया जा रहा है अथवा नहीं। 3. फर्स्ट एड बाक्स/चिकित्सा व्यवस्था है या नहीं। | |
| 10.3 | क्या पीड़ित महिला को विधिक सहायता उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है/नहीं | |
| 10.4 | पीड़ित महिला के साथ हुई घटना के संबंध में पुलिस में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज करवाने के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है। | |
| 10.5 | मनोसामाजिक परामर्श पीड़िता को उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है कि नहीं | |
| 10.6 | कुशल परामर्शदाता की सुविधा केन्द्र पर उपलब्ध है अथवा नहीं विवरण दें। | |
| 10.7 | पैनल अधिवक्ता के विजिट के दिवस | |
| 10.8 | पैरालीगल वॉलियन्टर को दिये गये कार्य के दिवस | |
| 10.9 | 1. पीड़िता को अस्थाई आश्रय की सुविधा उपलब्ध है अथवा नहीं। | |

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| | <p>2. क्या आश्रय साफ सुथरा/ शौचालय/ स्नानघर/पर्याप्त ओढ़ने/ बिछाने की व्यवस्था है कि नहीं।</p> <p>3. पीड़िता को दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध है कि नहीं</p> <p>4. या पीड़िता को भोजन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है/ नहीं</p> | |
| 10.10 | क्या प्रबंध समिति गठित है। (विवरण दें) | |
| 10.11 | स्टाफ को प्रशिक्षण दिया है कि नहीं (विवरण) | |
| 10.12 | अन्तिम निरीक्षण कब और किस के द्वारा किया गया। (विवरण) | |
| 10.13 | क्या मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट जिला कलेक्टर को भेजी जा रही है या नहीं। | |
| 10.14 | अन्य सुविधाएं। | — |
| 11 | दस्तावेज | |
| 11.1 | आगन्तुक रजिस्टर | |
| 11.2 | प्रदान की गई विधिक सहायता रजिस्टर | |
| 11.3 | पुलिस कार्यवाही संबंधित रजिस्टर | |
| 11.4 | चिकित्सकीय परामर्श रजिस्टर | |
| 11.5 | रिपोर्ट फाईल संधारित है कि नहीं। | |
| 12 | विगत माह (मई) के आंकड़े | |
| 12.1 | पीड़िताओं की संख्या, जिन्होंने सहायता के लिये उपस्थिति दी | |

| | | |
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| 12.2 | पीड़िताओं की संख्या, जिन्हें रात्रि आश्रय उपलब्ध कराया | |
| 12.3 | कितने प्रकरणों में पुलिस द्वारा पीड़िता की रिपोर्ट वन स्टॉप सेन्टर में आकर लिखी गई? | |
| 12.4 | कितने प्रकरणों में पुलिस द्वारा पीड़िता के बयान वन स्टॉप सेन्टर में आकर लिये गये | |
| 12.5 | कितनी महिलाओं ने विधिक सलाह चाही और उपलब्ध कराई गई? | |
| 12.6 | सभी कार्मिकों व स्वयं सेवकों को भुगतान अंतिम बार कब हुआ? | |

Inspection Format of Nari Niketan

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| | Name of the District | |
| 1. | Name of the Home | |
| 2. | Name of the Home, Address, Contact No, Email ID | |
| 3. | Name of the In charge, Address, Contact No, Email ID | |
| 4. | Inspection By- | |
| | • Secretary, DLSA | |
| | • Women Judicial Officer | |
| 5. | Number of Resident while Inspection (Women and Children) | |
| 6. | Date & Time of Inspection | |
| 7. | Situation & Facilities in Building | |
| | • Officers/Staff Rooms | |
| | • Playground | |
| | • Entertainment Room/Dining Hall | |
| | • Library | |
| | • Ration/Store Room | |
| | • Kitchen | |
| | • Bed Rooms | |
| | • Toilets/Bath Rooms | |
| 8. | Whether cleanliness is satisfactory in Home | |
| 9. | Whether medical is being done periodically? Whether special medical assistance is being provide if any resident required special care? | |
| 10. | Whether medical or test facility is being provided to pregnant woman keeping his pregnancy in mind? | |
| 11. | Whether neat and clean clothes are being provided to resident women | |

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 12. | Whether Hygiene is maintained and Sanitary Napkins are being provided as per their need and requirement | |
| 13. | Details of Educational and Professional Training: (Whether education is being given on state expenses as per rule 18 of The Rules for the Administration of Persons in Homes and Shelters, 1970?) | |
| 14. | Whether any training programme is being facilitated in Home as per rule 19 of The Rules for the Administration of Persons in Homes and Shelters, 1970? | |
| 15. | Whether facility of liaisoning and conversation with family is being provided to as rule 28 of The Rules for the Administration of Persons in Homes and Shelters, 1970? | . |
| 16. | Situation of Mentally Challenged Women | |
| | • Number | |
| | • Name | |
| | • Admitted by Whom | |
| | • Date of Admission | |
| | • Medical Arrangement | |
| 17. | Facility of Counselor | |
| 18. | Food Facility | |
| 19. | Education for Children living with Women | |
| 20. | Number of Women who have been rehabilitated in last three years | |
| | • 2021 | |
| | • 2020 | |
| | • 2019 | |
| | • 2018 | |
| | • 2017 | |
| | • 2016 | |

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 21. | Whether follow up is being done of rehabilitated women | |
| 22. | Management | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether Advisory Committee is constituted / date of last meeting | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether Management Committee is constituted / date of last meeting | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Guards | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of male /female guards | |
| 23. | Details of deployed Officers / Staff | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintendent | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation Officer | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC – I / II | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurse | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctor | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselor/Psychologist | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweeper | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook | |
| 24. | Other pointed found during inspection | |

**RAJASTHAN STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY JAIPUR
DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY.....**

**(SURPRISE INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL / COMMUNITY
HEALTH CENTER / PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER / SUB-CENTERS)**

1. Name of the Hospital
2. Availability of Maternity Care Center and Sick Newly born Care Unit (SNCU)
3. Provision for quarters for ANM is available or not
4. Availability of medical staff/ para-medical staff
5. Numbers of female nurse in labour rooms
6. Whether suitability of labour room ambiance is available or not
7. Availability of sufficient number of incubators / radiant / warmers
8. Whether regular water and electric supply is available or not
9. Availability of sterilized clothes/ material
10. Whether hygiene standards are being followed or not such as cleaning / scavenging/ fumigant facility.....
11. Whether separate toilets for female patients are available or not
12. Availability of Medical staff.....
13. Availability of Coolers for pregnant women
14. Whether motorable approach road is available or not
15. Details of Govt. Schemes for pregnant women being provided in the hospital (such as Janani Suraksha Yojana)
16. Is there any Scheme for nutrition to pregnant women being provided ? If yes details there of
17. Number of beneficiaries of women under such schemes
18. Whether blood bank is attached or not with the Hospital
19. Whether blood donation facility is available or not

20. Whether blood storage facility available or not
21. What are the security provisions for pregnant women
- A. Security Guards
- B. CCTV Cameras
22. Details of Delivery in the Hospital

| Year | Number of deliveries | Number of still born | Number of underweight new borns |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2018 | | | |
| 2017 | | | |
| 2016 | | | |

Date :

Signature

राजकीय/गैर राजकीय सम्प्रेषण गृह/बाल गृह/आश्रय गृहों के निरीक्षण हेतु प्रारूप

| क.सं. | विषय | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|-------|---|----------------|
| 1. | निरीक्षणकर्ता का नाम, पद व मोबाईल नं. | |
| 2. | निरीक्षण की दिनांक | |
| 3. | संस्था का नाम | |
| 4. | पोषण गृह/बाल गृह/आश्रय गृह की जानकारी | |
| 4.1 | गृह का नाम | |
| 4.2 | गृह का पूर्ण पता | |
| 4.3 | क्या संस्था/गृह किशोर जे.जे. एक्ट 2000 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत है या नहीं धारा 8 के अंतर्गत सम्प्रेषण गृह धारा 9 के अंतर्गत विशेष गृह धारा 34 के अंतर्गत बाल/बालिका गृह धारा 37 के अंतर्गत आश्रय गृह | |
| 4.4 | नवीनीकरण की तिथि | |
| 4.5 | निरीक्षण के समय स्वीकृत पते पर गृह संचालित है अथवा नहीं | |
| 4.6 | यदि नहीं तो विभाग से पता परिवर्तन की स्वीकृति ली गई या नहीं | |
| 4.7 | वर्तमान में संचालित गृह का पोस्टल पता | |
| 4.8 | कार्यालय फोन नं. | |
| 4.9 | मेल आई डी | |
| 5. | स्टाफ की स्थिति | |
| 5.1 | अध्यक्ष/सचिव का नाम एवं मो. नं. | — |
| 5.2 | अधीक्षक/प्रभारी का नाम एवं मो. नं. | |
| 5.3 | राजस्थान किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) नियम 2011 के तहत 50 बच्चों हेतु स्टाफ की स्थिति | |

| | कार्मिक का पद | पदों की संख्या | वर्तमान स्थिति नाम एवं मो.नं. |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 5.4 | प्रभारी अधिकारी (अधीक्षक) | | |
| 5.5 | परामर्शदाता (अंशकालिक) | | |
| 5.6 | परिवीक्षा अधिकारी या बाल कल्याण अधिकारी या मामला कार्यकर्ता | | |
| 5.7 | गृह माता या गृह पिता | | |
| 5.8 | शिक्षक (स्वैच्छिक या अंशकालिक) | | |
| 5.9 | चिकित्सक अंशकालिक | | |
| 5.10 | परा चिकित्सक कर्मचारीवृंद (अंशकालिक) | | |
| 5.11 | भंडार रक्षक सह लेखाकार | | |
| 5.12 | कला और हस्तशिल्प सह संगीत शिक्षक (अंशकालिक) | | |
| 5.13 | शारीरिक शिक्षा अनुदेशक सह योग प्रशिक्षक (अंशकालिक) | | |
| 5.14 | छात्रावास अधीक्षक | | |
| 5.15 | रसाईया | | |
| 5.16 | सहायक कर्मचारी | | |
| 5.17 | गृह प्रबंधक | | |
| | कुल योग | | |
| 6 | गृहों की भौतिक संरचना | | |
| 6.1 | संस्था/गृह का अंतिम निरीक्षक कब किया गया और किनके द्वारा किया गया। | | |
| 6.2 | संस्था में स्नानघर, शौचालय एवं शयनागार की सुविधा उपलब्ध है (मय विवरण) | | |
| 6.3 | संस्था/गृह में रसोई घर, भोजन कक्ष, भण्डार गृह है या नहीं (सम्पूर्ण विवरण) | | |

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| 6.4 | संस्था/गृह निरीक्षक के दौरान साफ एवं व्यवस्थित पाया गया अथवा नहीं (विवरण अंकित करें) | |
| 6.5 | संस्था में आवासित बालक/बालिकाओं का स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण कब किया गया (दिनांक व चिकित्सक का नाम) | |
| 6.6 | संस्था में प्रति माह बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य जांच हेतु डॉक्टर की विजिट संख्या अंकित कर रिपोर्ट आवश्यक रूप से संलग्न करें। | |
| 6.7 | यदि बालिका गृह है तो उसमें महिला कार्मिक है या नहीं यदि हाँ तो कुल कितनी महिला कार्मिक है उनके नाम अंकित करें। | |
| 6.8 | संस्था में बालक/बालिकाओं के अनुसार अलग-अलग रहने की व्यवस्था है। | |
| 6.9 | संस्था में प्राथमिक उपचार किट रसोई में अग्निशमन यंत्र की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है या नहीं (विवरण मय संख्या) | |
| 6.10 | संस्था में पर्याप्त रोशनी, रोशनदान, परिसर को सर्दियों में गर्म और गर्मियों में ठण्डा रखने की व्यवस्था है या नहीं। | |
| 6.11 | संस्था में स्वच्छ पेयजल, लिंग आयु और सुविधा के अनुसार स्वच्छ शौचालय उपलब्ध है या नहीं (विवरण मय संख्या) | |
| 6.12 | संस्था में भण्डारण और खाद्य वस्तु का निरीक्षण और जल भण्डारण हेतु वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था तथा आपात विद्युत आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है या नहीं (विवरण अंकित करें) | |

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| 6.13 | संस्था में बच्चों की काउंसलिंग हेतु परामर्शदाता की नियुक्ति की गयी है या नहीं यदि हाँ तो काउंसलर का नाम पता व मोबाईल नं. व उसकी पिछली रिपोर्ट आवश्यक रूप से प्रेषित करें। | |
| 6.14 | संस्था में क्या आकस्मिक स्थिति में सहायता हेतु संबंधित अधिकारी/कार्मिक के नाम सम्पर्क नम्बर बोर्ड में अंकित है। | |
| 6.15 | संस्था द्वारा विगत 6 माह में कितने बच्चों को पुर्नवासित किया गया है (मय विवरण) | |
| 6.16 | बच्चों के साथ दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने/निवारण के लिये उपर्युक्त और समतल फर्श है या नहीं | |
| 6.17 | संस्था में प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का विवरण बोर्ड पर अंकित है। | |
| 6.18 | क्या संस्था में किशोर न्याय अधिनियम के अंतर्गत गठित गृह प्रबन्धन समिति द्वारा प्रतिमाह बैठक किया जाकर अग्रिम कार्यवाही होती है। | |
| 6.19 | संस्था में बच्चों के आवासीय परिसर में शिकायत पेटी उपलब्ध है जहां समस्त बच्चों की पहुंच हो। | |
| 6.20 | पिछले 3 माह में बच्चों द्वारा की गयी शिकायतों का विवरण | |
| 6.21 | क्या संस्था में बच्चों की बाल समिति बनी हुई है यदि हाँ तो समिति गठन की तिथि | |
| 6.22 | बाल समिति के अध्यक्ष व सदस्यों के नाम | |

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| 6.23 | क्या प्रबन्धन समिति की बैठक में गृह में आवासित बच्चों की व्यक्तिगत केस फाईल की प्रगति से सूचित किया जाता है या नहीं, यदि नहीं तो मय विवरण | |
| 6.24 | पिछले 6 माह में दिये गये प्रशिक्षण एवं कौशल प्रशिक्षण का विवरण | |
| 6.25 | संस्था में आवासरत् बच्चों को मुख्यमंत्री पुर्नविकास से जोड़े गये बच्चों का नाम व सिखाये गये हुनर का विवरण | |
| 6.26 | गृह में आवासित बच्चों का चार्टर्ड ट्रेफिकिंग वेबसाईड पर पंजीयन है या नहीं। यदि हाँ तो कुल पंजीकृत बच्चों का विवरण देंगे। | |
| 6.27 | आवासित बच्चों हेतु डाईट स्केल उपलब्ध है या नहीं मय विवरण | |
| 6.28 | आवासित बच्चों का पूरे दिवस का शिडयूल मय विवरण | |
| 7. | आवासियों की संख्या | |
| 7.1 | संस्था में आवासित बालक/ बालिकाओं की कुल कितनी यूनिट/ संख्या की स्वीकृति है। | |
| 7.2 | संस्था में निरीक्षण के दौरान दर्ज एवं उपस्थित आवासित बालक/ बालिकाओं की संख्या व सूची व विवरण | |
| 8. | केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान की स्थिति | |
| 8.1 | केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान | |
| 8.2 | प्राप्त अनुदान का व्यय एवं उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र की स्थिति | |

| 9. | दस्तावेज | |
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| 9.1 | प्रत्येक किशोर की कैश फाईल संधारित है या नहीं | |
| 9.2 | परिवीक्षा अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट | |
| 9.3 | चिकित्सा फाईल | |
| 9.4 | आवक जावक रजिस्टर | |
| 9.5 | स्टोर / भण्डारण रजिस्टर | |
| 9.6 | बाल समिति / प्रबन्धन समिति रजिस्टर | |
| 9.7 | संस्था के मुख्य द्वार पर आने जाने वालों के नाम, पता, सम्पर्क, हस्ताक्षर एवम् टिप्पणी हेतु रजिस्टर का संधारण किया जा रहा है यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में आपके द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई । | |
| 9.8 | शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण रजिस्टर | |
| 9.9 | बच्चों का प्रवेश रजिस्टर, (जिसमें बच्चों का नाम पता, प्रवेश दिनांक, विशेष पहचान, लम्बाई, किसके माध्यम से प्रवेश हुआ, सक्षम अधिकारी का नाम, पद, आदेश क्रमांक, दिनांक, बच्चे का फोटो एवम् पुर्नवास किये जाने वाले व्यक्ति का नाम आदि सम्मिलित है । | |
| 9.10 | मासिक / त्रैमासिक रिपोर्ट फाईल | |
| 9.11 | सामग्री वितरण रजिस्टर | |

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

माह वर्ष..... में जे.जे.बी. निरीक्षण की संकलित रिपोर्ट (राजकीय गृह)

सम्प्रेषण, बाल गृह एवं विशेष गृहों का नाम व पता

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| | प्रश्न |
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| 1 | भवन कितने क्षेत्रफल में बना हुआ है, कितने कमरे हैं, उनकी साईज क्या है, प्रत्येक कक्ष में क्या-क्या सुविधा है और कितने बच्चे रहते हैं ? |
| 2 | क्या गृह में बच्चों के लिए सर्दी में बिछाने, ओढ़ने व पहनने आदि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ? |
| 3 | उपर्युक्त कमरे किस-किस प्रयोजन में प्रयुक्त हो रहे हैं ? |
| 4 | क्या बालकों के खेल-कूद के लिए Open/Closed परिसर उपलब्ध है? यदि हाँ तो कौन-कौन से खेल नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ? |
| 5 | क्या बच्चों को विद्यालय भेजा जाता है ? यदि हाँ तो किस-किस विद्यालय में प्रवेश है और उनकी कक्षा में उपस्थिति का प्रतिशत क्या है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ? |
| 6 | बच्चों को प्रातः से सांय तक भोजन का मेन्यु क्या है और गुणवत्ता/उपलब्धता कैसे सुनिश्चित होती है क्या बच्चों को फल, दूध आदि उपलब्ध कराया जाता है ? यदि हाँ तो कितनी मात्रा में और कब तक ? |
| 7 | भवन की साफ सफाई व टॉयलेट की साफ-सफाई की व्यवस्था क्या है और टॉयलेट की संख्या जो बच्चों के लिये उपलब्ध है वह कितनी है। |
| 8 | बच्चों के पहनने के लिये सामान्य व गरम कपड़े उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ? |
| 9 | क्या बच्चों के लिये कॉउन्सलर/मनोविज्ञानी/विधिक राय के लिये उचित व्यवस्था है या नहीं ? |
| 10 | क्या बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण होता है ? यदि हाँ तो अन्तिम बार कब किया गया ? क्या कोई बच्चा विगत 6 माह में किसी रोग से पीडित रहा है या बीमार हुआ है ? |
| 11 | इस गृहों का विगत 01 वर्ष में किस-किस के द्वारा कब-कब निरीक्षण किया गया है ? |
| 12 | अन्य कोई तथ्य जो आप उल्लेख करना चाहें। |

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

माहवर्ष.....में जे.जे.बी. निरीक्षण की संकलित रिपोर्ट

(गैर-राजकीय एवं एनजीओ द्वारा संचालित)

सम्प्रेषण, बाल गृह एवं विशेष गृहों का नाम व पता

| क्र.सं. | प्रश्न संख्या |
|---------|---|
| 1 | भवन कितने क्षेत्रफल में बना हुआ है, कितने कमरे हैं, उनकी साईज क्या है, प्रत्येक कक्ष में क्या-क्या सुविधा है और कितने बच्चे रहते हैं ? |
| 2 | क्या गृह में बच्चों के लिए सर्दी में बिछाने, ओढ़ने व पहनने आदि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ? |
| | उपर्युक्त कमरे किस-किस प्रयोजन में प्रयुक्त हो रहे हैं ? |
| 4 | क्या बालकों के खेल-कूद के लिए Open/Closed परिसर उपलब्ध है? यदि हाँ तो कौन-कौन से खेल नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ? |
| 5 | क्या बच्चों को विद्यालय भेजा जाता है ? यदि हाँ तो किस-किस विद्यालय में प्रवेश है और उनकी कक्षा में उपस्थिति का प्रतिशत क्या है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ? |
| 6 | बच्चों को प्रातः से सांय तक भोजन का मेन्यु क्या है और गुणवत्ता/उपलब्धता कैसे सुनिश्चित होती है क्या बच्चों को फल, दूध आदि उपलब्ध कराया जाता है ? यदि हाँ तो कितनी मात्रा में और कब तक ? |
| 7 | भवन की साफ सफाई व टॉयलेट की साफ-सफाई की व्यवस्था क्या है और टॉयलेट की संख्या जो बच्चों के लिये उपलब्ध है वह कितनी है। |
| 8 | बच्चों के पहनने के लिये सामान्य व गरम कपड़े उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ? |
| 9 | क्या बच्चों के लिये कॉउन्सलर/मनोविज्ञानी/विधिक राय के लिये उचित व्यवस्था है या नहीं ? |
| 10 | क्या बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण होता है ? यदि हाँ तो अन्तिम बार कब किया गया ? क्या कोई बच्चा विगत 6 माह में किसी रोग से पीड़ित रहा है या बीमार हुआ है ? |
| 11 | इस गृहों का विगत 01 वर्ष में किस-किस के द्वारा कब-कब निरीक्षण किया गया है ? |
| 12 | अन्य कोई तथ्य जो आप उल्लेख करना चाहें। |

Contact Details of District Legal Services Authorities & Secretaries

| S.N. | DISTRICT | STD Code | Office DLSA | Official Mobile | Help Line No. |
|------|------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | AJMER | 0145 | 2943811 | 9358865706 | 8306002101 |
| 2 | ALWAR | 0144 | 2940098 | 9358865707 | 8306002102 |
| 3 | BALOTRA | 02988 | 220970 | 9358865708 | 8306002103 |
| 4 | BANSWARA | 02962 | 241547 | 9358865710 | 8306002104 |
| 5 | BARAN | 07453 | 237186 | 9358865711 | 8306002105 |
| 6 | BHARATPUR | 05644 | 228870 | 9358865712 | 8306002106 |
| 7 | BHILWARA | 01482 | 230199 | 9358865713 | 8306002107 |
| 8 | BIKANER | 0151 | 2970623 | 9358865714 | 8306002108 |
| 9 | BUNDI | 0747 | 2442533 | 9358865715 | 8306002109 |
| 10 | CHITTORGARH | 01472 | 294210 | 9358865716 | 8306002112 |
| 11 | CHURU | 01562 | 294594 | 9358865718 | 8306002110 |
| 12 | DAUSA | 01427 | 223029 | 9358865719 | 8306002114 |
| 13 | DHOLPUR | 05642 | 220162 | 9358865720 | 8306002115 |
| 14 | DUNGARPUR | 02964 | 233078 | 9358865721 | 8306002116 |
| 15 | GANGANAGAR | 0154 | 2944888 | 9358865722 | 8306002117 |
| 16 | HANUMANGARH | 01552 | 294199 | 9358865723 | 8306002118 |
| 17 | JAIPUR METRO-I | 0141 | 2200576 | 9358865724 | 8306002119 |
| 19 | JAIPUR METRO-II | 0141 | 2947155 | 9358510180 | 8306006150 |
| 18 | JAIPUR DISTRICT | 0141 | 2203090 | 9358865725 | 8306002120 |
| 19 | JAISALMER | 02992 | 294676 | 9358865726 | 8306002123 |
| 20 | JALORE | 02993 | 294337 | 9358865727 | 8306002126 |
| 21 | JHALAWAR | 07432 | 294065 | 9358865728 | 8306002127 |
| 22 | JHUNJHUNU | 01592 | 294040 | 9358865729 | 8306002128 |
| 23 | JODHPUR METRO | 0291 | 2540351 | 9358865730 | 8306002021 |
| 24 | JODHPUR DISTRICT | 0291 | 2943451 | 9358865731 | 8306002129 |
| 25 | KARALI | 07464 | 251108 | 9358865732 | 8306002130 |
| 26 | KOTA | 0744 | 2321096 | 9358865733 | 8306002131 |
| 27 | MERTA | 01590 | 220110 | 9358865734 | 8306002132 |
| 28 | PALI | 02932 | 294035 | 9358865735 | 8306002166 |
| 29 | PRATAPGARH | 01478 | 220302 | 9358865736 | 8306002134 |
| 30 | RAJSAMAND | 02952 | 221000 | 9358865738 | 8306002135 |
| 31 | SAWAI MADHOPUR | 07462 | 294301 | 9358865739 | 8306002136 |
| 32 | SIKAR | 01572 | 270048 | 9358865740 | 8306002137 |
| 33 | SIROHI | 02972 | 294048 | 9358865742 | 8306002138 |
| 34 | TONK | 01432 | 294603 | 9358865743 | 8306002139 |
| 35 | UDAIPUR | 0294 | 2940382 | 9358865744 | 8306002022 |
| 36 | RHCLSC, Jodhpur | 0291 | 2888047 | 9358865703 | 8306002140 |
| 37 | RHCLSC, Jaipur | 0141 | 2227481 | 9358865702 | 8306002122 |



राजस्थान राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

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